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THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

THURSDAY JANUARY 14 1982

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Ferries sail today as strike ends

The strike at all Sealink ports in Britain except Newhaven was called off after settlement was reached in the dispute over jobs cuts. The 1,100 members of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association agreed unanimously to end the dispute and resume normal working. Ferry sailings are expected to resume today.

Bid for ACC by a'Court

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a'Court last night told the Independent Broadcasting Authority the terms of a full take-over bid for Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation. His proposals concerning ACC's 51 per cent holding in Central Independent Television—the main obstacle to the takeover—are likely to be approved Page 13

Preview

Tomorrow's *Preview*, the 16-page guide to arts and entertainments published each Friday with *The Times*, contains a first look at the V & A's new Boilerhouse gallery, devoted to industrial design, as well as *Preview*'s regular comprehensive coverage of the coming week's films, theatre, dance, music, opera, exhibitions, family outings, sport, and broadcasting in Britain.

Alliance pact on local seats

The first joint list of SDP-Liberal Alliance candidates to fight the London borough elections in May is to be announced today. Negotiations between the parties on local government seats have generally gone well, in contrast to difficulties over sharing parliamentary seats Page 3

Steps to protect old proposed

The Norwich District Coroner asked whether stricter laws *were necessary to prevent old* people dying of hypothermia, after inquests on four people who died in squalid conditions. Doctors rarely used their power to ask magistrates for an order to remove old people from their homes, he said Page 3

Briton alleges police brutality

Mr Steven Kitson, who has returned to Britain, said that the South African security police kept him in solitary confinement for five days. He underwent what be described as brutal interrogation and mental torture. Page 8

CRE chairman

Mr Peter Newsam, 53-year-old education officer at the Inner London Education Authority, is tipped to take over as chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, in succession to Mr David Lane Diary, page 10

Home loans fall

Depression in the housing market is reflected in building societies' lending which continued to decline and stood at only £880m for December compared with well over £1,000m a month during the summer Page 13

Ban on Brown

Lord George-Brown was banned from driving for three years and fined £200 by magistrates in Hailsham, East Sussex, for driving with excess alcohol in his blood Page 3

Governor named

Australia's next Governor General will be Sir Ninian Stephen, a High Court Judge. The announcement ends speculation that the Prince of Wales might have been offered the Canberra post. Page 6

India in control

India, put in by England, scored 178 for two wickets on *the first day of* the fifth Test match at Madras. Two catches were dropped. Vengsarkar made 71 before retiring hurt Page 18

Today *The Times* publishes a 16-page report to mark IT 82, a year's campaign to promote information technology.

Jet crashes on Washington bridge in rush hour

By Our Foreign Staff

An Air Florida Boeing 737 airliner with 68 passengers and five crew crashed into a bridge in central Washington yesterday, ripping into cars stuck in jams caused by a snowstorm.

The airliner had just taken off for Tampa, Florida, from Washington National Airport. Witnesses reported bodies on the bridge and survivors in the icy Potomac below. Immediate reports spoke of six bodies recovered from the river and seven survivors.

Fire service and police officials said the bridge was crowded because the Government had allowed workers to go home early because of the snowstorm.

United States park police said water rescue operations started soon after the crash, with police helicopters dropping lines into the river to try to rescue passengers. The *14th* Street bridge is not far from the White House and the 555ft high Washington monument.

Mr David Hess, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) said just after the crash, which occurred at 4 pm local time: "One of our people who saw the accident said he saw the plane nick the south side of the bridge, skip over it and go into the Potomac river on the north side of the bridge."

The Washington fire department launched rescue boats and at least one *reached the scene within* minutes. "I've heard reports that there were some survivors but that is sketchy information that's not substantiated", he said. Boeing 737s can carry up to 128 passengers.

People were reported clinging to the wreckage of the aircraft in the river and to sections of the bridge. Witnesses said they had seen people inside half a dozen smashed cars and an overturned lorry which had been crossing the bridge.

A spokeswoman for George Washington University Hospital said it was waiting for survivors but did not know how many to expect.

There has not been a major aircraft accident within the Washington limits in years. National Airport said the aircraft was Air Florida flight 35 from National to White Plains, New York. Later an Air Florida spokesman said the aircraft was bound for Tampa and Fort Lauderdale in Florida.

Fire engines and ambulances threaded their way through streets clogged with snowbound traffic towards the scene about half a mile from the White House.

The Boeing 737 is a two-engined aircraft.

Helicopters hovered over the scene dangling loops for rescuers to grab; but the freezing conditions were making it exceedingly difficult for the survivors to keep their grip. A witness reported seeing one man having grabbed a loop fall back into the Potomac. Rescue attempts were being made from the space between two spans.

On New Year's Day, the FAA said that the United States's main airlines had logged 26 consecutive months without a fatal accident. The last fatal crash involving a major carrier happened on October 31, 1979, when a Western Airline DC10 crashed in Mexico City.

Under Government regulations, aircraft have to take off and land in a flight path over the river and are not allowed over Washington and its heavily-populated suburbs. There have long been fears of an accident of this nature because the airport is so close to the city centre.

Gormley urges miners to vote for pay peace

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joe Gormley, the outgoing president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday triggered off a bitter political row by signifying that pitmen should defy their executive and vote for a 9.5 per cent pay offer rather than a strike.

Mr Gormley counselled against a stoppage because miners would lose wages and the expansionist Plan for Coal could be jeopardized. Miners begin voting in secret today on a request from their executive for authority to mount a strike "if necessary". They are asked: "Do you support your national executive?" and voting is by a cross in a "yes" or "no" box. The NCB offer is printed on the back of the ballot paper.

Mr Gormley said: "I would have thought the offer was acceptable. I have not changed my view since the executive discussed it." He agreed that his words amounted to an implicit appeal to miners to vote "no" in response to the NUM executive's unanimous request for authority to strike, if necessary, to drive up the National Coal Board's final £102m pay offer. [Sir Derek Ezra, NCB chairman said they would be unable to offer more even if faced with a strike.

Mr Gormley's advice brought forth a storm of protest from the left in the union. Mr *Michael McGahey, Communist* vice president and leader of the Scottish pitmen, described the eve-of-poll appeal as "outrageous" adding: "It is unprecedented in the history of any union for the president to come out against the policy of the union in the middle of a wages battle. . . . I am confident that we will win the majority necessary for strike action."

Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president-elect, said: "We require a minimum 15 per cent increase. I am both surprised and saddened. The statement is all the more regrettable because it is a violation of a unanimous annual and special conference decision."

Mr Gormley's comments yesterday followed a signed article in the *Daily Express*, in which he said: "There is not *much likelihood of a strike* producing more than a few more quid in my judgment. And I am not too sure that a lot of miners will be willing to give up earnings well in excess of £100 a week to strike for that little improvement.

"The left wingers are claiming that a big, clear majority will show the feeling in the coal fields and that, by demonstrating that we mean business, we will push the Coal Board and the government into producing more money.

"They could be right. Nobody can be wrong all the time. But I am afraid I do not share their optimism. I don't believe the board has any more cash and I have no false hopes that Maggie Thatcher will cough up *for us.*"

Talking in the Euston Road headquarters of the NUM yesterday, Mr Gormley said: "I think the offer ought to have

Continued on back page, col 8



Peter Simpson

A distressed Mrs Thatcher at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

Thatcher weeps for son

By Staff Reporters

The Prime Minister broke down and wept yesterday as she awaited news of her son, Mark, who has been missing in the Sahara Desert since Friday. Last night the Queen sent her a private message of concern as Mr Denis Thatcher flew to Algeria to join the search.

As Mr Thatcher arrived in Algiers, he was told of a possible sighting. Algerian authorities said a man answering his son's description crossed the frontier into Mali at a remote spot called Irharrhar. There were also unconfirmed sightings of Mr Thatcher's co-driver, Mlle Charlotte Verney, and a mechanic. The search was called off until daylight.

According to our correspondent in Paris, the French Defence Ministry confirmed that the Peugeot car being driven by Mr Thatcher had been found by the Algerian gendarmerie near the frontier between Algeria and Mali, though none of its occupants had been located.

The French news agency, Agence France-Presse reported that two unidentified people had been found in a Peugeot car in southern Algeria. Mr Thatcher was driving a white Peugeot.

Mrs Thatcher, who said she was very concerned, wept in the foyer of a London hotel while on her way to an engagement. Her aides gathered round her and she leaned against one of them, trying to compose herself.

She moved towards a line of officials from the National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businessmen but she had to pause and steady herself when emotion appeared to overcome her.

Red-eyed and looking strained, Mrs Thatcher spoke to the owner of a handbag boutique in the Imperial Hotel in Russell Square. Mrs Larrain Goldstein said afterwards: "She stumbled a bit and was crying. Then she composed herself and said she would be all right. I did feel very sorry for her."

Mrs Thatcher, clearly distressed, told reporters: "I am sorry there is no news. I am very concerned."

Mrs Thatcher later cancelled a tea-time appointment with the Hungarian Foreign Minister because of her concern, and retreated to her private rooms in Downing Street.

Mr Denis Thatcher was meanwhile on his way to North Africa in a private aircraft provided by Sir Hector Laing, a friend of the Prime Minister. A Downing Street statement said every effort was being made to establish where Mr Mark Thatcher was and the Government was in touch with the British embassies in Dakar, Algiers, and Paris.

The French Government sent three military planes into the desert yesterday to join in the search and President Mitterrand expressed his sympathy to Mrs Thatcher.

Profile, page 3

Government to block Royal Bank takeover

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Government looks certain to block both takeover bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland in line with the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, is understood to have already consulted the Prime Minister and to have decided that it is not possible for the Government to overrule the Commission.

The Government's decision is due to be announced tomorrow. This news knocked several pence off Royal Bank's shares. After rising to 153p earlier in the day, they fell back to close unchanged at 144p.

This is still 49p lower than *last Friday's price before* newspaper reports first suggested that the Monopolies Commission, which has investigated the two £500m takeover bids from Standard Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, had recommended against both.

The Monopolies Commission report has been circulated to the Bank of England and in Whitehall, and the issue may be discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet. However, Mr Biffen and the Prime Minister are thought to have felt that their hand has been forced by the leaking of the report and to have been influenced by the fact that there is no precedent for the Government overturning a Monopolies Commission recommendation on a merger.

Under the 1973 Fair Trading Act, Mr Biffen does have the power to overturn a negative ruling by the Commission. But although last month the Gov*ernment took the unusual step* of rejecting a recommendation on credit cards, it has not in the past rejected the Commission's recommendations

Leading article, page 11

Albanian leader may be dead

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Jan 13

Reports reaching here suggest that Enver Hoxha, Communist ruler of Albania for the past 36 years, died of injuries received in a gunfight on January 5.

Albania has stated officially that Mehmet Shehu, the Prime Minister, "committed suicide" on that day during a nervous crisis. But persistent rumours speak of a gun-battle between Prime Minister and party chief as the cause of Shehu's death.

The facts may be revealed when Parliament meets in Tirana tomorrow, but in the meantime striking evidence has emerged which indicates that Mr Hoxha may have lost the battle.

Yugoslav travellers report that the huge portrait of Mr Hoxha, made of white pebbles on a hill-top at the frontier-crossing at Bozuj, has been partly removed. The party leader's face, which towered demonstratively over the countryside, can no longer be identified. Yugoslavs think that it has been deliberately obliterated as the first step in removing all trace of him.

The other equally significant fact is that Albanian lorries, which transit through Yugoslavia on the way to Western Europe, no longer carry the portrait of Mr Hoxha, according to the Yugoslav custom officials, who have made a very careful scrutiny of all these vehicles. It should not necessarily be deduced from this evidence that Mr Hoxha's opponents have taken over; but it does show that something unusual has been going on in Albania since the death of the Prime Minister.

In Belgrade it is firmly believed that Mr Hoxha was injured in a shooting affray, in which Mr Shehu met his death. The question now is whether he is still alive. Credence is

Continued on back page, col 5

Moscow calls Nato resolution a farce

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 13

The Russians today denied that they played any part in the imposition of martial law in Poland or put pressure on the Polish leadership to take the steps it did.

An angry official response *to the* recent Nato session on Poland, issued by Tass, said the measures were decided and carried out by Poland alone. And it accused the United States and its allies of trying to dictate to the Poles how to organize their affairs while continuing to encourage anti-socialist forces in the country.

Tass called the Nato statement a "disgraceful farce" initiated by the American Administration. Its style was characterized by the "impudent distortion of facts, the high-handed tones and excessive political ambitions". The agency asked what right the Americans and their allies had to speak about Poland while they stifled attempts by people in Chile, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador to decide their destiny, and encouraged Israeli aggression.

Tass said the Nato members were enraged that the danger of imminent civil war and national catastrophe had been averted in Poland. But Washington was still trying to encourage violations of the law and the overthrow of the system there, using intelligence services, instigatory radio broadcasts and special radio instructions.

The plan of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland had been to destroy the socialist state and restore the bourgeois system, Tass added. But while denying that Moscow or its allies put pressure on Warsaw, it said that the Soviet Union was not indifferent to *the fate of socialist Poland.*

"Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people gave their lives when liberating Poland from fascist slavery, and this cannot be deleted from the memory of either the Soviet or Polish people. Not a single American died on Polish soil for the liberation of Poland."

Reflecting Soviet anger at the hard line adopted in Brussels by the West Europeans, Tass accused Washington of imposing its will on its allies against their national interests. It said that the obvious American aim was to poison the general political climate even more and worsen the atmosphere for a dialogue between East and West.

The message also reflected growing fears here that the *Polish crisis will spill over into* the Geneva arms talks. It said the West needed an end to the arms race no less than the Soviet Union and its allies.

"No hostility to socialism as a social system can and must overshadow the problems of war and peace, or ending the arms race, especially the nuclear-missile arms race. To destroy the basis of talks on these problems, the solution of which is awaited by the people of the world, would mean to assume a grave responsibility."

Strike until we win, say drivers

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Attitudes in the railways dispute hardened yesterday when leaders of the footplatemen's union gave a warning that the strikes would not end until British Rail gave a 3 per cent pay increase to members. The union leadership will take a decision soon on whether to extend the action to an all-out stoppage.

Reporting 100 per cent support from train drivers yesterday for the first day of the 48-hour strike, Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), said the dispute could be lengthy if British Rail maintained its refusal to make the payment.

Mr Buckton apologized to the public "for the inconvenience they are suffering as a result of the dispute. I want to make it very clear about its causes. They are suffering because the British Railways Board has torn up one agreement with the society on pay."

With both sides firmly entrenched and no talks arranged to resolve the dispute, there appeared to be no possibility of an early end to the strikes, which will be continued on Sunday and Wednesday and Thursday next week.

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said on the BBC television programme *Nationwide* last night that flexible rostering, which is at the heart of the dispute, was a "very important symbolic piece of efficiency."

He said that British Rail might have no alternative to closing the railway network if the strikes continued because Aslef had made it clear that it wanted to wreck services over the next two weeks. The strikes were "totally unnecessary and totally unexpected" in view of the productivity agreements reached with the three rail unions last August.

The board will discuss tomorrow whether to suspend the 20,000 train drivers who are striking, a move which Mr Buckton indicated would probably lead the Aslef executive into calling an all-out strike. Even without the suspensions the executive will be discussing possible extended action to follow the strikes.

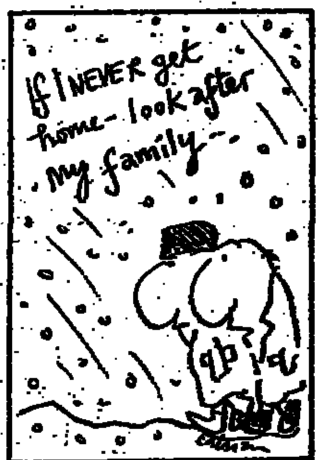
Mr Buckton said the union had consulted lawyers and was advised that its members may have grounds for legal action against British Rail for withholding the 3 per cent, which is the second stage of an 11 per cent deal agreed in talks last August that averted a threatened strike.

"I cannot believe that the rail board is seriously considering shutting the rail network down when the doors are open to end this dispute", Mr Buckton said. "Why make the situation worse? I say to Sir Peter and his colleagues: let us get together and pull ourselves out of a conflict which the railways board has deliberately created."

He maintained that on two occasions in August he had told British Rail that his executive would not be prepared to agree any variation in the eight hour day which the board wants to abolish in favour of seven to nine hour shifts.

A British Rail spokesman said that Mr Buckton may have made that point in August "but if there was absolutely no *intention* of talking about or negotiating on ending the eight hour day, why continue to talk about the problems it would cause his members as late as last October?"

The Aslef executive is in permanent session at the union's headquarters in Hampstead, north London, and is planning next week's strikes.



Commuter chaos in 500 miles of jams

London yesterday was the epicentre of a national upheaval which brought 500 miles of traffic jams to the city and long hours of tedium to those among the 400,000 daily commuters who tried to go to work without benefit of British Rail (*Tony Samstag writes*).

The traffic jam was in effect 10 hours long, the Automobile Association said, beginning at 5 am and going into reverse at 4 pm. Motorists were to be "congratulated on their patience and understanding". The traffic, which involved an overall increase of more than 50 per cent in volume, with a 90 per cent increase on all south-eastern and eastern routes, reflected the immensity of the resources made idle by the rail strike.

However, although roads in and out of London were extremely busy motoring organizations and the police said congestion had not been as bad as they had feared. In Greater Manchester and the West Midlands police also said there had been no problems with the evening traffic, although fog had descended on the M6.

On a normal working day British Rail carries two million passengers on 11,000 miles of track serving 2,500 stations. There are 3,300 locomotives to pull 20,000 coaches and 120,000 freight wagons, carrying 500,000 tons of freight and 1,000 tons of mail.

All that was struck silent yesterday, with only the occasional flurry of movement to indicate that 150,000 or so railway employees were not on strike.

Although the centre of London remained unusually quiet until well into the afternoon, the traffic jams on the periphery were aggravated by conditions described by the AA as diabolical, with freezing fog and black ice contributing to a rash of accidents. At one stage the M25 south of London, the A23 London to Brighton, the A13 London to Southend, and the A3 London to Portsmouth roads were all blocked by accidents.

Photograph, back page

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Death in snow: PCs suspended

Two police constables have been suspended from duty as an inquiry begins in Edinburgh over the death of a man aged 26 whose body was found buried in deep snow on the outskirts of the city (Our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

The body of Mr Tony Wilson was found eight days after he was last seen at his Edinburgh home. It is alleged that he was driven from his home in a police car and released on a lonely road on the city's outskirts in freezing conditions.

Lothian and Borders police said the officers had been suspended pending the outcome of the inquiry. A report will be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal.

Ministers help in air fares fight

The Government is to support the argument at the European Court of Justice of Lord Bethell, Conservative European MP for London, North-West, that certain aspects of the present arrangements for fixing European air fares are against EEC competition rules (Robert Jones writes).

The notification that the Treasury Solicitor wishes to appear is intended as a warning to other European countries that Britain is prepared to fight in the courts for cheaper fares and fewer restrictions on European air traffic. Lord Bethell will meet Frans Andriessen, the responsible EEC commissioner, today.

Food firms' plea over CAP

The Food Manufacturers' Federation yesterday renewed its call for changes in the EEC's common agricultural policy, to make it more responsive to the realities of supply and demand (John Young writes).

It comes on the eve of the annual round of negotiations on farm price increases. The European Commission is expected to make its recommendations tomorrow or on Monday.

Colleges face cash cuts

High-spending polytechnics and colleges are to get far less money under the Government's new system of funding higher education outside the universities (Diana Geddes writes).

The Government is expected to announce on Monday the distribution of the higher education pool, which for some institutions will involve a 16 per cent cut in real terms compared with 1980-81.

Political levy tops £100,000

More than £100,000 has been raised towards the £250,000 target of a union-controlled levy fund set up last September to aid the Labour Party between now and the next general election, it became known yesterday after a meeting of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV) (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

'Sunday Times' staff changes

The Sunday Times announced yesterday that Mr Brian MacArthur, executive editor (news) of *The Times*, has been appointed joint deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, with effect from next week. He will replace Mr Ronald Hall and will edit the paper in the absence of the editor, Mr Frank Giles. Mr Hall, who is also editor of *The Sunday Times Colour Magazine*, is relinquishing his posts to take up other duties with Times Newspapers Ltd.

Mr Giles said last night that there had been a shake-up in top editorial positions with a view to strengthening the paper "at a time when circulation, along with that of other quality Sundays, is falling and the company is in serious financial trouble". He said *The Sunday Times* was selling about 1,370,000 copies at present, which was 6 per cent lower than a year ago, compared with a drop of nearly 9 per cent for *The Observer* and 12 per cent for *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Civil court fees increase is considered

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Substantial increases in the fees charged for civil court actions are to be considered by the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, has informed the Commons Committee of Public Accounts that the arrangements for setting fees exclude many of the costs of civil proceedings. He reports that a "substantial subsidy" is involved and adds that "the Treasury do not appear to have been fully aware of the extent of the subsidy given to civil litigants".

The fees which are now to be examined by officials and ministers include charges made for probate, matrimonial proceedings, debt recovery and bankruptcy.

Mr Downey says: "The costs taken into account in fixing fees are limited, since they do not seek to recover any part of the salaries, pensions and associated administrative expenses of the judiciary. Nor are the fees set so as to recover full expenditure on allied services, such as accommodation, staff pensions, investment expenses and banking services."

An unpublished account drawn up by the Lord Chancellor's Department for 1980-81 showed that fees and other income from civil business brought in £68.3m, with a deficit amounting to an estimated £22m. Estimated receipts for the current year were put at £74m.

The Lord Chancellor's Department told Mr Downey "that the salaries and pensions of Circuit Judges and the higher judiciary were met from the Consolidated Fund so as to emphasize the independence of the judiciary from the executive, and it therefore appeared inappropriate to include them in a departmental account".

But the comptroller also reports that there had been a long-standing dispute between the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Treasury over the extent to which the books should be balanced for civil proceedings in the courts.

"Successive Lord Chancellors have argued against increases beyond limited costs because of the social benefit conferred by the court service, and the danger that excessive fees could lead to a denial of justice to poorer litigants."

Mr Downey points out: "Where it has been decided as a deliberate act of policy not to charge the full cost of a service it is usual, whenever possible, to agree with the Treasury a specific target level of recovery, for example, as a percentage of full costs". That principle had not been applied to court fees for civil proceedings.

Mr Downey therefore asked the department and the Treasury whether the fees policy should not now be reviewed by ministers.

"In reply the Lord Chancellor's Department said they considered that it would be appropriate in the current situation for a note of the facts and considerations bearing on fee policy to be agreed between officials of the LCD and the Treasury, and that this report should be submitted to ministers", he reports.

Plot to kill Thatcher is denied

A teenager denied at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he intended to kill the Prime Minister when he broke through Parliament's tight security armed with a knife.

Nigel Eastmond said he planned to make a personal protest. "Killing had just not entered my mind—or doing violence to anyone."

"I do not have any feelings towards Mrs Thatcher at all", Mr Eastmond said in evidence. "Taking things on a political basis maybe I may have, but personally no."

Mr Eastmond, aged 18, of Queen's Drive, Finsbury Park, north London, has denied threatening to kill Mrs Thatcher; entering the Palace of Westminster with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on her; having a knife in Old Palace Yard; and attempting maliciously to wound a Parliament employee on July 9 last.

The prosecution alleges he set out on a personal mission to kill Mrs Thatcher, and that he scaled a fence into Black Rod's garden, brandishing a kitchen knife, shouting: "I want to kill Margaret Thatcher."

Yesterday Mr Eastmond said he had gone to 10 Downing Street "to make a protest to relieve tension and draw attention to my situation.

"If I made a protest in that place, I would get headline attention. I wanted to bring importance to myself."

Mr Eastmond denied that he had taken the knife from his mother's kitchen intending to kill. "It is hard to say why I took it. Maybe I would stab myself with it, but I am not a violent person. I do not think I could stab myself or anyone."

He said that when he arrived at Downing Street he was trying to think what to do. "Then I walked to Westminster, still with no clear ideas of what I might be doing", he said.

Mr Eastmond said that he returned to Downing Street and when a policeman told him Mrs Thatcher would be going to the Commons soon, he decided to make his protest when she came out.

But when he saw a convoy of cars he thought he was too late. "Then I thought I could break into the Palace of Westminster and do some protest inside and try to get some attention to myself."

The case continues today.

Gowrie dual citizenship hint uproar

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The Government faced strong criticism last night from Unionist politicians in Ulster over comments made by Lord Gowrie, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, concerning the political and economic problems of the province, particularly the question of dual nationality with the republic.

In a wide-ranging interview, Lord Gowrie made clear that despite pressure and criticism from politicians in the North, the Government had set its face, "like flint", against dropping cooperation with the republic.

The minister, a southern Protestant, brought up in Donegal, also suggested that he would like to see dual citizenship with people in the North who regarded themselves as Irish being administered by Ireland and Britain.

His remarks were immediately denounced by both parties who represent "loyalists" in Ulster, with a spokesman for the Official Unionists calling them "damnable".

A statement from the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party attacked Lord Gowrie's comments as a brazen declaration.

It called on all Ulstermen to defend their heritage from a government-planned destruction and added: "The minister speaks of flint determination, but he will experience the real meaning of that term if he dares to try and push Ulster down the road he plans"



Mrs Eileen Paisley, who will deliver a speech in Washington for her husband, the Rev Ian Paisley, who has been refused an American visa.

Miss Philpot, aged 91, in her bedroom, which she calls "the North Pole".

Victims of the freeze

Cold comfort in an old town

By Amanda Haigh

The Arctic weather means a constant red alert for social workers in Bexhill-on-Sea, which has the highest proportion of old people in Western Europe.

In the Sussex town, where more than 60 per cent of the 34,000 population are over retirement age, the danger of deaths from hypothermia in present conditions is acute. The local general hospital, St Helen's in Hastings, is dealing with four cases a week.

Local policy has been to keep the elderly out of costly institutions and in their own homes by an intensive network of daily home helps, who will do everything, including shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing, bathing, emptying commodes and administering medicine.

One thing they find they often cannot do even in a comparatively affluent retirement area like Bexhill is to persuade the old people to heat their homes.

This week a home help discovered Audrey, an elderly spinster of comfortable means, collapsed across her bed in an unheated house, her limbs blue with cold, and likely to have died within hours. Another pensioner was found wrapped in an eiderdown in front of just one bar of an electric fire.

Miss Jo Ockenden, aged 76, who recently had three amputations within a year to remove both legs, leaves her gas oven on all day with the door open to try to heat her large flat. She manoeuvres her wheelchair alongside the gas fire to heat the metal.

"Friends tell me I shall set myself alight one day", she says cheerfully. "My one worry is heating. It is going to cost a fortune this year."

Other pensioners who are not on supplementary benefit and do not qualify for heating grants are afraid to heat their flats. "They get a few bills in and turn the fires off. Often they turn the heating off when the home help has gone", Mrs Mary Pearson, a home help coordinator, said.

Miss Eleanor Philpot, aged 91, who lives alone in an upstairs flat, calls her unheated bedroom "the North Pole". At bedtime she relies on a hot-water bottle and warmth from the sitting room. "The fire costs so much", said Miss Philpot, who saves all year to spend Christmas and Easter in a hotel down the road.

☐ Mr Alfred Nudds, aged 87, a bachelor, who is blind and almost deaf, is surviving the freezing temperatures in a £13 wooden hut 8ft by 6ft on the edge of Hickling Broad, Norfolk, without electricity or running water (our Norwich Correspondent writes).

Coroner urges doctors to act

From David Hewson, Norwich

A coroner noted yesterday that doctors had powers to ask magistrates for an order to remove old people suffering from hypothermia from their homes when they were not under proper care and attention. But the doctors did not use that power as much as one would imagine they might, he said.

The remarks of Mr Oliver Prior, the Norwich District Coroner, came after inquests on four people from Norfolk who died of cold in squalid conditions, three of them over the Christmas period.

A woman was admitted to hospital with a body temperature of 18°, 19° below normal. A man of 73 who died in the filthy interior of his bungalow was found to have savings of more than £10,000.

Mr Prior said that doctors had powers under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to ask magistrates for an order to remove persons in certain circumstances: when old people are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to care for themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

"What does concern me is the deterioration of standards of social behaviour which leads to this state of affairs, self-neglect and living in squalor," Mr Prior said.

Mr Prior also gave weight to the claims of Dr Geoffrey Taylor, whose warnings about the incidence of hypothermia are discounted in official circles.

Mr Prior said that Dr Taylor claimed that cold-related deaths totalled from 60,000 to 90,000 in winter. "He has constantly urged that more attention be paid to this state of affairs."

The inquests were on:

1. Mr Cecil Hubbard, aged 73, a retired farmworker, of Ostend Road, Walcott, Norfolk, who was found dead at his home on Boxing Day. The only food in the home was half a loaf of bread and two packets of biscuits. Police found £381 in cash in the bungalow and savings books carrying credits of £10,380.

The police, a doctor and a social worker had attempted to persuade Mr Hubbard to go into a hostel over Christmas, but he had refused because he thought they wanted his money.

A verdict of misadventure occasioned by self-neglect was returned.

2. Mrs Catherine Derry, aged 83, who was found unconscious at her home in Aldryche Road, Norwich, on Christmas Day with a body temperature of 18°C. The previous evening he had been visited by a doctor and social worker, who pleaded with her to enter a hostel, but she ordered them out of the house.

Mr John Drummond, the social worker, said: "She became very irate and said 'I am not worried about dying, I would rather die in my own bed'". She died on Boxing Day.

A verdict of misadventure was returned.

3. Mrs Gladys Clark, aged 85, of Mount Pleasant, Norwich, who was found on the floor of her bedroom by her husband, aged 77, on Boxing Day. She had eaten only toast at Christmas Day lunchtime because she was not hungry and liked to sleep with the window partly open.

Mrs Clark was taken to hospital with a body temperature of 25°C and died later. Mr Alan Carter, an ambulance man, said that Mrs Clark's home was as cold as a refrigerator and extremely dirty and her body was covered in grime.

A verdict of misadventure, occasioned by self-neglect and lack of care, was returned.

4. Miss Ivy Bracey, aged 84, of Cambridge Street, Norwich, a retired children's nurse, who died at her home on December 5.

There was no electricity in the house and little food, scattered though £700 in cash was found

A verdict of misadventure occasioned by self-neglect was returned.

Plea to stop power disconnexions

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Prime Minister was urged yesterday to prevent more babies and old people dying of cold in the severe weather by instructing the fuel suppliers to suspend disconnexions.

The Right to Fuel Campaign, which is due to meet ministers today to argue the case that all disconnexions should end, also asked for urgent action to reconnect supplies to an estimated 30,000 households which are without electricity.

The campaign said that all electricity boards, except those in South Wales, were continuing to disconnect supplies where bills were unpaid, despite the extreme cold and the risk to life

At present more than 500 households were having their electricity supply ended each day, and a quarter of the households without electricity had been cut off for at least a month.

The letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher pointed out that the fuel industries had sponsored an independent review of the code of practice designed to limit disconnexions in cases of hardship. That had found that most of the people disconnected could not afford to pay their fuel bills. More than nine out of ten were estimated to be in hardship, and three fifths were living on state benefits.

In a normal winter 48,000 more people aged over 65 died than in the summer, the campaign added, and deaths of babies aged under 12 months rose by two fifths. In the present severe cold disconnecting electricity supplies was adding to the difficulties of people at risk.

The campaign said that there was a precedent for suspending disconnexions.

Full details of how that extra help will be organized are expected to be announced after today's meeting between social security and energy ministers and the campaign's representatives. Some claimants in fact already receive some extra help towards their heating bills.

Householders receiving supplementary benefits whose family includes a person aged 70 or over, or children under the age of five, automatically receive a heating allowance of £1.65 a week. That would buy enough heat from a two-bar electric heater to keep one room warm for about 12 hours, and hot water for a mother and baby barely sufficient for a day.

People who are sick or disabled and who live in homes hard to heat can get heating allowances of £4.05 a week, enough to buy about 45 hours' heating from a two-bar electric fire, which is acknowledged to be an inefficient method of heating. Gas heating would cost about half the electricity figure.

Threat of censure over GLC fares vote

By David Walker

Some of the moderate and right-wing Labour members of the Greater London Council who voted on Tuesday to double bus and Tube fares in London may face censure by their local parties, despite a public promise by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the council leader, that there would be no witch-hunts.

The front page of the influential left-wing monthly *London Labour Briefing*, when it is published tomorrow will list all GLC members and how they voted at the private group meeting of Labour councillors on Monday.

An editorial article notes that those voting for the fares increase were obeying "Tory judges" and defying a strong recommendation from the executive committee of the London regional Labour Party urging councillors to make a stand on the fares issue above all others.

Recent meetings of Labour councillors at County Hall have been amicable, but members of Mr Livingstone's inner cabinet have said in private that the voting record of their colleagues is something for constituency parties to consider.

At Tuesday's eight-hour council meeting Mr Livingstone said: "I urge my colleagues not to make this a divisive issue". Because voting against the fares increase could leave councillors liable to financial penalties and disbarment from public office it was agreed informally that votes would not be considered a test of loyalty to the Labour manifesto.

However, members of the *Briefing* caucus are likely to argue in their various constituencies that all Labour councillors should be prepared to be surcharged and sued in pursuit of their socialist policies.

Cuckold by pony costs £140,000

By Our Sports Staff

When a little grey Connemara pony stepped in to sire foals from two racing mares, instead of the successful stallion, Tap On Wood, the resulting mix-up cost his owner more than £140,000 in compensation.

The pony, standing 12 hands, was used as a "teaser" for mares in season at the Kildangan Stud, in Ireland, owned by Mr Roderic More O'Ferrall.

The mix-up occurred, according to Mr Norman Buxton, stud groom at the time at the co Kildare establishment, who said he was not to blame for the mix-up, because the pony was allowed to run unsupervised with the mare.

After the findings Count Marveldt received a total of £72,500 in compensation, £10,000 return of fee, a free nomination to Tap On Wood (now raised to £12,500) and £50,000.

A similar amount of compensation was also paid to Quay Line's owners, the Barnett family of Belfast.

Science report

Classical physics makes a comeback

By the Staff of "Nature"

The era of classical physics, the stuff of Sir Isaac Newton, James Clerk Maxwell and Lord Kelvin, among others, is generally thought to have come to an abrupt end in 1905, when Albert Einstein published his revolutionary theory of relativity. At the very latest the period is extended to the mid-1920s, when quantum mechanics (which describes elementary particles as a kind of statistical combination of particle and wave) was established. But now Professor W. Farrell Edwards, of the State University of Utah, comes along and upsets the historical apple cart.

Professor Edwards has given a beautifully simple, classical proof of an important phenomenon which was thought to be a purely quantum mechanical effect. The result is that the phenomenon can now be sought in stars, in space, and even in thermonuclear fusion reactors. It may have a profound effect on astrophysics and on the fusion physicists' approach to nuclear fusion.

The phenomenon is the "Meissner effect", which controls the relationship between magnetic fields and superconductors. Superconductors are materials (usually metals) held at very low temperatures, when the random thermal joggling of atoms is so small that quantum effects can have a large-scale impact—with the result that electrons (whose flow constitutes an electric current) can flow like waves, without resistance, through the substance.

The Meissner effect excludes all magnetic fields from a superconducting region—except for occasional thin tubes of field that can penetrate the superconductor like nails through wood. Inside each tube the superconductor reverts to a normal, resistive state. Outside the tubes the magnetic field is zero.

Professor Edwards has now shown that that phenomenon can occur classically in any material that has high enough conductivity—even when quantum mechanical effects are unimportant. The right conditions can occur in plasmas, high temperature gases in which electrons have been stripped from atoms, leaving all the particles electrically charged. As it happens, most matter in the Universe is in the plasma state (stars are almost entirely plasma, for example) so the phenomenon, if Edwards's elegant theory is correct, should be found widely.

Even more important for energy-hungry Earth, nuclear fusion—which would create energy from water and some common rock—depends on the control of plasmas, and the most advanced devices achieve this control with magnetic fields. With the Meissner effect to hand, it is conceivable that that control will prove easier.

Source: *Physical Review Letters* (vol 47, p 1863), 1981.
© Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

Ministerial onslaught on Civil Service managers

By a Staff Reporter

Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, yesterday bluntly attacked unprofessional management in the Civil Service and promised radical changes this year aimed at securing greater efficiency and value for money.

In the first important ministerial speech on Civil Service matters since the abolition of the Civil Service Department, she said that the pursuit of economies in Whitehall did not spring just from present political and economic circumstances. This year it could be "carried through into a lasting philosophy".

Addressing under-secretaries at the Civil Service College, in Sunningdale, Berkshire, Lady Young said that "attitudes in the Civil Service towards management will need to be changed, in some cases quite radically. I still meet the attitude that jobs in the policy areas of departments are superior to those in line management.

"Clearly we need to change the culture quite dramatically if we are to secure acceptance throughout the Civil Service that a career spent largely in management jobs can be as rewarding as one spent in the policy area."

The Minister said that to achieve that objective the annual staff reporting system and promotion recommendations would need to give more emphasis to management performance. She also promised to increase delegation of responsibility and to bring in more staff with external financial qualifications.

"It will mean that the Treasury and the new Management and Personnel Office will need to restrict their monitoring to the absolute minimum, to avoid fussy instructions and regulations."

The Management and Personnel Office will be at the heart of an efficiency programme, which will shortly begin reviews of the use of resources in half a dozen departments, including the Prison Service and the Property Services Agency.

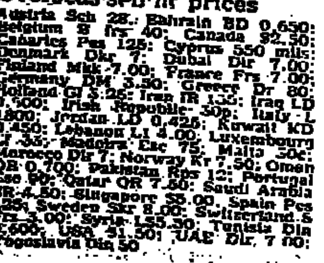
It will also involve projects to improve the system for controlling running costs in departments and to examine the personnel work of departments. An "action document" will be published next month setting out how the Government intends to achieve those objectives.

Doctor wins libel action

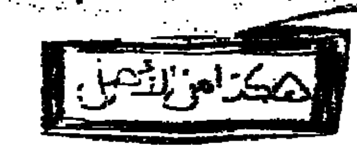
Dr Garth Wood and his wife, Pat Booth the model and photographer, yesterday accepted undisclosed damages and costs in settlement of a High Court libel action over a *Daily Mail* article which suggested the doctor was disloyal to the National Health Service.

Mrs Wood complained of a photograph of her which accompanied the article and which gave the misleading impression that she was reading a book with a "lurid and salacious-looking cover". The couple had sued Associated Newspapers, Mr David English, editor of the *Daily Mail*, and Nigel Dempster, who wrote the article.

Mr Desmond Browne, counsel for Dr and Mrs Wood, told Mr Justice Lawson that the article suggested that Dr Wood, having qualified as a medical practitioner in this country in 1978, had "decamped to California". Since the publication of the article Dr Wood was employed as a senior house officer in psychiatry at University College Hospital.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 130; Iraq LD [illegible]; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Alliance in harmony for local election seats

By Ian Bradley

The first joint list of SDP/Liberal candidates who will carry the alliance banner into the London borough elections in May are to be announced today.

The 50 seats on Hammersmith and Fulham Council will be contested by 26 Social Democrats and 24 Liberals. It will be the first time for more than fifty years that there has been a three-cornered fight in all the seats in the borough.

A survey carried out by *The Times* in the last few days shows that, in contrast to the difficulties over sharing out parliamentary seats, negotiations between the two parties in the alliance on this summer's local government elections are generally going well.

Agreements have been reached on the division of seats in about 85 per cent of the six metropolitan and 103 non-metropolitan district councils, where there will be elections in May.

Of the 32 London boroughs, there are firm agreements between the Liberals and SDP in 15, and negotiations are nearly complete in eight.

There are only three areas of conflict in the capital: Richmond, where the Liberals believe they can win nearly every seat and are reluctant to concede more than a few to the SDP; Hackney, where negotiations got off to a sticky start and there is argument over who should fight in Shoreditch; and Harrow, where there is a serious possibility that there will not be any agreement.

The SDP has high hopes of retaining its control of Islington. The alliance is also looking for victory in Lambeth, where there will be 43 SDP and 21 Liberal candidates, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, and Sutton.

In most places seats have been divided between the two parties on a roughly equal basis. In Manchester, where the whole metropolitan district council comes up for reelection in May, the share is exactly half.

The Birmingham Metropolitan District Council election will be contested by 59 Liberals and 58 Social Democrats. In Sheffield, where only a third of the council comes up for reelection, the division will be 15 Liberals and 14 SDP.

The Liberals have achieved an ascendancy in some of their traditionally strong areas. In the Liverpool Metropolitan Council election there will be 27 Liberal candidates and only six Social Democrats. However, that is balanced by a larger number of SDP candidates for most of the district council elections in Tyne and Wear.

Surrey agreement

The two parties also announced yesterday that they have reached agreement on the sharing of parliamentary seats in Surrey.

The SDP will fight four (Chertsey and Walton, Guildford, Reigate, and Spelthorne) and the Liberals seven (Dorking, Epsom and Ewell, Esher, Farnham, Surrey East, Surrey North West, and Woking). All 11 seats in the county are at present held by Conservatives.

Although the Liberals have gained a numerical superiority, it is at the expense of giving up to the SDP the seat they are most likely to win in the county. Chertsey and Walton is the twenty-ninth Liberal seat in Britain with prime winning prospects on the basis of the 1979 general election figures.

There are only four areas among the metropolitan district councils where negotiations are proving difficult. They are in Newcastle, Stockport, North-west Leeds and Kirklees (West Yorkshire). Significantly, in all those areas there are also serious disagreements about parliamentary seats, and in three of them there are sitting SDP or Liberal MPs.

Among the non-metropolitan districts, the only difficult areas known to the Association of Liberal Councillors are Wyre Forest (Kidderminster) and Cambridge.

Mr Ian Wright, southern region organizer for the SDP says: "I have yet to receive a phone call from any local party saying that they are likely to put up candidates against the Liberals".

Both party organizations are impressed at how well the local election negotiations have gone. Mr Wright puts it down partly to the pressure of time imposed by the May deadline, which has concentrated minds in a way that has not happened with the much more delicate parliamentary negotiations.

Mr Tony Greaves, secretary of the Association of Liberal Councillors, feels that the success of the local government negotiations is due to the fact that they were left to local people, with a minimum of interference from on high.

"Where there have been difficulties, it has nearly always been because the central party office or an MP has intervened", he says. "I feel that is a lesson that the parliamentary negotiators should learn."

Mr Greaves says that in most places the SDP have been happy to let Liberals fight those wards in which they have built up a campaigning strength over a long period.



A touch of spring: Mrs Juliet May and Miss Jill Diamond of St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, with armfuls of flowers destined to add a splash of colour to snow-white mainland Britain.

Lord George-Brown is banned

Lord George-Brown, the former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Labour MP for Belper, was banned from driving for three years and fined £200 at Hailsham Magistrates' Court, Sussex, yesterday, when he admitted driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Lord George-Brown, aged 67, was nearly two and a half times over the legal maximum, with a blood alcohol reading of 193mg, the court was told. He had been convicted of a similar offence in September, 1973.

Mr Thomas Lavelle, for the prosecution, said two police officers saw Lord George-Brown driving an erratic course in his Singer Gazelle car at Polegate, Sussex, at 9.20 pm on September 19 last.

The officers turned round and followed his car. "At one stage he came perilously close to colliding with a parked car. A little later he clipped a bank on his side of the road."

Mr Lavelle said the police decided not to stop Lord George-Brown because of the heavy rain and high winds. But he stopped shortly afterwards when he turned into Willingdon Lane, Jevington, near his cottage.

Mr Lavelle said there was a slight trickle of blood from Lord George-Brown's nose and damage to the front near side of his car from a recent impact. "The defendent said he had clipped a lamp-post in Polegate after making a purchase in a shop", Mr Lavelle said. "He was quite courteous to the police and gave them no difficulty at all."

Mr Lavelle said Lord George-Brown told the officers he had drunk a half bottle of wine about half an hour before on the train from London. A breath test proved positive and a blood sample when tested gave a reading of 193.

Mr Christopher Stredder, representing Lord George-Brown, said: "He wishes me to say he profoundly regrets that after such a distinguished career in public service behind him he now has to plead guilty to this offence".

At the time of the recent offence both Lord George-Brown's mother and wife had suffered heart attacks and were very ill. He came down under extreme pressure to spend the weekend at his country cottage. He had drunk too much, he freely admits."

Oil bore exploratory only, Shell claims

From Hugh Noyes, Lyndhurst

Fears that successful oil exploration in the New Forest, Hampshire, might lead to a rush of drilling and production applications in this environmentally sensitive conservation area brought vigorous opposition from both national amenity groups and local inhabitants at the public inquiry in Lyndhurst yesterday.

There were suspicions that other oil interests, including British Petroleum, were waiting on the side-lines to see the results of the Shell application to drill an exploratory bore hole at the Denny Inclosure, in the New Forest, at a cost of about £1m.

Denny Inclosure is an area of the forest fenced off to prevent grazing by ponies, deer and cattle so as to allow the planting of young oaks and conifers. Shell UK suspect that a maximum of about 50 million barrels of oil lies in what is called geologically the Lyndhurst structure.

Dr. Philip Nelson, head of Shell's Land and Western Off-Shore Exploration and Production, estimated that about 20-40 per cent of that oil is recoverable.

Dr Timothy Brennand, Shell's director of explorations, under cross-examination gave an assurance that there was no present proposal to go farther than explorations.

The bore hole would be capped and sealed after the assessment of the potential irrespective of what was found. The Denny Inclosure would then be restored to its natural and unsullied state.

Whatever Shell's immediate intentions, there was no assurance to allay the fears of conservationists that if oil was discovered the company would not return at a later stage to apply for production licences."

Dr Brennand agreed that there were three other areas in the New Forest in which the company is interested for exploration purposes, but he declined to disclose their whereabouts.

Pressed by Mr A. F. Holford-Walker, national secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, to say why Shell was prepared to spend £1m on an exploratory bore hole when they were suggesting that production might never be proceeded with, Dr Brennand said that the risk of losing exploration money was an everyday matter for the company.

Shell admitted that whatever the result of the exploration, the Lyndhurst structure was unlikely to have production figures more than one sixth of the Wytch Farm on-shore field, in Dorset.

Dealers to surrender auction evidence

By Frances Gibb

The Society of London Art Dealers has capitulated to the Office of Fair Trading and agreed to hand over the body of its evidence on the buyer's premium charged by auctioneers.

In a confidential newsletter to members Mr John Baskett, the society chairman, says that the public interest must be taken into account, and that had influenced the Society's decision.

The Office of Fair Trading will now be able to proceed with its investigation into whcterh Sotheby's and Christie's colluded over the introduction of the buyer's premium in 1975 and whether they were in breach of fair trading practices.

At the same time the society's executive committee says it is to consider asking Parliament to outlaw the premium, which is charged in addition to the hammer price.

In November both the society and the British Antique Dealers' Association refused a request from Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to hand over the evidence they had assembled to fight Christie's and Sotheby's in the High Court.

The dealers pointed out then that their long-running battle with the auctioneers had been settled out of court in September after the auction houses agreed to reconsider the premium.

But in December, Sotheby's announced it was keeping the 10 per cent buyers' premium and increasing vendors' commission charges from 10 to 15 per cent on items worth less than £500.

Christie's, on the other hand, announced that from January 1 last the buyers' premium would be cut to 8 per cent and the vendors' premium increased from 10 to 12½ per cent on items worth less than £1,000.

Mr David Mason, chairman of MacConnal-Mason, the London dealers, who has been a leading critic of the trade organizations for their tardiness, said yesterday that he was delighted at the Society's decision and had no doubt that, the OFT would find against the auction houses.

Mr Andrew Faulds, the opposition spokesman on the arts, who has pressed for the dealers to be compelled to hand over the evidence, said yesterday: "I am glad the dealers' full responsibilities have at least dawned on them. If there is a finding against the auction houses there will be considerable pressure within Parliament for the premium to be outlawed."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Anger over lecturer's £110 bill

Oxfordshire County Council is being asked to explain why it paid £110 for expenses to a lecturer at a two-day public speaking seminar for 12 staff (Our Oxford Correspondent writes).

The firm of management and training consultants who sent the lecturer were paid £500 for the two days and the lecturer received £110 for travelling expenses and an overnight stay in Oxford.

As single rooms at the city's best hotel cost £27.50 a night, including VAT, service and breakfast, councillors want to know why the expenses came to £110.

Mr John Power, a Labour county councillor, said: "At a time of public spending cuts I think it is wrong that the council should be paying for this type of exercise. We must have a full explanation and breakdown of costs."

Bomb inquest adjourned

An inquest into the death of Amir Amani, aged 19, a student, and Hassan Taher, aged 24, a labourer, in a car bomb explosion in Connaught Square, Paddington, on December 13, was further adjourned until today at Westminster's Coroner's Court yesterday.

Dr Paul Knapman, the Coroner, said that the inquest would be adjourned again today for technical reasons.

CB woman dies in road crash

What is believed to be the first fatal road accident involving citizens' band radio was disclosed yesterday by Derbyshire police.

A young mother drove out of a lane on to a main road while transmitting and was killed by a lorry at Spinkhill, near Chesterfield.

£142,000 drugs found on beaches

Drugs with a black market value of more than £142,000 have been washed up on Norfolk and Suffolk beaches, a customs spokesman said yesterday. Three hessian bags containing a total of 100lb of cannabis resin, have been washed up at Great Yarmouth. A fourth package, found at the high water mark near Lowestoft, contained 41lb of cannabis.

Petrol find at castle

Three bottles containing petrol and Scottish flags have been found concealed in the ramparts of Stirling Castle by workmen carrying out repairs. Police are investigating.

Change to private firms to cost taxpayer £10m

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A ministerial decision to hive off the administration of road construction work to private consultants will cost the taxpayer up to £10m in the current financial year.

The hidden cost of the denationalization move, with continuing losses in future years, has been revealed in a report written by Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General. He says that responsibility for £2,000m of road contracts, organized by the Ministry of Transport, has been transferred to 15 consultant engineering firms "despite the extra costs involved".

The report, which will be considered by the Commons Committee of Public Accounts, shows that an estimated £4m will be paid out in redundancy money to about 1,700 staff. Mr Downey tells MPs: "Since many of the staff had been re-employed by consulting engineers, on similar duties and often in the same location, I asked the department what steps they had taken to reduce the incidence of redundancy payments in such cases.

"They pointed out that employees were statutorily entitled to redundancy payments, even where their existing employer found a new employer for them.".

The Comptroller also reports that the Ministry has agreed to pay the private consultants a familiarization fee of up to £1,250,000 to compensate them for taking a design work completed by the old subunits.

But the most important, portion of this year's £10m loss is explained by a Whitehall study which concluded "that although there was no significant difference in the efficiency of performance, it cost more to employ consulting engineers than viable subunits".

On the Ministry's own figures, the extra costs could be as high as £4.7m in the current year, with a similar "penalty" next year, which would "probably" diminish in future years. A review of the work of the subunits was launched in 1979 because cutbacks in the road building programmes undoudtedly made the subunits less efficient.

Channel Four 'boon to programmes market'

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel Four had done a valuable job in creating a more independent market in television programmes, a BBC executive said yesterday.

Mr Roger Laughton, head of the BBC's network features department, added it was a myth that the BBC was not interested in independent producers. "We are interested in anyone who comes to us with a good programme idea", he said.

Mr Laughton, whose department deals with three specialist areas, rock and pop music, film and television, was announcing programme plans for the coming year.

The success of the independent sector has already received favourable comment this week from Mr Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel Four.

He announced that the channel would easily fulfil its task of taking not less than 10 hours a week from the independent sector and said it was his judgment that they would take not 500 but 750 hours of programmes a year from that sector.

Among the BBC's plans announced yesterday are a new series of the weekly film review, to be shared by four presenters, Maria Aitken, Glyn Worsnip, Miles Kington and Tina Brown, from whom, with two others who have been on the programme, a regular presenter will be chosen.

There will also be 15 programmes in which Dr Jonathan Miller will meet leading psychologists; a series of birthday tributes to people in the arts and entertainment, starting with Dame Flora Robson; a new series of *Writers and Places*, starting with Jan Morris on Wales, and a series of river journeys planned

The BBC also plans, in its sixtieth year, to mark radio's "golden age" with a special programme; and, still in nostalgic vein, it is trying as an experiment a television strip cartoon based on the *Daily Mirror's* famous wartime character and morale booster, Jane. "We shall run it for a week at first to see how it goes", Mr Laughton said.

How Mark Thatcher came out of shadows

by Peter Waymark

Mr Mark Thatcher's career has illustrated the advantages and difficulties of growing up in the shadow of a famous parent. Being the Prime Minister's son has obviously helped him in his business and motor racing activities, while putting them under great public scrutiny.

In February, 1980, the news that he had agreed to model clothes for a Japanese firm in return for motor racing sponsorship brought protests from Labour MPs in textile areas. At first he reacted angrily and said he might leave Britain rather than give up racing. He later announced that he had dropped plans to race in Japan and had accepted British sponsorship, after discussing the matter with his mother, who had not give, him any advice.

His mishaps on the race track have given far wider coverage than they would have had he been just another enthusiastic amateur driver. He escaped unhurt when his Ford Escort crashed at Mallory Park in 1979 and last year was involved in a collision during practice on the German Hockenheim circuit, leading to recriminations from the other driver.



Missing: Mark Thatcher and Charlotte Verney

He has tended to react defensively to the media, rarely granting interviews and declining to give details about his company beyond saying that it is involved in international marketing. But he did deny that he was receiving as much as £40,000 for a series of commercials in Japanese television for Cutty Sark whisky.

Business absorbs three quarters of his time, but his promotional and racing activites have caught most of the headlines. He has been in steady demand from companies wanting him to endorse their products and last year signed a contract with Prosurv Incorporated, the American management firm, which also has several leading tennis players on its books.

Mr Stephen Disson, a Prosurv executive, explained: "He is promotable in the sense that he is a motor racer and the son of Mrs Thatcher. He is also a rather bright and aggressive person, and we like that."

On the race track he has a reputation for being a somewhat intemperate driver and although he has competed in several classes his record is undistinguished. Two attempts at the Le Mans 24-Hour Race, in 1980 and 1981, both ended in crashes, though in the second his co-driver was at the wheel.

Tall, slim and good looking, bearing no obvious resemblance to either of his parents, Mark Thatcher has emerged since the marriage of the Prince of Wales as one of Britain's most eligible bachelors, with constant pupular press speculation about his girl friends.

French Cabinet cuts working week and extends holidays

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 13

The Cabinet today approved decrees reducing the statutory working week by an hour to 39 hours, extending paid annual holidays from four to five weeks and exempting from social security contributions firms further shortening the working week.

The two decrees were adopted under the framework Bill voted by the National Assembly at the end of last year which enables the Government to promulgate social reforms without recourse to parliamentary approval.

They will be followed by a whole series of others between now and the end of March concerning temporary work, the so-called "solidarity contracts" with the Government which give financial incentives to firms which take on additional labour, professional training for school leavers, the lowering of the retirement age to 60, and extended rights for joining works councils.

The Government attaches great importance to these reforms which are designed to satisfy the impatience for change of the ordinary worker in ways that nationalization, decentralization and the abolition of the death penalty adopted last year could not.

The decree procedure was adopted to avoid the delays of the normal legislative Palace, described today's decrees as "a social advance without precedent since 1936" and the first step towards the objective of a 35-hour week in 1985.

The reduction of the working week to 39 hours would not involve loss of pay, at least for workers earning the national minimum wage. But it would give employers elasticity in order to make a better use of their plant than was possible under the 40-hour week rule of 1936.

The exemption from social security contributions would be 75 per cent for firms reducing the working week to 38 hours and 100 per cent for those reducing it to 37 hours.

The aim of the cut in the working week is to create jobs; but employers are highly sceptical.

Whatever its economic results, it shows that the Government is determined to press on with reforms at a steady pace, regardless of pressure from some ministers and employers for a pause.

The Government also has the vast ambition of reconciling landlords and tenants, who have been at war since the First World War when rents were frozen for the first time.

On the agenda of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly is a Bill which substantially extends the rights of tenants, but it has been toned down under pressure from the country's 10 million landlords.



Indonesia recalls Ambassador to Philippines

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Jan 13

The Indonesian Government has recalled Lieutenant-General Leo Lopulisa, its Ambassador to the Philippines, for consultations after he made a statement in *Manila* asking President Marcos to take formal steps to renounce his country's claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah. The ambassador made similar remarks last September soon after his appointment in Jakarta.

The latest remarks came today in a interview with the Manila daily, *Bulletin*. He said only an official repudiation of the claim to Sabah could bring Malaysia-Philippines ties back to what they were before the claim in 1962.

President Marcus told the meeting of heads of government of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Kuala Lumpur in 1977 that his Government would take definite steps to drop its 15-year-old claim to Sabah.

Asean officials say the strained relations between Kuala Lumpur and Manila have restrained closer links among Asean countries. This is felt most strongly in Jakarta, and some diplomats suggest that General Lopulisa's statement reflected official thinking.

Why Boris finds his marvel kept on ice

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 13

Every winter 60,000 people in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, fall over on icy pavements, breaking limbs and suffering concussion, cuts and bruises. And for the past 33 years a 70-year-old pensioner has been battling not the elements but Soviet bureaucracy to produce a machine he claims would reduce this toll.

Boris Sysoyev took out a patent on his home-made ice-scraper in 1948. His invention, which beats as it sweeps as it cleans, consists of a mass of whirling blades that chop up ice and impacted snow but somehow manage to leave the asphalt underneath untouched.

It can be used on paths and pavements, and the head of the municipal street cleaning serivce testified that it could do the work of dozens of *dvorniks*, the stoutly padded elderly men and women who daily attack the ice with picks and scrapers. He estimated that one *dvornik*, even working till his shirt ran with sweat, could clear only 150 yards of pavement an hour.

Unfortunately Mr Sysoyev's first attempt to mass-produce his technical marvel came to an abrupt end when somebody assumed the Emmet-type contraption was a piece of scrap, and carted it away. Its inventor was not daunted, however. Sverdlovsk had just founded a scientific research institute to produce labour-saving devices of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. He built a new prototype and took it along.

The seven scientific inventors were not impressed. They said it did not clean pavements to the required degree of sliplessness. He made some refinements, added a blade or two allowing the machine to scrape out corners and awkward angles, and left it for testing.

This went on intermittently for the next 20 years without any conclusive result. Finally, in 1977 the laboratory, which had still to invent any commercially viable device, reported that the ice-scraper could "in theory" clean pavements, but in view of its inadequacies needed additional refinements.

The Soviet bureaucracy seems to have a peculiar bias against small snow-cleaning machines. Two years ago the press recounted an equally bizarre story of a Muscovite who made a fortune whizzing about on a home-made mobile snow-sweeper and doing the work of all his fellow *dvorniks*. He too was unable to get his invention into production.

At the Soviet party congress in February Mr Brezhnev lamented his country's inability to put industrial innovation into practice. And today, on Moscow's icy streets, one could only agree.

Army chief joins coup trial panel

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 13

The army general whom the Calvo Sotelo Government put in charge of Spain's crack Brunete armoured division, stationed around Madrid after last February's coup attempt, has now been nominated a special counsellor to the Supreme Military Tribunal which will judge accused officers of that division in the forthcoming trial.

General Francisco Carbonell, formerly a co-director of the combined Spanish-United States general staff, last month ended a temporary posting in command of the 12,000 strong armoured division, created by Franco to dominate this capital.

Troop movements on Madrid from the Brunete division on February 23 provided one of the most dramatic moments of the coup attempt.

Meanwhile General Jose Juste, who commanded the Brunete division at the time of the coup, has now voluntarily moved to the reserve list after being three times passed over by the Government for promotion in recent months. He has made this public gesture arguing this was the only way left to preserve his honour after writing to King Juan Carlos to intervene.

The Government removed him from the Brunete division command but he has never been charged with military rebellion.

General Juste publicly defended his conduct last year, maintaining that when he discovered the coup attempt was underway he first played for time and then helped army headquarters to call back Brunete troops. But he admitted he was not able that night to talk to General Jose Gabeiras, the army chief.

The army's regional commander in Valladolid, north of Madrid, has publicly denied that any of his officers have been meeting extreme right-wing civilians. The denial came after press reports that Señor Francisco Laina, director of state security at the Interior Ministry, approved tapping the telephones of the Valladolid cavalry academy.

ARRIGO LEVI

How Italy lives with terror

The kidnapping of the American Brigadier-General Dozier by the Red Brigades has brought once again to Italy a large number of American journalists interested in the "Italian crisis". This had not happened for a couple of years, which is a good sign. In the late 70s terrorism and other threats to Italian democracy had allowed many foreign journalists to enjoy long, working holidays in Italy, which, while being "in agony" as they wrote, remained a very pleasant place to file copy from.

The questions asked today by the inquiring newcomers are usually the following: Has there been a recrudescence of terrorism in Italy after a period of respite? Has the counter-terrorist action by the state failed? And does terrorism remain a serious threat to Italy's political stability?

The answer to the first question can be given in statistical terms. In the first 11 months of 1981, the number of deaths attributed to terrorism was 27. This must be compared with 25 deaths in 1974 (the year of the bomb against the Italicus train), 5 in 1975, 9 in 1976, 10 in 1977, 25 in 1978 (the year of Moro's murder), 22 in 1979 and 124 in 1980 (including the more than 90 deaths caused by the bomb at Bologna railway station).

These figures tell us that terrorism is still as murderous as it has been during the past five years. Another set of figures, referring to "terrorist actions" is, however, more encouraging. There were 474 acts of terrorism in 1974, 628 in 1975, 1,198 in 1976, 2,128 in 1977, 2,395 in 1978 (the record year), 2,366 in 1979, 1,264 in 1980 and 791 in the first 11 months of 1981.

The number of terrorists now being held in jail (either undergoing trial or already judged by the courts) had reached, by the end of October 1981, the imposing figure of 1,496. Of these 1,109 belong to the extreme left (including 444 members of the Red Brigades) and 387 are from the extreme right.

To sum up: there has been no recrudescence of terrorism, but no respite either. There has been on the whole less terrorism in Italy in the last two years than there had been in the late 70s, but of a more murderous kind. Still, the number of suspected terrorists is so high, and so is the number of terrorist actions of all kind, that one can only agree with Signor Spadolini, the Prime Minister, when he says: "The war against terrorism has not been won."

Must one conclude that the counter-terrorist action by the state has failed? I think that the correct reply would be the same that could be given to the same question if it referred to Britain's anti-terrorist action in Northern Ireland (although conditions are totally different, the level of terrorism being much lower in Italy, where it has had no real consequences for everyday life). That is to say: the security forces have succeeded in containing the spread of terrorism, but they have not destroyed it.

But while terrorism has not been able to function as a detonator provoking a wide political explosion and the destruction of Italian democracy, the detonator itself has not been eliminated and keeps detonating.

Probably we fear the political consequences of terrorism less than we did three or four years ago: perhaps because we have got used to it, or because we no longer believe that it can keep growing. The political forces themselves consider terrorism poses less of a threat to Italian democracy than it did a few years ago.

But terrorism remains one of the "four emergencies" threatening Italian stability, as Signor Spadolini keeps saying (the other three being inflation, corruption and the world situation).

Both President Pertini and Signor Spadolini keep stating that there exist undeniable links between Italian terrorism and other subversive groups operating in Western Europe, although it is not certain (and in my view still unlikely) that there exists a foreign "central" guiding Italian terrorism.

But there is continuing foreign support for Italian terrorism. Both Pertini and Spadolini have left no doubt that these foreign links are with Libya as well as with Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union.

Arrigo Levi last week discussed long-term dangers for Israel from Mr Begin's policies. Lines omitted from his article stated that most independent observers were convinced of this, among them the signatories of a 1981 report to the Trilateral Commission on the Middle East, who wrote: "Indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation of the territories . . . would be a prescription for war, not peace".

FIRST, WE CREATED A NEW SPACE-SAVING POWER-PACKED ENGINE. THEN, WE BUILT A UNIQUELY ADVANCED CAR AROUND IT.

1.6 SGL 5-door hatchback

THE NEW DATSUN STANZA

Here is the all-new Datsun Stanza – a range of 3-door hatchbacks, 4-door saloon and 5-door hatchbacks, powered by one of the lightest 1600c.c. engines in the world!

The engine is transversely mounted and drives the front wheels. So the Stanzas are roomy – very roomy. And economical – very, very economical.

Although they are new from bumper to bumper, they inherit the tough pedigree of the Datsun Violet saloons that have, for the past three years, achieved crushing victories in the East African Safari Rally.

Computer designed engine block–world's lightest 1.6 engine.

Now the all-new Datsun Stanza is here in a 9-model range of family and sporting cars luxuriously equipped even by Datsun standards. Some models even have power steering, alloy wheels and an automatic gearbox–and there's the option of an electric sunroof.

The prices are extremely competitive – reinforcing Datsun's reputation for giving you exceptional value for money.

ALL-NEW ENGINE - GIVES UP TO 51.4 MPG!

All new independent suspension.

For the Stanza, Datsun developed a special transverse single overhead camshaft engine.

Using a computer, we created a new cylinder block design which gives the engine a unique combination of qualities – it's extremely light and compact and yet it's also uncommonly sturdy and powerful.

The new Stanza's engine weighs just 249lbs – a savings of 20%, and is one of the lightest in its class in the world. This alone dramatically improves fuel economy. But we've also made other changes. For instance, we've found new ways of increasing efficiency by lengthening the piston stroke and adopting dome-shaped chambers.

The end result is a true 1.6 litre 100 mph car which can deliver as much as 51.4 mpg at 56 mph.

When you compare with other 1.6 litre cars, like the Ford Cortina, which gives you 39.8 mpg at the same speed, or even smaller engined cars like the Volvo 343 with 42.2 mpg, you realise the exceptional economy that Datsun have achieved with this powerful new engine.

4-door 1.6 GL £4,485

ALL-NEW FRONT WHEEL DRIVE-LIGHTWEIGHT AND PRECISE STEERING

The new Stanza has front wheel drive for sheer "roadability" and crisp, safe driving. Yet the lightness of the Stanza's engine means that, even in a medium-sized saloon, we can use rack and pinion steering to achieve the precise and responsive handling of a smaller car. As an indication of its manoeuvrability, the Stanza has a wall-to-wall turning radius of just 17.7 feet!

3-door 1.6 GL £4,566

ALL-NEW GEARBOX AND TRANSMISSION-MORE EFFICIENT

We've extracted even more economy from the Stanza by keeping the transmission lightweight and simple and fitting it in line with the engine to avoid energy waste.

On all models, 4th gear is an Economy-Overdrive gear. And on most models there's a 5-speed gearbox on which both 4th and 5th are Economy-Overdrive gears!

5-door 1.6 GL £4,695

ALL-NEW SUSPENSION-ULTRA SMOOTH

The Stanza's newly developed dual suspension system is fully independent.

It is designed to work in two ways. On good road surfaces, soft insulators supporting the strut rods absorb all of the fine vibrations. On bad road surfaces, another system comes into operation: severe jolts are led through a series of springs and absorbers and then finally absorbed by rubber bumper pads. The new Stanza gives the smoothest ride that Datsun's computerised technology can achieve.

Compact transverse engine makes the Stanza outstandingly roomy.

ALL-NEW SPACE UTILISATION-MEANS MORE COMFORT

By making the engine transverse and very compact, Datsun have left a vast amount of room inside the car for passengers and luggage.

There's plenty of room in the front and the back. The Stanza is longer and wider inside than either the Cortina or the new Cavalier – yet its overall dimensions are more compact!

ALL-NEW AERODYNAMICS-FOR OUTSTANDING ECONOMY

The compact size of the Stanza's new engine allows us to keep the nose of the Stanza very low and move closer than ever towards the perfect aerodynamic shape.

Superb aerodynamics help achieve up to 51.4 mpg.

The Stanza hatchbacks have an aerodynamic drag coefficient of just 0.38 – well below that of many famous sports cars. An important contribution to the class-beating 51.4 mpg at 56 mph of the Stanza 3-door!

ALL-NEW SOUND INSULATION - SEALED AGAINST NOISE

The aerodynamics of the Stanza keep wind resistance and therefore wind noise right down.

The floor and roof both have triple-layer insulation.

To achieve a quiet ride, Datsun have paid their usual scrupulous attention to detail. There are over 20 different sound prevention devices on the Stanza – like the flexible coupling at the exhaust or on the sound-proof casing round the heater blower.

ALL-NEW FEATURES-AS YOU'D EXPECT FROM DATSUN

The Datsun Stanza is a luxurious family car with a long list of built-in features. These include variable intermittent wipers with choice of 2, 4, 7 or 10 second intervals, push-button heating and ventilation, two remote control door mirrors, interior boot and fuel lid release, maintenance free battery, folding split rear seat and rear window wash/wipe on the hatchbacks, and much more including, of course, LW/MW push-button radio.

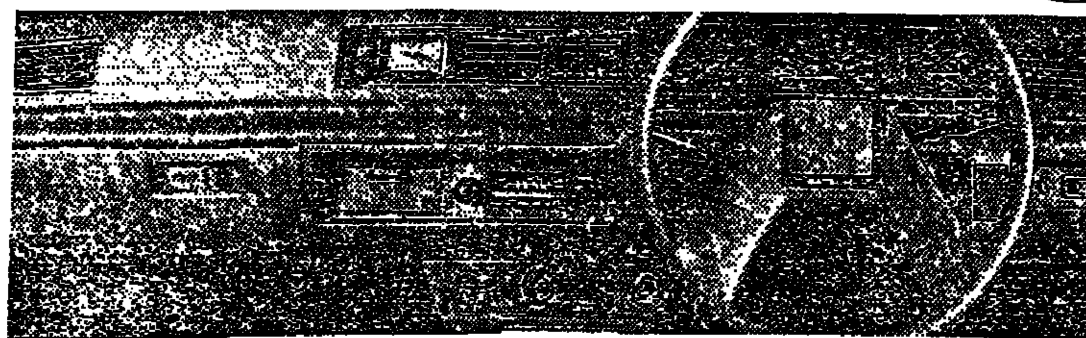
Remember too, that these are not extras – they won't cost you a penny more!

From £4,485 the Datsun Stanza represents real value for money – the kind of value that is only made possible by the advanced technology and resources of Nissan-Datsun, the third largest car manufacturer in the world.

The Datsun Stanza is a totally new car built to satisfy world requirements and perform reliably in all conditions anywhere in the world.

Come to your Datsun dealer and have a test drive today.

DATSUN STANZA BY NISSAN



NEW STANZA 1.6 GL STANDARD EQUIPMENT

☐ Two remote control door mirrors	☐ Push-in button heating/ventilation controls	☐ Advanced display of warning lights
☐ 2-speed wipers with variable intermittent wipe	☐ Side window demisters	☐ Warning chime for 'lights left on'
☐ Rear window wiper/washer (hatchback)	☐ High grade cloth upholstery	☐ Tinted glass
	☐ Push-button LW/MW radio	☐ Adjustable front head restraints
☐ Interior boot/tailgate release	☐ Quartz clock	☐ Luggage area lamp
☐ Interior fuel lid release	☐ Passenger seat walk-in device (3-door)	☐ Maintenance free battery
☐ Lockable illuminated glove box		☐ Halogen headlamps

GOVERNMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION TESTS. MPG (LITRES PER 100KM) DATSUN STANZA 1.6GL 3 DOOR HATCHBACK CONSTANT 56MPH (90KM/H) 51.4 (5.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (9.7) CONSTANT 75MPH (120KM/H) 38.2 (7.4) DATSUN STANZA 1.6GL 5 DOOR HATCHBACK CONSTANT 56MPH (90KM/H) 48.7 (5.8) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (9.7) CONSTANT 75MPH (120KM/H) 37.7 (7.5) DATSUN STANZA 1.6GL 4 DOOR SALOON CONSTANT 56MPH (90KM/H) 43.5 (6.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (9.7) CONSTANT 75MPH (120KM/H) 34.0 (8.3)

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Israel rules out compromise on Palestinians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 13

The Israeli Government today ruled out any compromise in its opposition to the Egyptian demand that the 100,000 Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem should be allowed to vote in the proposed autonomy council for the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

A senior Government official, speaking on the eve of the arrival of Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said that no change could be expected in the Government's position on the issue, one of the key subjects dividing Israel and Egypt on autonomy.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, rejected opposition Labour Party suggestions that the Government should make concessions to make a quick autonomy agreement. The Israelis reject the Egyptian view that the former Arab sector of Jerusalem is part of the West Bank, emphasizing in all public comments that it is the unified capital of Israel.

Israel's public rejection of concessions has deepened pessimism among Western diplomats about America's chances of breaking the deadlock in the autonomy talks. Briefing correspondents, the Israeli official acknowledged that there were essential differences with Egypt on the meaning of autonomy. These, rather than discussion of detail, would dominate Mr Haig's hectic round of official meetings.

Pressed to outline the differences, the official said: "It is a basic difference of interpretation. Egypt sees autonomy as a step towards self-determination while we see it for what it is — autonomy." The Israelis have emphasized from the outset of the talks that they view autonomy as covering only the 1.2 million Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza and not the land on which they live.

Israel defended its position in an official document issued last year by citing international precedents including South Tyrol, the south of Sudan, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Today, the official denied suggestions that Israel's uncompromising position was intended to set a new pattern for the international definition of autonomy.

□ Militant Jewish settlers protesting against the dismantling of hot houses in the occupied Sinai soon to be handed back to Egypt today claimed victory after an eleventh-hour agreement prevented a violent clash with troops.

Fifteen hot houses at the agricultural settlement of Haruvit will now not be dismantled, while those already taken down will be shipped out without opposition, under the agreement reached with senior Army officers.

The compromise came 48 hours after extreme Jewish nationalists invaded the site and began to erect tents and occupy buildings. By this morning, several hundred protesters had gathered for what was expected to be a confrontation with troops.

As militants began to leave, one leader of the Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai Campaign said: "We consider this an accomplishment and a victory. This is the first stage in the process of stopping the withdrawal".

China fights inflation

Peking runs short of loose change

From David Bonavia, Nanking, Jan 13

Most commodities are in adequate supply in this former capital of China — except coinage. For reasons which nobody seems able to explain, the standard aluminium coins have almost disappeared from circulation.

Whether this means some enterprising person has found the coins can be melted down and worked into products costing more than their face value is a matter of speculation. Chinese post office workers became extremely irritable when I asked them about it.

As substitutes for the coins, tiny paper notes with a face value as low as 0.3p in sterling have gone into circulation recently having previously been circulated mainly in Tibet and in Chinese Central Asia, where the herdsmen barely participate in the cash enconomy.

The use of foreign currency certificates, introduced about three ago to counteract black marketeering, is also in chaos. For almost anything except air tickets and luxury or imported goods, the normal Chinese currency is readily accepted and almost any shop where one pays in certificates will give change in normal currency. This has resulted in a bigger black market than before the certificates were introduced in 1979.

Nanking has long been a noted centre of black market dealings — its population being familiar with the manipulation of prices and supplies since the time of the Nationalist Government of the late 1940s and one of the most spectacular inflations in the history of money.

After a long period during which the Communist Party and Government insisted that there was no inflation in China, the growth of the money supply has alarmed the authorities to the point where Peking has just imposed draconian price controls.

No prices of anything, anywhere, except at small rural markets, may be raised without official sanction.

This may be necessary as a result of the recent round of inflation in China, but it makes nonsense of the current economic reform, in which flexible pricing according to market demand was planned as an essential element.

Peking has suffered shortages of some foodstuffs in recent months and this has led to panic buying and hoarding. The Government has now promised that food prices will not rise, and has ordered price cuts of between 10 and 20 per cent for transistor radios, black and white television sets, watches and synthetic knitwear.

At Nanking's biggest department store, people are jostling three-deep at the counter to inspect television sets and radios. But, of course, nobody is buying until the day after tomorrow when the price cuts come into effect and when there will be something like a riot.

In the street markets, controls on prices of commonly eaten vegetables have been in effect for more than six months. But such delicacies as lotus root and fruits are not controlled, since they are considered inessential.

Pork seems abundant, with working people taking home slabs which would be generous for even a European family. Pulses, sweet potatoes and other foods also seem to be in good supply. A locally made bicycle can be bought with ease but people wishing to buy the superior make from Shanghai have to join a waiting list.

The bookshops have improved their stocks and foreign literature is popular. Pirate translations of *Death on the Nile* by Agatha Christie, *The Day of the Jackal* by Federick Forsyth and Sir Walter Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian* are available. There are plenty of foreign language textbooks, particularly English, and there is keen demand for a new handbook of American slang.



Tanks taking up position in front of the smashed gate of a shipyard in Gdansk, photographed by Poles on December 16 three days after martial law was imposed. The gate has been repaired since

Warsaw hopes for a Solidarity 'without 43,000 officials'

By David Cross

Poland's martial law authorities are increasing their efforts to justify the continuing state of emergency with a fresh attack on some of the most prominent leaders of Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union.

In a bitter attack on such workers and intellectuals as Mr Jacek Kuron and Mr Adam Michnik, leaders of the former KOR organization, and Mr Jan Rulewski and Mr Zbigniew Bujak, regional leaders of Solidarity, the armed forces newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, claimed that they were nothing more than a "gang of political adventurers".

The newspaper said that at a meeting of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on the day before martial law was proclaimed the debate showed that what had started as an organization to help ordinary working people had changed into an opposition political party. Its aim, the paper claimed, was to prepare the working people, against their interests, for overthrowing the socialist system and restoring a bourgeois-capitalist state.

The newspaper said it hoped that after these experience the working people of Poland would understand that "the time will come to build a strictly trade union organization, a purely working class organizationj without false advisery, without developed regional structures, without 43,000 officials and without political adventurers".

In what appeared to be an attempt to meet public criticism of the derth of news about what is happening inside Poland, Warsaw radio announced yesterday that a new national daily newspaper was about to be published under the editorship of a former government press spokesman

Mr Jozef Barecki, the new editor-in-chief, is neither a hardliner nor a radical reformist in Polish terms. Instead, he is very much a middle of the road figure with some liberal ideas and high professional standing.

The new newspaper, which will be published from today under the title *Rzeczpospolita* (The Republic), is designed to respond to the demand for news about "the work of the Parliament and the Government and for a platform for dialogue between the authorities and the community", Warsaw radio said.

PAP, the official Polish news agency, reported yesterday that the swollen Vistula river was continuing to flood large areas of farmland in north and central Poland. Although the water level was beginning to drop, it had started to affect winter grain growing conditions. This could cause further food shortages in due course.

After its first officially announced meeting in Warsaw since martial law was proclaimed, the Polish Politburo yesterday called on all Communist Party officials to step up their efforts to help people in the Plock region, where about 12,000 people are reported to have been evacuated.

At the Vatican, the Pope has criticized Poland's martial law regulations for preventing Catholic pilgrims from leaving their country to visit the Holy See. Such a ban was a violation of human rights, the Pope said.

The Vatican also disclosed earlier this week that the Pope had exchanged letters with Mr Lech Walesa, the detained leader of Solidarity, during the past month. No details of their communications have been released so far.

The 16 Western nations who have loans outstanding to Poland are meeting in Paris today and tomorrow to try to reach a joint stand on future negotiations about the $26,500m (about £14,000m) which they are owed. In Cologne, Herr Reinhold Stoessel, president of the Dresdner Bank, said yesterday that Poland was not counting on Moscow to pay off $350m worth of interest to the West.

Instead, the Comecon Bank in Moscow might underwrite the payment, Herr Stoessel said in a radio interview. He added that this possibility had been raised during a recent visit to Warsaw of Western bankers.

□ Brussels: EEC foreign ministers meeting informally in Brussels over the next two days are likely to consider an answer to General Jaruzelski's suggestion that Western countries might be asked to receive Solidarity leaders who might be exiled by his military Government. It was made during a meeting with envoys from the EEC on Monday last week.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Minister of External Relations, who is president of the EEC Council of Ministers, has since canvassed all other member states about an appropriate reply, but there has been no agreement on a final text. He will be seeking this in the course of the meeting.

Czechs ban wide range of exports

From David Blow
Vienna, Jan 13

New Czechoslovak regulations now prohibit foreign visitors from taking a wide range of foodstuffs and manufactured goods out of the country.

The embargo ranges from foodstuffs, cigarettes and drink, to footwear, bedlinen and children's clothes. Other items such as tents, sleeping-bags and sports equipment can be taken out of the country only with special permission.

Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said: "The list of commodities on which the ban applies is so long that virtually not a needle can be taken out of Czechoslovakia".

Similar restrictions have been imposed in recent months by other East European countries to ensure that their limited supplies of consumer goods are available for their own people, and are not depleted by visitors from neighbouring countries where shortages may be even more severe.

Before the Polish military crackdown both East Germany and Czechoslovakia introduced measures to restrict shopping expeditions by Poles.

Czechoslovakia has also just adopted a new five-year plan to restore the country's badly weakened economy, and it is clear that for the foreseeable future the production of all but essential consumer goods for the domestic market is going to be given a lower priority.

The plan emphasizes, instead, the need to cut back on energy consumption and on imports.

President moves to plug the leaks

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, Jan 13

President Reagan believes his Administration is the leakiest in history. Since his inauguration he has regularly complained to his senior officials about the way unauthorized and sensitive material has found its way into the newspapers. But apparently to no avail.

During the past week alone *The Washington Post* has carried three separate stories — dealing with defence spending, the sale of aircraft to Taiwan, and urban enterprise zones — which were supposed to have been kept secret.

Although some officials and many journalists believe this Administration to be less prone to leaks than previous ones an enraged President has now ordered a crackdown, vowing to use "all legal methods" to investigate government officials who may have disclosed classified information to the media.

Last night the President, claiming that unauthorized disclosures of classified information had become a "problem of major proportions with the United States Governmment", issued a statement setting out ground rules to end what he described as "a virtual haemorrhage of leaks".

The directive, based on recommendations by Mr William Clark, the new national security adviser, applies to the National Security Council staff, employees of the state and defence departments and the intelligence community.

In future government employees who plan to discuss classified information with reporters must obtain prior permission. After the interview, they must issue a report recording the subjects discussed and all information provided to the media representatives.

The directive also calls for a reduction in the number of officials with access to material involving National Security Council matters. That number will be "kept to a minimum essential to the orderly conduct of government business." The President's statement did not say what disciplinary action would be taken against offenders, but an official said details would be worked out later.

Just how determined the administration is to prevent leaks has been illustrated by the fact that Mr Frank Carlucci, the Deputy Defence Secretary, took a lie detector test as part of a Pentagon investigation to determine who told *The Washington Post* last week about a secret report dealing with future defence spending. This report said defence costs could be as much as $750,000m more than present estimates.

A Pentagon spokesman said today that other senior Pentagon officials were also undergoing lie detector tests. About 25 people took part in the meeting at which the defence costs were discussed.

According to Mr David Gergen, the White House communications director, there have been two main kinds of leaks. "Some leaks have resulted in the compromise of sensitive intelligence sources and methods, in some cases endangering lives", he said. "Second, in several important cases leaks to the press have preceded presidential discussions of highly sensitive foreign policy decisions."

The leak which appears to have been responsible for provoking the President's ire this time and provoked last night's directive was a report that the Administration had decided not to go ahead with the sale of advanced aircraft to Taiwan. The report appeared before Taiwan and China had been officially advised on the American decision.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Yugoslavia premier is a woman

Belgrade. — Yugoslavia's collective presidency has nominated Ms Milka Planinc, the Croatian Communist Party chief, to serve as the new premier, the first woman to head a Yugoslav government.

The official news agency Tanjug said that her candidacy was supported by the ruling Communist Party praesidium, making her appointment a foregone conclusion. There was no word on when she will take over from Premier Veselin Djuranovic. Other mass organizations at various levels, all led by the communists, will discuss Ms Planinc's candidacy.

Obote pledge on property

Kampala.—President Obote says that the Uganda Government is committed to returning property confiscated in former President Idi Amin's "economic war" to its original owners — most of them Asians now living in Britain, India, Canada and other countries.

He told a group of directors of East African Breweries, the Nairobi company which lost its controlling shareholding in Uganda Breweries on Amin's orders in 1972, that he would welcome their return to rebuild the Ugandan beer industry.

Seoul publisher faces death

Seoul. — The death sentence has been demanded by the prosecution for Mr Lee Tae Bok, a South Korean publisher, who is charged with violating the national security law.

Mr Lee, aged 30, is accused of printing and distributing banned foreign books, mostly by Marxist authors, of masterminding the organization of a national democratic students league and a national democratic labourers leaguewith the aim of overthrowing the Government, of disseminating the ideals of communism throughout the country. He denies the charges. Twenty-five other people appeared in court with him.

Soviet dissident 'in danger'

Moscow. — Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet human rights leader, has given a warning that the health of the imprisoned dissident Dr Yuri Orlov is in danger and has appealed for his release. In an open letter to the European security review conference in Madrid, due to reconvene on February 9, Dr Sakharov said that Dr Orlov, aged 57, had been in a labour camp prison for months and "his health, and perhaps his life, are in danger".

Wedding bliss discouraged

Peking. — Peking restaurants are encouraging couples to cancel elaborate wedding banquets at the Chinese new year later this month in a drive against extravagance, according to the Peking newspaper, *People's Daily*.

National holidays are a favourite time for weddings and many couples have elaborate banquets despite endless official calls for frugality.

Christiaan Barnard divorced again

Cape Town. — Mrs Barbara Barnard, the wife of the heart transplant pioneer, Dr Christiaan Barnard, has been granted a divorce in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

The couple, who have two sons, were married in 1970 soon after Dr Barnard's first marriage ended in divorce.

British aid sought on yellow rain

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 13

The United States has asked Britain to assist in the collection and analysis of evidence that lethal chemical weapons are being used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

Mr Richard Burt, director of the State Department's bureau of politico-military affairs, said that British scientists and aid officials were working in Thailand and other parts of South-East Asia to which refugees from Laos and Cambodia had fled.

It was possible they would come across evidence of the use of these chemicals, known as yellow rain. He added that British research establishments could also assist in analysing some of the samples of the highly poisonous substances which have already been discovered on trees and rocks in the region.

America has accused Vietnam of using chemical agents in remote parts of Laos and Cambodia. It also maintains there is compelling evidence that these chemical weapons are being manufactured and supplied by the Soviet Union.

Evidence already collected by the United States has been supplied to a four-man panel of experts at the United Nations which is investigating charges that Soviet-made chemical weapons have been used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

The United States has approached Britain, and is also talking informally to its other allies, because it wishes to gain broader international support for its campaign to prevent the use of yellow rain and other chemical weapons. American officials have been dismayed that the evidence it has produced so far has been greeted with considerable scepticism by the international community.

Last September, Mr Alexander Haig announced during a visit to West Germany that America had physical evidence that poisonous chemicals were being used in South-East Aia in violation of the 1972 biological weapons convention which forbids the production, stockpiling or transfer of toxic weapons.

Swapo says Walvis Bay is part of Namibia

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Jan 13

Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia (South-West Africa) and the South West Africa People's Organization would fight for it in the same way that it is fighting for the rest of the disputed territory, Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, said today.

Speaking at an airport press conference at the end of a one-day visit during which he had talks with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Nujoma dismissed the history which has left the strategic Atlantic port a South African enclave. "We are fighting to liberate each and every inch of Namibia including Walvis Bay", he said.

He said Swapo had still not formulated its response to the latest initiative by the western "contact group" adding, "We are consulting the frontline states, Nigeria and the president of the Organization of African Unity".

The visit was clearly aimed at bolstering support among frontline states for Swapo's negotiating position and Mr Nujoma left declaring that he was "very happy with fruitful discussions".

□ Talks aimed at reaching an agreement on the first phase of a settlement in Namibia began in London today between leading American and South African representatives (Our Foreign Staff write).

Dr Chester Crocker, United States assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Brand Fourie, Director-General of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, are continuing their discussions tomorrow. Each called separately on Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today.

The five nations in the Western "contact group" — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany, last month presented their revised proposals for phase one, which deals with constitutional matters.

Before the latest talks opened both Pretoria and Swapo appeared to have objections to the Western recommendations for elections to a constituent assembly. The key proposal is that half the seats should be filled by proportional representation, and half by candidates elected directly from single-member constituencies (on the British model).

OVERSEAS DRIVE BY CANADA

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Jan 13

Canada's External Affairs Department has been radically reorganized in a move intended to give greater priority to trade in the development of Canadian foreign relations.

Under a plan announced by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, yesterday, external affairs will take over the foreign trade function exercized until now by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. That in turn will take over responsibility for regional economic development programmes in Canada, while retaining its present mandate for industry, tourism and small businesses.

The Prime Minister said that the reorganization of external affairs signalled a national effort to pursue aggressively international export markets for Canadian goods.

The new External Affairs Department will have three ministers instead of one. Mr Mark MacGuigan, the present Secretary of State for External Affairs, will be supported by a minister for external trade, and a minister for external relations.

Diplomat killed

Beirut.— The bullet-riddled body of an Algerian diplomat was found in south Beirut. Security forces said that he was Mr Rabeh Kharwa, a counsellor, in his fifties.

Canberra job for judge not the Prince

By Our Foreign Staff

Sir Ninian Stephen, a High Court judge, will become Australia's next Govenor-General in July, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the prime minister announced in Canberra yesterday. The British-born judge, who is 58, will succeed Sir Zelman Cowen, who has been Governor-General since 1977.

The announcement ended widespread speculation that the Prince of Wales would take up the post. Both the Prince and Mr Fraser initially favoured this, the Prince likes Australia and a spell as the Queen's representative was seen in some quarters as good preparation for the throne.

But that idea was apparently abandoned because of strong objections by the Australian Labour Party and fears that Prince of Wales might have become caught up in a constitutional crisis, like that of 1975 which deeply divided Australia and strenghthened republicanism.

□ Sir Zelman Cowen, is to be the new Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. He is expected in Oxford in September.

Sir Zelman a barrister and QC, taught law at the college from 1947 to 1950. The retiring Govenor-General has been Chancellor of Brisbane University.

The vacancy was created by the resignation of Lord Swann, the former chairman of the BBC, last July after only a year in office. The Appointment was made by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Queen, the College Visitor, because Oriel did not find someone within the 90 days as required by college statute.



Sir Ninian Stephen: In place of royalty.

Man boasted of killing Briton, prosecution says

From Our Correspondent, Baltimore, Jan 13

An 18-year-old man charged with murdering a British antiques dealer here last summer bragged to his friends about the crime, and only later tried to cover it up, the prosecution told a jury here yesterday.

"He repeated again and again to anybody that would listen how he had attacked and killed the Englishman in our city," Mr Stephen Tully, the prosecutor, said on the first day of trial of three men accused of killing Mr Phillip A. Rouse of Somerset.

Mr Rouse was shot as he chased a thief who had grabbed a shoulder bag from his 21-year-old girl friend as the couple and another English companion walked in a stylish Baltimore neighbourhood early on August 22 last year.

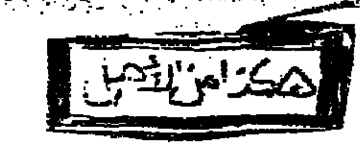
Several days after the widely publicised killing the defendant sold the gun, a .32 long barrelled revolver to an acquaintance in order to get rid of the evidence, Mr Tully told the jury.

The prosecution claim contradicts a statement that the defendant, Mr Michael J. Brown made to the police four days after the killing, in which he said that he and his three companions intended to rob Mr Rouse but not to kill him.

Mr Brown denied that he had even touched Mr Rouse. One of the other assailants tackled the victim and after that Mr Brown "heard the shot" and ran home, he said in his statement to the police.

Mr Rouse's friend, Anne Bullivant, also of Somerset, reconstructed the crime for the jury of nine women and three men. A young man on a bicycle grabbed her handbag, and Mr Nigel Lawrence, a 34-year-old English antiques dealer who has lived in Baltimore for several years gave chase.

"Phillip checked to see if I was all right and then ran across the grass to see if he could cut off the man on the bike, three men came out of the shadows ... tried to trip up Nigel Lawrence ... then they ran across to Phillip got him on the ground and shot him", she said.



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PEOPLE WHERE IT COUNTS.

Freed Briton describes ill treatment in jail

By Robin Young

Mr Steven Kitson, the Briton arrested while on a visit to South Africa to see his jailed father, said yesterday on his return to London that he had "broken down and cried" under what he called brutal interrogation and mental torture by South African security police.

He said he was kept in solitary confinement for five days, and for the first 24 hours was interrogated continuously, while forced to stand upright without support. He was slapped about the face until his nose bled, shaken so violently that his head banged against the wall and had buckets of cold water thrown over him to keep him awake.

"On about the fourth day I broke and cried in front of them," he said. "They were asking me most personal details about people mentioned in my notebook, and for anything I knew about my mother's activities with the African National Congress. I mentioned the names of two people who I thought might be involved."



Mr Steven Kitson: Wept under interrogation.

Mr Kitson said that "with hindsight it seemed rather stupid" to have taken photographs of the outside of the prison where his father had been held for the past 17 years, and to make a sketch of it while waiting to visit his father.

"It was purely for a personal, private record. I wanted to show my children what it was like to visit my father in jail. I did not think I was breaking the law at all".

He believed that a campaign organized in Britain on his behalf, and the interest of the press had saved him from worse treatment.

"During a medical examination just after I was arrested I was absolutely terrified, knowing how both my father and mother had been tortured during their interrogations. I was subjected to physical maltreatment an mental torture, but it was clear that the interrogators did not want to leave me with any marks.

"On my second night in solitary I saw a man who had been detained being taken to the cells and afterwards I heard him being savagely beaten until he was screaming like a three-year-old child. It is the most horrifying sound I have ever heard.

"On another occasion, seven or eight people were being processed after arrest under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. They were all beaten up, I think, and the smallest one, a boy of no more than 16 or 17, I saw a warder smash across the face and then kick his legs away from underneath him so that he landed very heavily on the concrete floor."

It had been his ambition to visit his father every year until his release, which is due in 1984, and to help him after he was released. "That ambition will now never be realized. I do not think I can ever return to South Africa and I do not think my sister ought to go either."

Mr Kitson's sister, Amandla, last visited her father two years ago.

He had been in South Africa since Christmas Eve, and had made visits to his father before the arrest. "My father looked physically well and was mentally alert when I last saw him," he said.

The South African authorities had alleged that Mr Kitson's photographs and sketches had been intended as part of a plot to help jailed members of the African National Congress to escape. Mr Kitson denied that anyone else had been involved.

"One thing that heartens me tremendously was that in my isolation cell others who had been imprisoned under the Terrorism Act and who may have been hanged or sent to Robbin Island, had written messages on the walls saying 'Don't fear, we don't worry, you will soon get out'.

"My worry now is that this may all be a dream and that I may awake on my bunk looking at the two bricks beyond my feet to see the words 'Don't worry' scratched there."

UN doubles Karamoja food relief

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, Jan 13

United Nations agencies are doubling their food distribution in Karamoja, north-east Uganda, to avert a return of the famine which in 1980 killed thousands of people, many of them children.

The United Nations Children's Fund regional office in Nairobi said today that it would distribute 1,600 tons of food, mainly grain, this month because local stocks from last year's harvest are exhausted in some parts of Karamoja.

In 1980, a large-scale relief operation for Karamoja was launched to combat the famine caused by several years of drought and the depletion of livestock herds by a combination of drought and inter-tribal raiding. Medical teams and food distribution schemes were organized with aid from many countries, including Britain.

Last year, the aid agency was able to reduce food distributions after the harvest had created reasonable food stocks. But Unicef said recently that the stocks were running low in some areas, so that emergency relief should be resumed.

The United Nations World Food Programme is supporting food-for-work schemes, and Unicef and several voluntary agencies are distributing food twice a week to undernourished children at 18 centres in Karamoja. Unicef says that about 5 per cent of the children examined are below acceptable nutritional levels and every effort is being made to prevent a return to the conditions of 1980, when children were dying in large numbers in Karamoja.

The most serious food shortage is reported from Dodoth county, northern Karamoja, where 19,000 families are receiving food. Relief food programmes will have to continue for at least another six months, until the new harvest.

South African 'homeland' repression

Torture and murder reported in Venda

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Jan 13

A spotlight has been trained on one of the murkier corners of South Africa's patchwork of black tribal "homelands" with reports here of the detention, torture and even murder of political opponents of President Patrick Mphephu of the impoverished but strategically important Bantustan (as the "homelands" are also called) of Venda.

In the past two months, at least 15 people have been detained, and one of them, Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died in prison last November only two days after his arrest. He had not been in ill-health, and, according to informed sources, the district surgeon who conducted the post mortem examination found evidence of torture.

Another missing Venda citizen and member of the local Lutheran church, Mr D. Raluthai, is also said to have died recently at the hands of security police, though this report has been denied by Brigadier T. R. Malaudzi, head of Venda's small army-cum-police force.

Four of the nine full-time Lutheran pastors in Venda — Dean T. S. Farisani, the Rev. N. Phaswane, the Rev A. M. Mahamba and the Rev P. M. Phosiwa — are among those being held. And Pastor Faure Louw, a missionary of South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church, was recently deported after eight years in the territory.

Pastor Louw's offence, it is believed was his friendship with the late Mr Muofhe, whose funeral he helped to arrange. He also gave help to the dead man's widow. Mr Muofhe himself was said by friends not to have been politically active but, as a Christian, to have questioned apartheid on biblical grounds.

The Bantustans are an integral part of the apartheid strategy of eventually turning all South Africa's 20 million blacks (about 75 per cent of the total population) into citizens of 10 independent tribal reserves which, between them, occupy no more than 14 per cent of the land area of the country.

Venda went "independent" in 1979, after the examples of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and like them is spurned by the outside world. It occupies about 2,500 square miles in north-east Transvaal. To the north, across the Limpopo river, lies Zimbabwe and to the east, separated from Venda by the Kruger National Park, lies Mozambique.

Almost entirely dependent on Pretoria financially, Venda is politically one of the least legitimate of all the "homelands". President Mphephu, who is semi-literate, and his ruling party have twice been defeated in general elections, but retain power thanks to the support of the South African police and 42 nominated tribal chiefs.

Mr Baldwin Mudau, a Soweto-based (social scientist) and leader of the main opposition party, which opposed the territory's "independence", died on New Year's Day and rumours are already circulating that his death was not due to natural causes.

Mr Mudau and those of his followers not in prison boycotted the opening session of the assembly after "independence". Nepotism is rampant — almost all Venda's Cabinet members belong to the Ramabilane clan.

Interestingly, the most critical reports about Venda have appeared not in the liberal English-language press but in generally pro-government Afrikaans newspapers, which usually lean over backwards to give a positive account of developments in the "homelands".

This suggests that Pretoria, though hardly in a position to lecture anyone on respect for human rights, may be growing disenchanted with its protégé.

Ghandi drops Maharashtra chief

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, Jan 13

Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, is looking for a successor to Mr A. R. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who has been indicted by the state high court for misuse of power and malpractices.

Mrs Gandhi has been shielding Mr Antulay for some months during which the press and the opposition were repeatedly alleging that he had constituted a trust in the name of the Prime Minister to collect money from private parties by selling them over-priced cement. Cement is distributed by the Government directly because of short supply.

Mr Justice Lentin has ruled that the connexion between the allotment of cement quotas and donations to the trust was established. He said that the charge of arbitrariness on the part of the Chief Minister was justified.

The judge has rejected the versions of the state government and the Chief Minister himself that no allocations were made by Mr Antulay.

The ruling came in the wake of a petition filed by three opposition members.

There has been pressure on Mrs Gandhi to allow Mr Antulay to resign before the court verdict but she did not agree because he had supported her when she was defeated at the polls in 1977.

Matters may not rest here and the opposition will try to make capital out of the court judgment. There are corruption charges pending against the chief ministers of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana and Mrs Gandhi has not been allowing any inquiry.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) has said in a statement that it was now obvious that the Prime Minister should revise her attitude not only towards the Maharashtra Chief Minister but towards the whole question of corruption.

BOOKS

A master impersonator's epitome of the 1980s: this Rabbit will run and run

Rabbit is Rich
By John Updike

(André Deutsch, £7.95)

In 1961, just after Eisenhower and with Kennedy just settling in, Harold C. (Rabbit) Angstrom made his first appearance, as an articulate local basketball ace subsiding under protest into domesticity and ordinary work, in *Rabbit Run*. Ten years later in *Rabbit Redux*, soon after the invasion of Cambodia, the shootings at Kent State and the moon landing, Rabbit, despite his doggy loyalty to superannuated ideas, gets swept into the rubbish-chute of the times, with a radical black on the run and a spaced-out girl. Now, just over a decade later still, a kind of Hegelian synthesis has been achieved. Rabbit is head salesman at the Toyota dealers founded by his late father-in-law. His marriage has settled down after all its convulsions of infidelity, drink and death. He is happy and he knows it. The only grit in the soup is his lamentable son.

The Rabbit novels are John Updike's best since they give the fullest scope to his remarkable gifts as observer and describer. What they amount to is a social and, so to speak, emotional history of the United States over the last 20 years or more, the period of Rabbit's and his creator's conscious life. The action of these novels pops up from time to time above the surface of a marvellous, memory-awakening flood of public detail: candy bars, automobile models, dance steps, clothing styles, favoured foods, attitudes to public events, modes of amorous behaviour, catch phrases, even the last faint *Time*-borne reverberations of happenings in the life of the mind.

Very near the end of *Rabbit is Rich* Rabbit is thinking about the new house he and Janice have just bought (having built up the deposit by way of a nice little operation with Krugerrands and silver). There is a den. "He thinks in this room he might begin to read books, instead of just magazines and newspapers, and begin to learn about history, say." The fact is that Rabbit is an historian already. Everything he sees as he drives on test-trips round the decaying city of Brewer brings up a fountain of recollection, not just of his life, but of his times, of how other people lived, not just of what happened to him.

This is a long book and a wordy one, in the best sense, as when one says of a chocolate pudding that it is rich. Rabbit's thoughts and utterances frame themselves at a high rhetorical level: most of all, perhaps, when he rehearses to himself and others the lavish professional *minutiae of the work of an* accredited Toyota dealer — the precise fine print of trade-ins, part-replacement, loan financing, shifting last year's models. Even at his briefest and most aphoristic Rabbit resonates, for example: "the great thing about the dead, they make space".

We are lowered as in a diving bell into the thickly populated swirl of Rabbit's inner life, as he peeks down the front of his friends' wives' dresses, examines and comments on a medicine cabinet in somebody else's bathroom, as he deals in cars, chats with his second-in-command who once had a now forgiven affair with Janice. It is a remarkable piece of impersonation kept up without noticeable flagging for nearly 500 pages.

John Updike shares with Mike Yarwood a certain elusiveness of identity, as if he were one of those grey shiny pads on which a shopping list can be written and then with a quick *movement erased*. More substantial novelists are impersonators rather of the Eric Morecambe order, absurdly discernible as themselves behind the threadbare Cagney formula. It is this that makes him a less than satisfactory book reviewer. He turns his hand to anything in the *New Yorker*, but only because his wrist is too loose. It is enough for him that literature, or the world, is there; he is not in business to do anything *about it*.

In his third incarnation Rabbit is treated in a kindly way. In almost any other novel that Krugerrand deal would have come more or less disastrously unstuck. But, as he and *Janice stagger* under the weight of the coins on the way to the bank vault they are not mugged. When he sells, Rabbit, like the Rothschilds, sells a little too soon. Janice still drinks a bit *but it keeps her very amiable* and she has retained her appearance. That is just as well since in Rabbit's circle the iron gates of life take a pretty severe battering; rarely a night is missed at home and there is energy for some quite tasteful wife-swapping keeping one up all night, as the phrase is, during an exhausting week's holiday in Barbados.

Two sorts of pressure bear down on Rabbit's comfortable life as chief salesman at Springer motors and a member of the Flying Eagle Country Club. The first and more identifiable is exerted by his awful whining son, Nelson, a drop-out from Kent State (no longer in the swing of things), complaining his way into the Toyota business and smashing up cars, sometimes out of sheer pique, every 80 pages or so. More general and in the background is the steady dehumanization of Rabbit's familiar world which at least corresponds to the only vestigially human quality of poor Nelson. The demands of the car, the computer, the franchise system have all worked to disintegrate the individuality and human scale of the southern Pennsylvania in which Rabbit grew up and has now found a *sort of* peace.

Anthony Quinton

Cadre of fighting monks

The Knights Templar
By Stephen Howarth

(Collins, £9.95)

The crusades produced three brotherhoods of fighting men: the Hospitallers, the Teutonic Knights (to whom Chaucer's "verray, parfit gentil knyght" may have belonged), and the Knights of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. But of these it has always been the Templars *who have caught the popular* imagination, not only for their legendary valour in battle (and the famous white surcoat with the red cross on the shoulder), but also because of the mysterious circumstances of their sudden, vicious suppression at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

As an order of fighting monks, sworn to vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, the Templars flourished for nearly 200 years. Their original Rule was laid down by St Bernard of Clairvaux, to be a model of chivalry and fraternal service in the Holy Land. But by the end they had become a vast secret society, a state within states; with property holdings stretching across Europe from Ireland to Hungary, and with an international banking network which provided credit (plus interest) to princes and kings all over Christendom. Their suppression in France was achieved in a single night of mass arrests in 1307, followed by a series of spectacular show-trials and confessions, which found the Order guilty of heresy, blasphemy, sodomy, and idolatry — a revelation of the nightmares of the medieval mind. A brilliant chapter on the psychology of their persecution appears in Norman Cohn's *Europe's Inner Demons* (1975).

Stephen Howarth does not go too deeply into these dark waters. He has previously written a book on the Koh-i-Noor Diamond, and he prefers his history to be bright and picturesque. He has obviously followed many of the Templar campaigns over their "exotic" ground, and his set-pieces, such as the battle of Hattin (possible site of the Sermon on the Mount) *in 1187, and the final tragic* defence of the port of Acre in 1291, are colourfully managed. He favours the grand, epic figures of St Bernard, Pope Urban, Saladin, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, or *the sinister Philip the* Fair of France, to the puzzling, often anonymous brothers of the Temple.

Many problems are left unresolved. What was the enormous and enduring *spiritual attraction of the elite Templar ethic?* How far was the Order really corrupted from within, or simply destroyed by the external forces of growing European nationalism? Most of all, how have the Templars continued to be associated with so many half-mythic, half-historical phenomena: the Assassins, Prester John, the Angels of Mons, the True Cross, the Turin Shroud? Their story is *more* than an ancient history of battles and persecutions, and their influence runs deeply through the more shadowy, gothic zones of English literature, from the ghost stories of M. R. James to the Langue d'Oc novels of Lawrence Durrell.

Richard Holmes



Lion from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Francis Ames-Lewis's exquisite and scholarly Drawing in Early Renaissance Italy (Yale, £15)

Orgone recital

Record of a Friendship
The Correspondence between Wilhelm Reich and A. S. Neill, 1936-1957
Edited by Beverley R. Placzek

(Gollancz, £12.50)

A. S. Neill, the Scottish educationist and founder of Summerhill School, and Wilhelm Reich, the Austrian ex-psychoanalyst, ex-communist, and inventor or discoverer of vegetotherapy and the "science" of orgonomy, first met in 1936 in Oslo, where Reich was a member of the audience at a lecture Neill was giving. When Neill heard this, he said "Good God, I was reading his *Mass Psychology of Fascism* on the ship" and telephoned him at once. They dined together, talked far into the night, and became fast friends immediately. "We sat talking till late and I was fascinated. Reich, I said, you are the man I have been searching for years, the man to link up the soma and the psyche. Can I come and study under you?"

Reich's immediate reaction to Neill is not on record, but Neill did study under Reich intermittently for the next two years, until Reich migrated from Norway to the United States, and they remained close friends until Reich's death in 1957. The present volume, which spans the whole period from 1936 to 1957, is based on letters taken from Reich's file. Apparently Reich was in the habit of keeping not only all letters he received but also carbon copies of all letters he wrote, so the correspondence is reasonably complete. It is indeed the Record of a Friendship.

But, it must be said, it was Neill not Reich who had a gift for friendship. Neill's letters to Reich really are personal letters, full of details about his private life, about running his school in wartime and post-war England, about the lives of mutual friends, while Reich's to Neill are all too often sermons, self-justifying and self-congratulatory. "Why should I go around bragging that at my 40th birthday I was hailed at a dinner as another Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, Darwin, and Galileo taken together? I don't find much joy in such comparisons, since I am only Wilhelm Reich and that is sufficient for me".

It was Neill too who took evasive action to ensure that their friendship was never threatened by scepticism as to the value of the various "scientific" experiments by which Reich persuaded himself that he could see and measure orgone energy (*alias* libido, love and cosmic energy), that he could predict and alter the weather, that he possessed "the secret of cancer, rheumatism, tuberculosis, neurosis, psychosis and many other diseases which devastate social life and even bring about wars."

Although the editing of the correspondence seems to be competent, and the Introduction sets out the careers of *both Reich and Neill* accurately, British readers are warned that the book as a whole is designed for the American market and assumes prior knowledge of — and sympathy with—Reichian ideas. I doubt whether anyone will make much sense of the last 100 or so pages, if he does not already know about the last, American phase of Reich's thinking and has not read elsewhere about how he fell foul of the American law and died in the psychiatric wing of a penitentiary where he was serving a sentence for contempt of court. And in one scholarly detail, the Introduction is tendentious. It quotes from Neill's autobiography: "A great man had died in vile captivity. I think Reich will not come into his own as a genius until at least three generations from now. I was most lucky to know him and learn from him and love him." Neill did indeed end chapter 4 of his "Neill, Neill, Orange Peel" (New York 1972; London 1973) with these words, but he also said *things* about Reich's humourlessness, irrationality and paranoia that do not accord so well with the Reich legend.

Charles Rycroft

Fiction

Weights and Measures
By Joseph Roth

(Peter Owen, £7.50)

The Ruling Passion
By Stephen Barlay

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

I can keep my 1982 *resolution of good-will to all men* with enthusiasm when reviewing four male novelists who are as initiative as their publishers promise.

Weights and Measures, written in 1937, is the third of Joseph Roth's remarkable novels to be translated into English. A subtle blend of fantasy and fable, it is written with the melancholy wit and grace of Gogol. Eibenschutz, a simple ex-artillery man, is appointed as Inspector of Weights and Measures in a corrupt and shadowy area of Austro-Hungary close to the Russian border. Cuckolded by his wife, Eibenschutz is tormented by desire for a *ravishing — and unravishable — gypsy* girl. She is, however, prepared to share the bed of his enemy, Jadlowker, an unprincipled profiteer whose tavern is the centre of all local smuggling activities. Lust and despair drags the unhappy Inspector down to an absurd and predictable end. A short sad tale, it is rescued from gloom by passages of electrifying beauty, and by Roth's shrewdly ironic view of *human nature*.

Austro-Hungary is also the setting for *The Ruling Passion*, an impressive and unlooked-for novel from Stephen Barlay, who has until now written business-like thrillers. A thinly-veiled parable of persecution in an authoritarian society, his new novel successfully treads the dangerous path between the ludicrous and the sublime. To tell the plot is to murder a well-written book, but reviews without resumes are equally deathly, so:

Dani, a young circus wrestler, is to be sentenced to death for the rape and murder of a young girl. Dani is a sweet-natured and simple freak whose gigantic penis precludes him from any place in a society which holds that the greatest sin is to be different. All societies must have their scapegoats. Dani seems the outstanding choice. As Dani's short and joyless life is revealed in flashback, the choice becomes less simple. His only allies in his adventures are those who share his sense of detachment from normality: a dwarf, a Turkish lady-wrestler, and Eva, who is burdened only with an appalling inferiority complex about her looks.

The freaks make friends. The conformists who jubilantly stone Dani to death are those whom Barlay would have us indict.

The Death of Men by Allan Massie (Bodley Head, £6.50) is on one level a finely-told political thriller based on the capture and murder of Aldo Moro. But Allan Massie is too thoughtful a novelist to be content to write merely a good and exciting story. His theme is not the morality of terrorism, but the morality underlying all human action. Raimundo Dusa is a man who has chosen, in his own words, "to remain on the sidelines, the detached observer, resistant to any commitment". But when his brother, a key political figure, is captured by militant extremists, Raimundo's passivity becomes a deliberate withholding of knowledge and he is forced to re-examine himself.

Massie skilfully juggles the point-of-view between the Svevoesque Raimundo, forever lusting for his nubile niece, Bella, forever postponing his monograph on the Emperor Augustus; Tommaso, the aristocrat-turned-terrorist who dreams of becoming Caesar and finds himself a Cataline; and Christopher, a cynical journalist looking for a scoop, capable only of understanding "action for the sake of action". There are no heroes, only combatants in a deserted arena. The recognition towards which Massie inexorably drives them is best summed up by Raimundo:

"We are all of us of course gladiators, and all our triumphs merely postpone the moment when we salute Caesar as we realize that we are about to die.

Finally, to Ethiopia in the 1860s. When the Emperor Dies (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95) *is a splendid first novel* by Mason McCann Smith who, if not quite in the class of J. G. Farrell, manages to combine a gripping reconstruction of the British invasion of Ethiopia with an intelligent study of the underlying similarities in apparently disparate civilizations. McCann's only serious fault is a tendency to lapse into the sloppy: I never yet — thank God! — met a man who "swung his filmy eyes" at me.

Miranda Seymour

Crime

The Green Frontier
By John Buxton Hilton

(Collins, £6.50)

Wycliffe's Wild-goose Chase
By W. J. Burley

(Gollancz, £5.95)

With every year that passes crime novels veer more and more towards being just novels. It is a trend both exhilarating and dangerous. Exhilarating because it means that such books are often saying things of more and more interest, things that seem to apply ever more to the dilemmas we live through. Dangerous because if the pure-novel element becomes too preponderant the plain excitement that crime fiction engenders, an excitement that makes readers want to read, may be lost.

Two examples of fuglemen, perhaps, for 1982. First, Buxton Hilton with his regular sleuth, Superintendent Kenworthy (now retired), caught up in a mystery buried in the past, in those extraordinary days in just-occupied Nazi Germany. All the material here for the who-done-it tug, or more precisely the what-happened-then tug. Fine. But ominously Chapter 13 begins "Kenworthy was bored by detection procedures". So, one surmises, is Buxton Hilton, and the need to tell an exact story goes somewhat by the board. Then his fearful tendency to mind-jump from point to point sets in, leaving readers sometimes bewildered, as does his tendency to lapse into prose bristly as a doormat, densely saying much but hard to move through. Yet that strongly realized background of 1945 Germany is worth more than a little effort.

A not dissimilar process happens in Burley's book, a nearer-home investigation by his sleuth of old, Superintendent Wycliffe, in a little Cornish resort. Here there is a division between the simple murder mystery and the more complex mystery of man's personality. Wycliffe digs away at both in much the Maigret manner. But when Maigret unearthed a past he did so with a clarity of author's vision that has seldom been equalled. His least action became so vivid you were compelled to read. Burley's treasure from the sea of the past comes up, alas, rather weed-obscured.

The Case of the Sliding Pool, by E. V. Cunningham (Gollancz, £6.95). Beverly Hills puzzle, Japanese investigator. This is English tea-cup school translated into California white-wine, different conventions, same simplicity, same pleasure.

H. R. F. Keating

هكذا من الأصل

Cinema

Indigenous virtue

With just under seven weeks to run in BBC2's season of Australian films, David Robinson makes his selection from the "cinema miracle"

If proof were needed that the Australian cinema miracle has persisted, in defiance of Cassandras at home and abroad, it is BBC 2's current season of Australian films. Like most miracles, this one was rather less miracle than happy coincidence of will and organization. In the early Seventies a couple of loud farces, *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie* and *Alvin Purple*, striking well below belt level, demonstrated that Australian films could find an audience abroad. The establishment of the National Film Commission and subsequently state commisssions showed the concern of the Government to build up a native film industry, and provided funds that went slightly further than merely priming the pumps.

In Australia, suddenly, there was Peter Weir with his still under-appreciated horror-comic *The Cars That Ate Paris* and Ken Hannam, who returned from British television to make the most majestic film of the Australian flowering, *Sunday Too Far Away* (February 21).

The new Australian cinema started with several advantages. It was not weighed down like the British cinema with extravagant habits that come with too long involvement with American production methods, or with toughly restrictive trade unions. Modesty and flexibility are strong assets of Australian cinema. So is the unashamed demonstration of a national idiom, the declaration that Australians are not Americans or British with a funny accent. Through Australian films the world has begun to discover an authentic and identifiable Australian character, sentiment, humour, language, style and strength. Australian acting has a directness of its own, the attractions of which are demonstrated, at one level, by the growing popularity of Oz TV soap operas. This is truly the projection of a nation.

The new cinema has had its difficulties, foremost and most persistent, inevitably, money. Within the past year the Government devised an enlightened tax-relief scheme to stimulate investment in Australian pictures; but were forced into a series of contortions and sidesteps when it became clear that the scheme involved the risk of pushing production into a terrible dead end of fast-buck quickies. A revised scheme paid more attention to the individual merits of projects and the degree of Australian involvement.

A continuing cultural dilemma divides those who believe that, to win an international market, Australia had to aim at some mythical concept of the international film from those who believe that the strength of Australian films is their sturdily indigenous content and quality. History and box office alike support the indigenous view. The films that have achieved commercial success internationally even when they have used some foreign talent, have been as Australian as 'roos. The "international" pictures have generally sunk without trace, proving that the mid-Pacific film is the same unsound vessel as the delusory mid-Atlantic production which has so often undone British film-makers.

The BBC selection illustrates how sensitively and illuminatingly Australian film-makers have dealt with their own recent past. Philip Noyce's *Newsfront* (January 24) stands as one of the most original feature films of the decade in dextrous combination of actuality and fiction, its use of an eventful saga of cut-throat competition between two rival newsreel companies to explore political and social traumas of the post-war period. John Power, formerly a documentary director, makes something very different out of the rivalry of two itinerant film exhibitors touring rural Australia in silent film days in *The Picture Show Man* (February 2) — an affectionate impressionistic comedy, nostalgic for a lost past. Among the film's great merits is the central performance by John Meillon, a master at characters of seedy self-importance.

The Twenties are also the setting for *The Irishman* (already screened), directed by Donald Crombie, whose *Caddie*, about the trials of a young woman in the depressed Thirties, is one of the major achievements of the new cinema. *The Irishman* feelingly shows the divisions of a farmer who cannot bring himself to abandon the methods — dominated by horse power — he has followed all his life. Crombie's sensitivity in dealing with ordinary emotions and intimate human situations is also revealed in *Kathy's Child* (January 26), a contemporary story based on a real case, about the anguish of a Greek immigrant whose husband abducts their child and takes it back to Greece, leaving her to discover the rough and the smooth of an alien society.

Susannah Fowle in "The Getting of Wisdom": Bruce Beresford rising handsomely to a challenge

It is no particular credit to BBC television that *Sunday Too Far Away* has waited seven years for this first screening. The title comes from the lament of the wife of the sheepshearer home for the weekend: "Friday too tired, Saturday too drunk, Sunday too far away." The rivalry, rough humour and hardships of the shearers' seasonal work might not sound too promising a theme; but Ken Hannam brings to it the thrill of epic as well as the less bawdry of Australian humour.

A later film by Hannam in the season, the psychological mystery melodrama *Summerfield*, (January 17), shows him vainly grappling with a script that stubbornly remains a contrivance. The energetic and prolific Bruce Beresford is also generally as good as his scripts. He can rise handsomely to the challenge of *Breaker Morant* or *The Getting of Wisdom* (February 9) — Henry Handel Richardson's story of a bright girl rebelling against the social and disciplinary restrictions of an early-century education. Beresford's *The Money Movers* (February 7) is a fast heist film in the kind of sub-Hollywood manner that does not get the Australian cinema very far.

I have yet to see Tim Burstall's *The Odd Angry Shot* (January 31), about Australian soldiers in Vietnam. For those who like manly sentimentality there is yet another showing of an established BBC favourite, Henri Safran's *Storm Boy* (January 19), which tells of the friendship of a little boy, a penguin and a young aboriginal; and there is *Blue Finn* (February 16), an attempt to recapture the same romantic quality with an adaptation of a novel by the same writer, Colin Teiler, and starring the same child, Greg Rowe, by this time slightly larger.



McGough (left), Patten: nervous tension

Poetry

Diving into culture

With the faintly nervous arrogance of a newly-famous Sixties pop star Brian Patten flutters through a succession of interview responses and poses. Roger McGough seems also nervous but reacts by producing a steady flow of rationalizing and genial but puzzled patter.

"Of course Brian was always The Poet in those days . . ." The Patten head dips in modest affirmation over his tightly crossed legs. Those days were the early Sixties. Patten, a 15-year-old reporter on the *Bootle Times*, met McGough, a teacher of (among others) John Conteh, and they discovered a mutual interest in poetry. Patten produced a poetry magazine called *Underdog*, written mainly by himself under a variety of names, and McGough joined in.

Liverpool at the time was being sanctified by the new pop music, a fashion that gradually accreted enough claims to seriousness to admit something called poetry. By the end of the Sixties, a Penguin anthology called *The Mersey Sound* had endorsed the aspiration. The verse owed its sociology to the American Beats and its style, according to McGough and Patten now, to the French surrealists and symbolists.

Patten left Liverpool for London before the Penguin was published. Asked why, he goes into a strange, nervous paroxysm and says he will answer later. Patten thus dived into culture in a basement in Holland Park while McGough leapt into show business with The Scaffold and subsequently Grimms. Scaffold was closer to pop than verse and any vestiges of surrealism had long since been diluted to naughtiness of the zany, madcap variety. "I enjoyed being part of the group. I enjoyed extending the possibilities of that. It was a strange mix: one day we were on *Top of the Pops* and the next day it was *Kaleidoscope*", says McGough.

But just producing books had also proved a viable living for Patten, and indeed they both represent oddities in the modern world in that they can make a living out of writing verse. Both, in deference to their original inspiration that their work should above all be accessible, also give a steady flow of readings. The show which opens at the Tricycle on Monday is a development of that.

Patten comments: "There is a difference between what we do and a straight poetry-reading in which a poet shows himself off. We take notice of each other and of the audience. It's more a show than a poetry-reading."

They came together as performers at the Edinburgh Festival, beginning by simply reading, subsequently working on some degree of interaction and finally aiming for a fully-fledged show. In fact the Tricycle production is not that show. The theatre just happened to be available for the two weeks but the full show — entitled *Behind the Lines* — was not ready. So effectively this one will be a transitional phase between straight readings and full performance. It will incorporate readings from their own work, some from that of other poets, and a number of sketches.

Neither sees this kind of format as any particular blueprint for the future or as any permanent development. Indeed once *Behind the Lines* is completed and performed they are more likely to slip back into straightforward readings, the audience for which has remained astonishingly consistent. "We get audiences of two or three hundred, sometimes less — poetry is never going to fill the Albert Hall — but that number keeps the atmosphere of a small hall for the readings."

They also take heart from the composition of the audience: "We still get the older people coming up and asking us to sign tattered copies of *Mersey Sound*, but there are lots of kids coming who weren't born when the first poems were written."

Some of those children have also found McGough and Patten in CSE and O level examinations, an ambiguous honour denied to their musician coevals. "We haven't made it to A levels yet. We're not dead enough yet", says Patten, evoking in those few words all the reflex schoolkid anti-authoritarianism of the Sixties as if it was yesterday.

Bryan Appleyard

Interview: Alfred Brendel

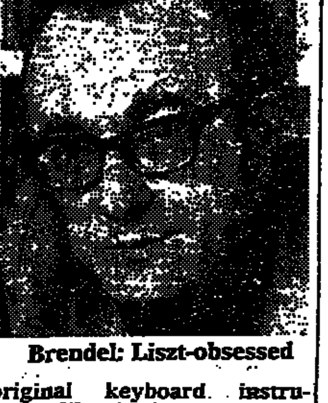
Playing with ideas

The bizarre portrait-model of Alfred Brendel which stands on his piano, half-centaur, half grand piano, surveys a studio of leering faces. There are masks from Africa, Indonesia and New Guinea, faces from Peanuts cartoon strips and an extraordinary early surrealist Viennese etching of Beethoven's head, with a couple locked in embrace in the tangle of his hair. "That must have been because Beethoven was foolish enough to say something about the entire person being both male and female", laughs Brendel, and scurries off to find the reference in a tiny old book.

Brendel's studio and his conversation reverberate with the play of ideas, the absurd, the whimsical and the macabre bouncing in and out of the deeply serious, fusing in an instant like a metaphysical conceit. Haydn's face comes into focus: "Goethe says he had the two most important qualities of genius: naivety and irony. I think what he means by irony is a sort of detached oversight, whereas naivety is the opposite, the total involvement. But today we notice much more the adventurousness of Haydn, the mocking of rules, rather than the setting of them, because we are used to Mozart and Beethoven who came afterwards."

Haydn and his piano sonatas take up a large place in Brendel's life at the moment. He spent his last sabbatical studying what he considers to be an unjustly neglected corner of the repertoire, and intends to continue playing and recording the sonatas over the next few years. In his Festival Hall recital on Sunday he will play the late D major Sonata. "The second movement is quite crazy, one of those anti-minuets, anti-scherzi, where all the accents are wrong. I want to make the public listen to Haydn *and* show them that music can be fun. Particularly when I play the C major Sonata, too, I like to sit there like one of those little men in a Charles Addams cartoon, to show them something quite extraordinary is going to happen."

He will play the D major Sonata on a modern concert grand; but how does he rate performances of Haydn on original keyboard instruments like the fortepiano?



Brendel: Liszt-obsessed

"I'm much less interested in what Haydn's or Mozart's or Beethoven's pianos could do than what their orchestral and chamber music sounds like. Their keyboard music is most often a reduction of ideas for all possible media. Take the A minor Mozart Sonata, for instance, which I shall play after the Haydn Sonata. I have made up my mind now, as I wanted to do when I was 20; I'm playing it as an orchestral piece, not as something which has to be scaled down to a Mozart piano. That would not, in my opinion, do justice to what the piece wants to say. It is so big in scale, so grandiose and orchestral in the first movement, that we *must* take advantage of the orchestral colours of a modern concert grand."

Last year, Brendel released an important new record of the late piano works of Liszt, (Philips 9500 775), a composer with whom he has been obsessed for many years. He was playing and recording the late works 25 years ago when nobody else was tackling them; in 1978 he received the Liszt Society's Grand Prix du Disque; but only now, he feels, are we beginning to listen to them properly, not as dazzling technical masterpieces, not merely as forerunners of twentieth-century music, but to feel their true heart.

For Liszt's is another face, his music another mask, that still exercises its fascination over Brendel. He has, indeed, compared these late works with the discovery of the primitive in European painters like Gauguin at the turn of the century. The "brevity and monumentality", the "monotony and refinement" that he sees and recreates so tellingly in the dark colours, the bare unison writing of *Unstern*, its growing obsessiveness, the almost dizzy claustrophobia of the *Csárdás macabre*, are just facets of that "bitterness of heart", of the decline of tonality and human personality in late Liszt which intrigues Brendel.

It is a subject about which Brendel has written fascinatingly and illuminatingly in an essay which accompanies the record. For Brendel, unlike many performing artists, writing is a constant and necessarily integral part of his art, shaping and articulating verbally the ideas he is working out through his playing. "I'm interested in thinking as clearly as possible. In music, thinking and feeling are necessarily connected: the reptile and the mammal contribute emotion, but the sense of order and necessity is generated by ratio. Reason is a clarifying force, a filter for the emotions. And I'm intrigued to find out how clearly one can write about music without over-simplifying, by being specific, but not esoteric."

Hilary Finch

Television

Aspiring to saintliness

Dora Greenfield has erred, diminished herself permanently in her husband's eyes by her escapades but not to the extent where he can forbear to take her to bed. Their reunion takes place in a lay Anglican community where the light of righteousness shines but the shadows hide the conflicts between spiritual aspiration and base temptations. It is Iris Murdoch country, the setting for The Bell, dramatized in four parts on BBC2 with the first in view last night. It promises well.

Dora, earthy, pulchritudinous and compassionate, a forgivable sinner, is first encountered taking leave of her boyfriend before joining the community and measuring herself once more, and obviously hopelessly, against her husband's superiority.

He, an art historian examining the ancient manuscripts of the adjoining abbey, has already added the approbation of the community to his own highly developed self-esteem.

Into this clutch of aspirant saints, who have not yet reached an altitude where the clay has been left behind, moves Dora, willing but inescapably worldly, tip-tapping on high heels where flat shoes make no sound. They are described to her as "an uncomplicated little group", a simple definition that makes us aware that we are in the presence of characters about to be unmade. And the unmaking is soon under way. It makes for a gripping start.

Tessa Peake-Jones delightfully plays the errant Dora; James Warwick her apparently elevated husband; Ian Holm, who takes most easily to uneasy parts, is the failed schoolmaster, trying hard to repent of his homosexual sins but still very much in the presence of temptation; Michael Maloney is the young student with whom Dora finds communication possible. *The Bell*, produced by Jonathan Powell, directed by Barry Davis and dramatized by Reg Gadney, is well cast, well photographed and pacily directed. It was shot on video in the very short space of nine days, but that does not show and the further episodes should be rewarding.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Man as predator

Follies Berserk

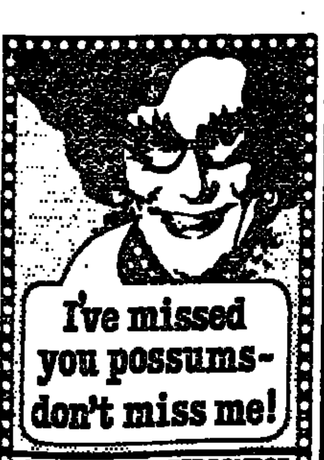
Cockpit

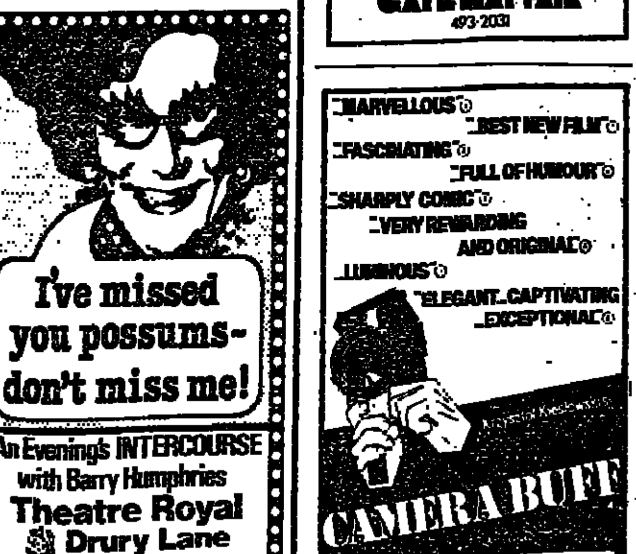
Whatever injuries men have dealt out, the Three Women Mime Company are ready to take revenge. One of the sharply pointed numbers in their *Follies Berserk* is a monumental indictment of the male as predator, yet the materials are simple, and even abstract. Pera Lily, a pretty white-faced clown, stands waiting somewhere on a street while male voices telling her to cheer up and asking the time become threatening, sexual and ominous. A towering, empty raincoat moves behind her as she backs away in fear and the suddenness of the following assault is a graphic illustration of the woman's state of mind, and of the actual threat posed by man as rapist.

In another imaginatively conceived item, called "Businessmen", the male sexual image is ruthlessly skewered. It opens with walking neckties and jackets, a picture which resolves into the competitive figures of the three women, Miss Lily, Claudia Prietzel and Tessa Schneidemann jostling each other for the favours of the secretary, an inflatable sex-doll with a shorthand pad in the place of sexual parts. When they decline into drunkenness at an office party they suggest the grotesqueries of Steven Berkoff in *Decadence*, although their actions are never as defined or as detailed.

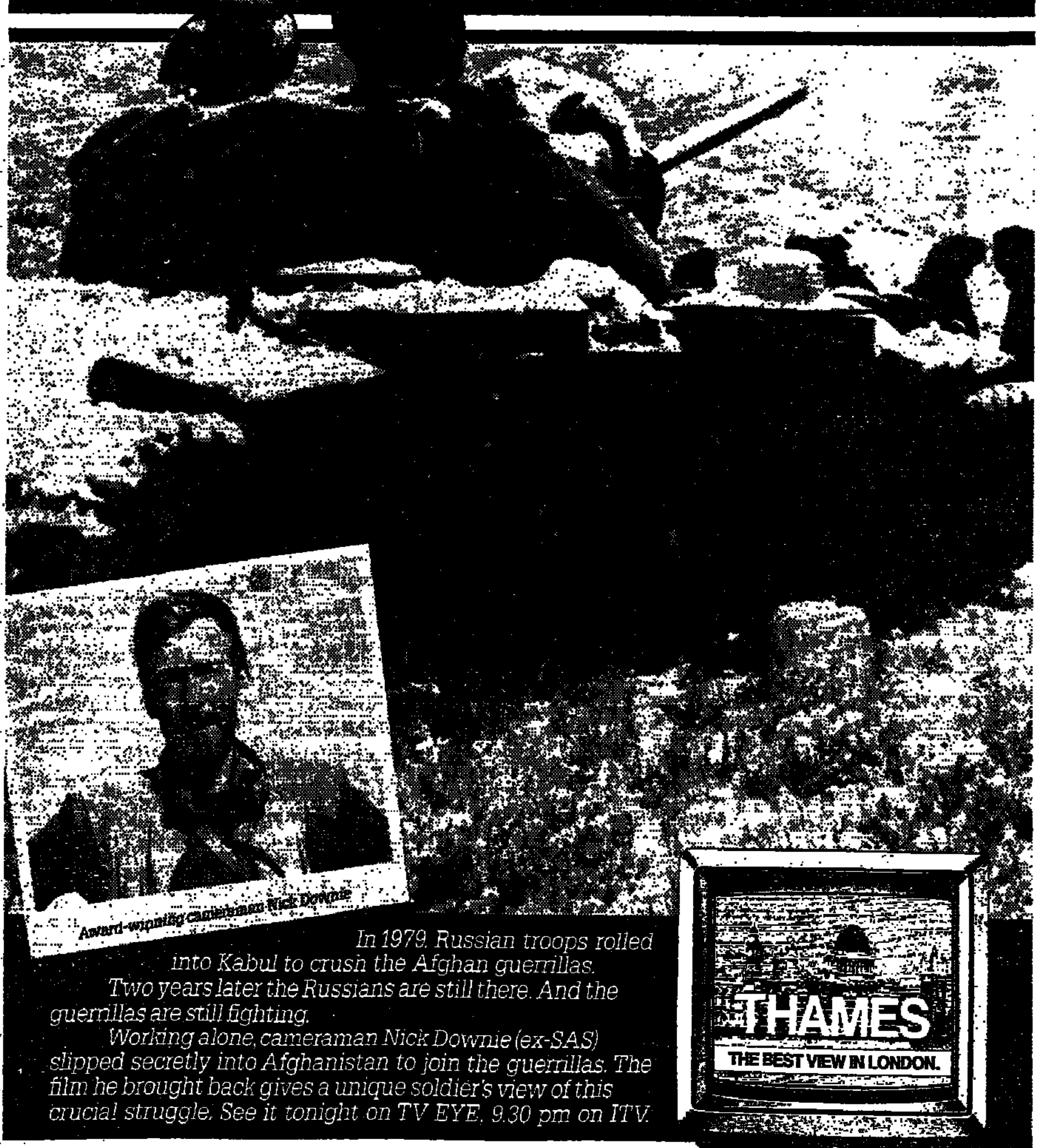
Absolute command of their movements is lacking, but in their sort of mime, which uses words, recordings and painterly images — often with a suggestion of Magritte — the compensations are in the ideas. Not everything is formally feminist, and one of their most successful items is a spoof of Agatha Christie stories with three old women plotting each other's murder, while another piece explores the absurdities of carrying handbags. Nonetheless, they articulate a feminine view of the world, particularly in the "Follies" section where a striptease is translated into a mother's unswaddling of an infant.

Ned Chaillet









Poland: how the western banks played into Soviet hands

John Barry argues that the ramshackle economies of eastern Europe should be allowed to collapse

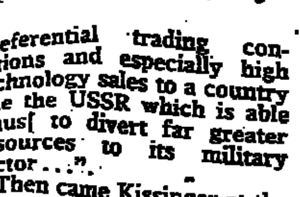
There is something awesome about western Europe's mishandling of its response to the Polish debacle. The crisis has loomed for years. Even its timing, 1980-81, was foreseen *five years* ago — which was also when American leaders urged us to confront the problems raised by Soviet block debts to the West. Nothing significant was done.

It was in 1971 that the Polish government embarked on a "dash for growth" using western technology bought with western loans. By the end of 1974 the strategy was hitting trouble. The debts were mounting, but not the productivity.

By the end of 1975 it was also becoming clear that the spiralling Soviet block debt as a whole, was worrying, with Poland merely the most precarious example. In June 1976 Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, raised the issue at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Already, Poland's debt service ratio — the percentage of annual foreign exchange earnings needed to repay principal and interest due on outstanding debts — was somewhere between 20 and 30 per cent, with the other five countries of Soviet Europe not far behind. Italy in 1974 had been shut out of the Euromarket — forbidden further loans — when its debt service ratio reached 10 per cent. Yet now the western banks went on lending.

The strategic implications of loans on this scale were realized. A meeting on East-West technological cooperation organized in Brussels in March 1976 by the Nato economics directorate concluded that: "... perhaps the West should exercise greater restraint in future in such concessional areas as credits,



preferential trading conditions and especially high technology sales to a country like the USSR which is able [thus] to divert far greater resources to its military sector ...".

Then came Kissinger at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. And by the end of the year Jacques Billy, Nato's chief economist, was musing publicly whether it was *sensible* for the West to divert so much of its available credit to Warsaw Pact countries when Nato's own members urgently needed energy investment, and when a shortage of western credit which they could afford encouraged Third World countries to look to communism.

Billy asked if this was not Soviet strategy: to mop up western funds "to stop them being used in other theatres of economic operation".

But the hard questions were not answered — nor have they been, even in the present crisis. The main liaison body for western policy, according to United States government sources, has been the *ad hoc* group of major western creditors of Poland which the French government convened in Paris in October 1980. The French called that meeting to coordinate western response to yet another Polish request for cash. The group was born, that is, out of financial rather than political concerns. The upshot is that what has become, for example, the main Whitehall *committee on the Polish* question is led by the Treasury, allied with the Bank of England, rather than by the Foreign Office. (The pattern holds true throughout western Europe, so far as I can learn.)

That is nonsense. From the birth of Solidarity, the West's priority became not the orderly repayment of its



Henry Kissinger, who raised the issue of Soviet block debts in 1976; and Hans Friderichs, chairman of Dresdner Bank, Frankfurt, who has been coordinating talks between western banks and Poland. He visited Poland this week.

debts but the fostering of Solidarity and the use of any levers that the West could find to that end. Yet the western governments allowed the banks to continue to dictate policy, with results wholly inimical to the interests the governments were trying to secure.

If Solidarity were to stand a chance, the West had to relax its economic pressures on Poland, because the immediate outcome of Solidarity's victories would clearly be a worsening of Poland's economic plight. The five-day week won in the Gdansk agreement, for example, meant a 15 per cent fall in Polish coal output. Poland had to be given time.

Western governments agreed to this. Despite the paralysis of Washington under a new administration, they decided quite swiftly to *reschedule* Poland's most immediate debts. The banks, by contrast, not only took months to come to a similar agreement but shut Poland from the medium and long-term credit market, forcing Warsaw to seek short-term loans. Poland is said to be paying 18 per cent on some.

Desperate to improve their hard currency trade balance to meet those debts, Poles cut imports in 1981. But those imports were needed to fuel the western machinery already installed. The phenomenon economists call the "cascade effect" — whereby a shortage of one part causes ripples throughout industry — took grim hold. Poland, with one third of its capital stock unused, ground towards breakdown. Intervention became inevitable.

Yet as this predictable (and predicted) cycle unfolded, western governments proved unable or unwilling to exert effective pressure on their banks. And a prime reason was the dominant influence of treasuries and central banks with their arguments that, even in this pass, the freedoms of the commercial banking sector must be observed.

The imminent failure of this substitute for a strategy was foreseen. By the autumn of 1980, Nato had settled down to plot possible western responses to military intervention in Poland; and by last spring a series of measures had tentative agreement. But the only contingency considered was direct Soviet intervention of the most brutal sort — action which would beyond doubt outrage European opinion, that is. Nato's own analysts, however, consistently warned that a Soviet invasion was in the first instance less likely than intervention by the Polish military.

Against this contingency, Nato governments concerted no plans. Why not? Because they realized they could not agree. (It was a characteristic Nato response: most of Nato's military preparations are similarly geared to the most politically comfortable scenarios, rather than the most likely ones).

Now the crisis is upon us. There is a good deal of talk about European impotence. The truth is that western Europe is in a strong position — better placed to take action, in fact, than the United States.

It is not hard to discover the reason for American sanctions. The Polish-Catholic lobby in the US is probably second in strength only to the Jewish. But Washington has few levers against eastern Europe. American banks are not among the biggest creditors of Poland or the eastern bloc; so on that front the United States could achieve nothing without European support.

United States leverage against the Soviet Union is confined to grain and high technology, particularly to develop the resouces of its eastern wilderness. Western Europe, by contrast, is better placed to take action directly *against eastern Europe*, a point which the communique issued by the Nato foreign ministers barely addressed — it appeared designed to disguise the strength of the lever.

To finance the imports it must have if it is ever to get its industry working again, Poland needs massive *new* hard currency loans. At the start of 1981 one western estimate put Poland's needs in new finance at $12-15,000m during the period over 1981-85. Higher estimates have come out of Warsaw since then. Western banks will not advance one cent of that without guarantees from their governments.

That crucially simplifies matters. This is not a case — as the embargoes over Iran and Afghanistan were, or as a blockade of South Africa would be — in which western governments have to step in and halt normal commercial

What the Soviet block owes

(Net hard-currency debt to the West in billion current US dollars)

	1970	1980	1985†
Bulgaria	0.7	2.7	4-5
Czechoslovakia	0.6	3.4	5-6
East Germany	1.4	11.8	18-20
Hungary	0.6	7.0	10-11
Poland	1.1	21.9	31-35
Romania	1.6	9.0	19-21
USSR	1.0	9.6	30-35
Comecon Banks	0.3	4.1	6-7
Total	7.3	69.5	123-140

Source: Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates.
†-Wharton forecast.

trading. In this case little or no trading will take place unless western governments step in with fresh loans or guarantees. Before governments decide whether to risk billions more of their taxpayers money to bail out Poland, it is reasonable to ask what foreign policy goals those loans would serve.

After a decade of dizzy borrowing, the six countries of Soviet eastern Europe now owe the West more than $60,000m (gross debt at *the* end of 1981, according to Nato sources). Most have little chance of repaying their share without transforming their economies, and that has little chance of coming about without radical political change.

Some of the six may have indeed already have caught the "Polish disease". In the uproar over Poland a fortnight ago, an omen from elsewhere in eastern Europe passed unnoticed. The Romanian authorities ceased for a time to respond to worried telex messages from western central bankers. There is little doubt, in fact, that Romania cannot meet its debts without a rescheduling along Polish lines. Nor will rescheduling help Romania much unless it effectively reforms its economy.

After that, take your pick. East Germany in trouble in, perhaps, two years? Czechoslovakia about the same time? Any bets on Hungary?

It may be in the West's interests to bail out first Poland and then its fellow members of the Warsaw Pact. But it is by no means self-evident. There is good evidence that eastern Europe ceased to be an economic asset to the Soviet Union and became instead a burden around the mid-1960s. Throughout the 1970s the West in effect shouldered part of the Soviet burden and thus helped the Soviet Union to maintain its empire.

First, by its readiness to supply cheap credit to the Soviet satellites, the West relieved Moscow of a substantial financial drain. Second, the communist regimes in eastern Europe were given the hope that with the additional productivity of western machines bought with western credit they could buy off popular discontent without the need for political reform. So, far from spurring change in eastern *Europe*, western credits seem mostly to have been used as a cushion against change.

Of all the regimes, that in Poland was most vigorous in pursuing this policy of borrowing its way out of trouble. One western expert on the Polish crisis, Professor Mario Nuti of Birmingham University, observed recently that in all their dealings with Solidarity the Polish authorities, faced with a choice between political concessions which would have been cheap in resource terms or costly economic concessions, chose to make the economic concessions. But that, in essence, is the strategy that Warsaw has followed since 1970. And so, to a degree, have all the regimes of the area.

The strategy has failed. Poland, the dominant economy of eastern Europe, has fallen apart. Other regimes are not far behind. The question for the West is whether it is in our interests to pour out further billions to arrest that process. Or whether, to the contrary, it is not time to refuse further loans and make the rescheduling of existing debts as difficult as possible, to tell the Soviet Union that if it wishes to preserve its ramshackle empire it, and not the western taxpayer, must now pay the full cost — or allow real change.

Germany's bravest peacemaker

On Martin Niemöller's 90th birthday, Paul Oestreicher looks back at the career of this near-legendary German church leader.

To almost universal surprise the slogan "make peace without weapons" — it rhymes in German — is sweeping through the young generation from Hamburg to Munich, from Aachen to Berlin. And it has not stopped on this side of "the Wall". The theme of swords into ploughshares has gripped the public imagination in both German states. *In the West* a higher proportion of 18-year-olds than anywhere else are opting for a social service alternative to military training. Young East Germans by the thousand are — through the Church — petitioning their government to give them the same kind of option.

What makes this doubly unexpected is that the leadership comes almost entirely from the German Protestant Church. There is really no German tradition of pacifist idealism, secular or religious. German Lutheranism has always discouraged dissent from the legitimate demands of the state. Consequently even Hitler's rule was accepted with varying degrees of enthusiasm by most Christians. But a brave minority banded together to form the Confessing Church, the Christian resistance. Their undisputed leader was Pastor Martin Niemöller. In the thirties his name was a household word around the world.

Today Martin Niemöller, celebrating his ninetieth birthday, can take some pride *in the* fact that without *him* and his friends a mass peace movement largely based on the Sermon on the Mount would hardly be thinkable.

Niemöller was born into a traditional Prussian parsonage. For a career he chose the Imperial Navy and by the time the First World War ended was commanding a U-boat. The Kaiser's defeat meant unemployment, a period of farm labour and then training for the Lutheran ministry.

By the time Hitler came to power Niemöller was rector of the fashionable Berlin suburb of Dahlem. Many of the top Nazis were his parishioners. He was not unsympathetic to a disciplined movement which *promised to "clean up" the* nation. But as soon as the party began to impose its pagan ideology on the Church he began to organize a clerical resistance movement.

Hitler recognized the threat and summoned him personally. Göring on that occasion confronted him with the transcript of a bugged telephone call. He stood his ground and redoubled his efforts to defeat the Nazi-infected German Christian Movement. "Yet", he was later to confess, "I *failed to present the true* challenge of Christ to Hitler. I could have and should have."

On July 1 1937 he preached the last of his prophetic Dahlem sermons (later published in England as *The Gestapo Defied*). The police were waiting as he left the church. There followed eight years as Hitler's personal prisoner. He survived them in solitary confinement with the Bible — and Shakespeare in English.

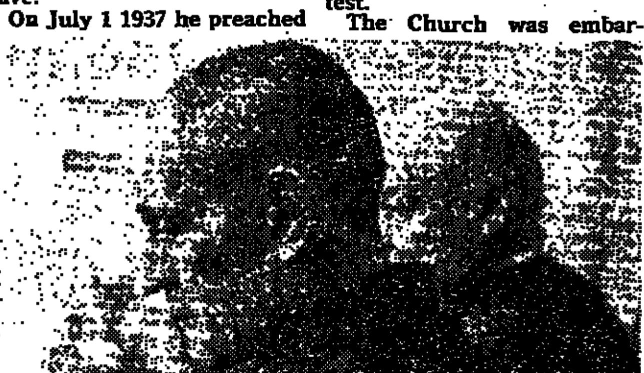
Released by the American army in 1945, Niemöller refused to be put on a pedestal. He insisted on sharing the guilt of the German people: "First they came for the Jews", he said. "I was *silent. I was* not a Jew. Then they came for the Communists. I was silent. I was not a Communist. Then they came for the trade unionists. I was silent. I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for me. There was no one left to speak for me."

In 1954, with Dresden and Hiroshima still fresh memories, he was converted to Christian pacifism. He tenaciously opposed the rearmament of two opposing German states. He still believes that Stalin's offer shortly before his death to give up East Germany for a neutral, disarmed, reunited Germany should have been put to the test.

The Church was embarrassed. It dropped him as its "foreign minister". Twice he was reelected as president by his provincial synod by the slenderest of margins. He ruled the province in episcopal style, though he rejected the title of bishop. He brought warmth, humour and efficiency to the job but little time for democratic niceties, still very much the U-boat captain.

But the peace movement has dominated the latter years of his restless ministry. Like many a prophet he was never easy to live and work with; yet even *his political* opponents admit to liking him and to accepting the authenticity of his preaching and the integrity of his faith. Only the death of his wife in a car crash some 20 years ago took away, for a time, his warm smile.

A symposium on prophetic ministry for the eighties, the Church's political role today, will mark his ninetieth birthday. There will be no nostalgia. Characteristically, he has never taken time to write an autobiography and does not regret it. With his much *younger German-American* second wife he will enjoy children and grandchildren, friends from around the world and good cigars and wine. His main regret will be that the Church has learnt so little from its disastrous compromises with those in power. His mind will be in places like Poland and El Salvador, his heart with the young peace marchers and he will still be thanking God that Hitler turned down his crazy patriotic offer to exchange his cell for another stint of U-boat service in the Second World War.



Martin Niemöller: a restless ministry

Paul Oestreicher

The author is Assistant General Secretary of the British Council of Churches.

Ronald Butt

Don't tag the Tories with the wrong label

One of the silliest but least controverted of current political assertions is that British politics are now riven by two kinds of extremism: that of the Labour left, which has driven good Social Democrats out of the party, and that of Mrs Thatcher, who has brought the Conservatives to desert the so-called centre ground of politics which all successful Tory governments had previously occupied.

In other words, Mrs Thatcher and Labour's dominating left are accused almost even-handedly of ideology, as though, beneath the starkly different intentions of the two parties, the essential attitude and quality of mind were the same in each case. The term "ideological" is assumed to be self-defining and generally used as a term of abuse, particularly nowadays by Social Democrats offering a rescue from this unholy predicament.

The objection, however, is not to the word in its more technical and precise meaning: the science of ideas. We all recognize that civilized people have advanced their moral understanding and their social concepts by the illumination of ideologies. What we rightly see as dangerous is the attachment of all political faith and action to a single ideology — forgetful of the natural limits of human understanding — in the belief that it will somehow open the gate to Utopia.

It is not altogether unfair to apply the word ideology to socialism since it is a creed embracing almost every aspect of life, which is to be imposed, in theory, by the collective will and in the collective interest. The socialist tends to believe that such virtue as exists in mankind, and such vision of a moral existence as is open to us, can be effectively unlocked only by a socialist system.

In practice, of course, most members of the Labour Party have hitherto not been ideologists in this total sense. Though they see a special virtue in collective responsibility and action, they have recognized that liberty depends on reserving every individual's right to a large measure of personal responsibility and freedom of action, acknowledging that both efficiency and liberty depend on maintaining a substantial area of working life that is not controlled by the state.

Conservatism, of whatever variety, is, however, in no sense an ideology in the way that socialism is. Conservatives are influenced by ideas *like everyone else*; the *conviction* that mankind is better governed by evolving tradition and by political stability than by root-and-branch change is an idea, albeit grounded in empiricism. But Conservatives seldom believe that the existing system is above correction or favour absolute remedies to be imposed in the face of all other considerations.

How, then, does the application of "ideologist" to Mrs Thatcher stand up to this test, and particularly to comparison with the condition *of the Labour Party*? What has happened to Labour is first that the dominant left is preparing to implement a much more thoroughgoing state-controlled society than we have ever experienced — from industry to such matters of individual concern as education — promising *irreversible* socialism.

Secondly, lacking confidence that a Labour government would ever impose total socialism so long as it remained genuinely responsive to the electorate, the left is bent on rearranging the Labour Party to make its aims possible. It seeks to make a Labour government, a Labour Prime Minister and Labour MPs subservient to small caucuses of ideologically motivated machine politicians with no responsibility to the wider electorate.

Mrs Thatcher is also an idealist since she is totally committed to the idea that a healthy economy and a contented and prosperous society require what used to be called a balanced budget, the reduction of state borrowing and the control of the money supply. Keynes, in the conditions of his time, thought somewhat the opposite: that state borrowing could create industrial activity and prosperity, reducing unemployment. That was also an economic and social idea.

There is, however, no *reason to accuse* Mrs Thatcher of being more ideological in her way than Keynesian politicians were in theirs.

There is nothing wrong with applying an idea in politics — but politicians wishing to preserve stability must carry the people with them and must recognize the limitations of their design. Mrs Thatcher has never shown the slightest sign of pushing her ideology so far as to ignore this proviso.

Nor has she any equivalent to the ideology of the left which seeks "irreversible socialism." We have yet to hear her speak of "irreversible capitalism".

Above all, she lacks the ultimate "ideological" drive which moves the Labour left. It is not simply the left's policies for industry that have driven the democrats out of the Labour Party, but the left's anti-parliamentarianism, and its belief that by the power of "party-democracy" and in the name of its ideological vision it is entitled to impose by machine politics a wholly new system of party-dominated government on the nation.

Who, then, can rationally apply the word "ideological" to Mrs Thatcher and to the Labour Party, pretending that it means the same sort of thing?

Labour may be rescued from its dangerous ideology by the treaty of Bishop's Stortford. In that event, if predominant influence is again restored to the likes of Mr Denis Healey and Mr Peter Shore, it is a question of how necessary the Social Democratic Party will be. If, however, as is more likely, Mr Healey and Mr Shore are dragged behind the chariot of the left, then the pragmatists of British politics, the people who recognize the proper limitations as well as the benefits of ideologies, will be the Alliance and Mrs Thatcher. If we are to have a healthy and free political society, the centre ground must lie between the positions they now occupy.

The outsider in line for David Lane's job

My money is firmly on Peter Newsam, the ILEA's education officer, to succeed David Lane as chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality in April. The appointment will not be announced for a few days but I gather on good authority that Newsam, 53, who has been with the ILEA since 1972, came top of the list of the three or four names considered for the job.

Among the qualifications which make him suitable are that he sits on the Swann Committee, which looks into the problems of the ethnic minorities in education, and he has played a major part in the development of the ILEA's Multi-Ethnic Association.

His appointment would of course come as a surprise to those who thought the job would go to someone from within the commission — a view which has gained ground since the highly critical select committee report, which recommended that the commission's powers be reduced. I gather that if an outsider like Mr Newsam were to be chosen, there could be a few resignations within the commission.

Side tracks

Though it is a very inhospitable area now, Tamanrasset — the area in Algeria where Mark Thatcher was last seen — has not always been rough territory. In Saharan terms it is close to the celebrated cave paintings of Tassili. *Tassili n'Ajjer* is an enormous, curiously eroded mass of sandstone in the middle of the desert (its name means Plateau of Rivers). It is full of deep gorges and ravaged cliffs and it was here in the early part of the century that a French explorer found the first in a series of extraordinary *cave paintings* believed *to date* back to 4,000 BC.

The drawings showed elephants hippos, antelopes and giraffes, quite apart from a number of different kinds of people — hunters as well as farmers. The people, according to the drawings, wore basket-like structures on their heads, hairs shaved into a pattern and sometimes wore horns. They buried their dead, it is thought, in breast-shaped stone mounds which are unopened to this day.

The presence of the animal drawings suggests that the area was far more fertile and accessible at one time than it is now, a *supposition supported by the* account in Herodotus (roughly 484 BC-424 BC) that horses could still cross the Sahara in his time and by the fact that pollen from ilex, olive, elm and lime have been found in Tassili in association with cattle bones dating back to 3,000 BC. Paintings of horse-drawn chariots have also been found in the area and some believe there was once a chariot route linking what is now Niger with Tripoli.

More social gains

Noel Parry, head of the sociology department at North London Polytechnic, and a member of the British Sociological Association's executive, provides today's three practical uses of the social sciences. Dr Parry is worried about media bias against the social sciences, so this extract from his letter will help redress the balance.

"(1) The practice of bringing parents (especially mothers) into hospital with their sick children, and to foster children's play in the wards, as an aid to speedier recovery. This was implemented against considerable organizational opposition.

"(2) The relationship between social factors, such as social class and sexual divisions, in relation to the distribution in the population of disease, educational and occupational opportunities, social mobility and other aspects of life chances, including unemployment.

"(3) The concept of the self-fulfilling prophecy has been used in research to show the importance of teachers' definitions and those of others on educational performance."

I must confess I was under the impression that the idea of the "self-fulfilling prophecy" had been disproved by later research, but I hope that does not mean I am biased. Three final uses tomorrow when I shall also award the winning bottle, with the aid of Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council.

● It looks to me as if they are ordering these things better in France. The Mauroy government has increased the budget for social science research, as for all scientific research by 30, yes, 30, per cent this year. Not bad.

But what is more remarkable is the whole-hearted government belief that more investment in research is the best way to help France towards a healthier economy and a healthier society. A national conference on research policy was opened yesterday by President François Mitterrand himself. It is the culmination of thousands of hours of meetings, hundreds of kilos of paper, produced during the last four months by researchers throughout the country.

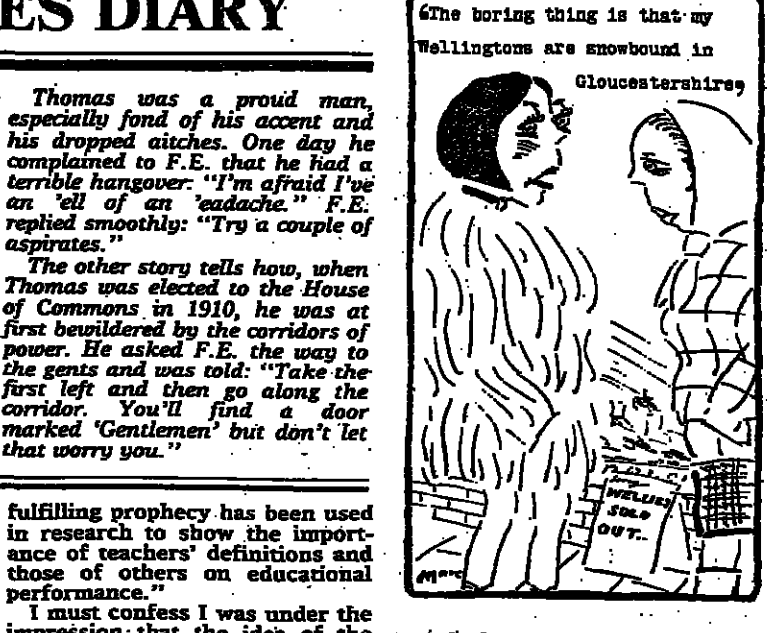
THE TIMES DIARY



Following my F. E. Smith anecdote the other day, I now hear from John Campbell that he has just delivered his biography of Smith to publishers Jonathan Cape. It has been five years in the making and Campbell believes it is the first properly researched life of the great man. It contains a controversial chapter defending his role in the Casement trial plus a number of unpublished Smith stories. Here are two, which both involve Jimmy Thomas, leader of the railwaymen in the 1920s.

Thomas was a proud man, especially fond of his accent and his dropped aitches. One day he complained to F.E. that he had a terrible hangover: "I'm afraid I've an 'ell of an 'eadache." F.E. replied smoothly: "Try a couple of aspirates."

The other story tells how, when Thomas was elected to the House of Commons in 1910, he was at first bewildered by the corridors of power. He asked F.E. the way to the gents and was told: "Take the first left and then go along the corridor. You'll find a door marked 'Gentlemen' but don't let that worry you."



True fellowship

There is one accolade which scientists, unlike the rest of us, cherish more than a mention in the New Year or Birthday honours lists. Better than a life peerage, *much* better than a knighthood is election to the Royal Society. For the scientist, FRS after one's name means far more than any number of letters in front of it. So it will be of more than passing interest to our scientific readers to find the Royal Society receiving criticism for perpetuating a certain type of Fellow.

Dr Herbert Eisener, a former director of the Explosion and Flame Laboratory of the Health and Safety Executive, writing in *New Scientist*, reveals that Cambridge has done much better than Oxford, London or any other universities in nurturing potential Fellows. He says that the number of Cambridge graduates elected to Fellowships since 1971 is between three and five times the number to be expected based on the size of the university's science student population. The number of Oxford graduates elected since 1971 is between 1.7 and 2.5 times the number to be expected while the University of London actually falls significantly short of its quota (and other universities are "hardly in the running").

Specifically, after eliminating Fellows whose first university through accident of birth was outside the UK and those whose antecedents are less well documented, Dr Eisener says that of the 286 remaining Fellows elected since 1971, 93 (33 per cent) came from Cambridge, 31 (11 per cent) from Oxford, 59 (21 per cent) from London, and 103 (35 per cent) from other universities.

Dr Eisener's research clearly shows that Oxbridge continues to cream off the best undergraduates and the best graduates. But, he asks, why is there such a disparity between Oxford and Cambridge in Royal Society Fellows. Their teaching staffs were surely equally eminent? He therefore inclines to the view that the Royal Society, like other lesser bodies, propagates and perpetuates its own kind.

Hair-raising

The latest fashion fad favoured by YMT's (young male trendies) is, I am told, to wear a plait in the hair. No longer confined to pirates and eccentric members of the aristocracy, plait-wearing is now popular with artists, designers and musicians, although advertising copywriters and even lawyers are known to indulge.

Certainly, plaits are more hygienic than the spiked-glue atrocities of punk hairstyles, yet plaits are also intended to shock. The typical wearer will appear perfectly respectable from the front: three-piece suit, tie, polished shoes. Only when he turns his head will the full force of the fad strike you.

Dress designer Rory West is one YMT who has taken up the habit. "I used to have long, green hair," he tells me, "then one night I decided to shave it all off. I left this little snake-like green bit hanging down." He is often stopped in he street by people who tell him he has something on his shoulder.

Barbers suffer a strange compulsion to cut plaits off on sight, so most wearers look after their own hair.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES
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BANKERS AND THE BANK

One can sympathise with the Cabinet as it grapples with the Monopolies Commission's report on the future of the Royal Bank of Scotland. At any time ministers prefer the commission to take the odium of deciding delicate take-overs off the government's back. All the more devoutly have they wished the commission to come to a firm conclusion on this occasion, when the Governor of the Bank of England has placed his own prestige in favour of one bid and against another, when the take-over has aroused such strong feelings within the Scottish community, and when half the nation's departments of state from the Foreign Office to the Treasury have become embroiled in the dispute.

By all accounts, the commission has stepped back from the final responsibility and put the ball back into the Government's court. And that, although not a particularly brave decision on the part of the commission is where it should be. The Royal Bank of Scotland take-over has raised issues of the future of banking control, the status of the Bank of England, relations with China, and the future of Edinburgh as a financial centre, which are far beyond the normal questions of monopoly and free competition raised by a contested bid. By adamantly opposing the bid from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the Governor of the Bank of England has made it difficult for ministers, let alone the Monopolies Commission, to gainsay his advice without damaging the prestige of the whole Bank of England. By proceeding with the bid against the Governor's advice, the Hongkong Bank has inevitably challenged the whole system of discreet control and informal guidance on which the banking system is regulated.

The compromise response, and the one which the Monopolies Commission seems to have been tempted into, is to avoid offence by using the Scottish factor as grounds to refuse both suitors. Thus all parties would be equally content because all would be disappointed equally. Yet this would solve nothing. It would not ensure the future of an independent Royal Bank of Scotland, whose directors have stated that they must merge if they are to thrive in a competitive international scene. It would not meet the interests of the Royal Bank's shareholders, whose shares have already fallen 50p on news of the rumoured conclusion of the Monopolies Commission. It would not meet the questions of competitiveness posed by the protected British clearing bank system. Above all it would not meet the problems posed by the challenge to Britain's informal system of banking controls.

The Governor of the Bank of England has attempted to enforce these informal controls through discreet guidance and he has had his bluff called. Informal controls only work when the participants are prepared to accept them voluntarily and when the regulator has the judgment not to push advice beyond the point where his authority will be challenged.

This is the nettle which the Cabinet must now grasp. Unless it feels that the Royal Bank's employees and shareholders can do better independently, or unless it believes that there are strong financial or moral grounds for refusing the Hongkong Bank's entry — and neither seem sensible beliefs on present evidence — then it should accept that the old order is dead and that the market should take its course. Banking could do with the competition of a new entrant and that entrant is best chosen on the basis of the suitor who values the Royal Bank highest. The pieces of banking regulation can then be picked up, and legislation introduced as required.

MR GORMLEY VOICES HIS DOUBTS

As the miners begin to cast their votes in the pithead ballot today, many of them may feel that they are making a bet which they can win, but cannot lose. Backing the call for a strike "if necessary" does not commit the union to action, and there may be a few extra pounds to be squeezed out of the National Coal Board by threat alone. But industrial disputes take on a momentum of their own, and a vote now for a strike would put matters on a footing where modest compromise or retreat would become far more difficult, and a strike might become inevitable even without most of those involved wanting one.

One experienced eye, at least, sees that the bet is not without risk of loss. Mr Joe Gormley, still president of the union, has written in yesterday's *Daily Express* to give forceful warning, in funereal black borders, of the dangers to the union, the industry, the labour movement and the country that might follow a coal strike. He believes that the board's financial position rules out a concession of "more than a few quid", and adds that "there is not a union in the country which has done better since Mrs Thatcher moved to Downing Street" — an observation which is probably true, though almost equally unwelcome to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Scargill.

The miners' claim is for 23 per cent, and the coal board's offer stands at 9.5 per cent, or 10.5 per cent for men with long service. The claim is far in excess of the present rate of inflation (about 12 per cent). It is based on an assessment of what is needed to restore miners to the position they were given by the 1972 Wilberforce award. The custom of negotiating to return to some past high point of negotiating success was, of course, one of the most fruitful hasteners of inflation in the sixties and seventies. In this instance, the claim cannot be sustained either in terms of the industrial pecking order or of purchasing power: miners have risen in the industrial league, even if no price is put on their relatively high security of employment these days. The cost of living since 1972 has risen 274 per cent, while miners' earnings would have risen 385 per cent even if they accepted the offer on the table.

The union's claim is little more than a bargaining position. Much more rigid imperatives determine the size of the board's offer. In spite of the Government's energetic efforts to encourage industrial markets for coal (another service for which Mrs Thatcher deserves the union's gratitude), coal sales depend critically on being able to remain competitive with other sources of power and (in the increasingly important export market) with foreign coal producers. Many customers would simply be driven out of business by a large price increase.

The offer already leans quite heavily on speculative factors: it would commit to the pay bill three-quarters of the predicted income from the price rise that took effect in November. The board's expensive programme to develop new capacity as old faces are worked out will be threatened unless this financial year's 4 per cent improvement in productivity is maintained next year. February's triumph over pit closures did not alter geological realities: the NCB closed ten pits last year, the labour force shrank, and recruitment dropped sharply. Coal mining can only keep up production and employment by a constant process of reinvestment. Even if the miners succeeded in exacting an offer, a better offer than the present one, they could only do so at the expense of the future of their own industry.

MR REAGAN'S CHINA TRIANGLE

The decision of the American government this week not to supply aircraft of an advanced type to Taiwan might have satisfied the Chinese if it had been made six months ago. Mr Holdridge's talks on Sino-American relations in Peking have shown that it is no longer a concession large enough to allay China's distrust of President Reagan. Further talks on arms sales to Taiwan and other aspects of the deteriorating relations between China and America are promised. Taiwan will remain the crux.

In Office President Reagan has not modified his attachment to Taiwan. At first he ignored the advice of the Pentagon and the CIA that the advanced aircraft were not necessary for Taiwan's defence. Representations by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, do not appear to have made much impression. In press attacks the last few weeks the Chinese have made clear that their concern over Taiwan is quite strong enough for it seriously to damage relations with the United States, denying that American friendship in face of the Russian enemy was so valuable as to allow them to overlook American action over Taiwan.

China's distrust first arose with Mr Reagan's promise that "official" relations with Taiwan would be resumed under his presidency, despite the withdrawal of American recognition of Taiwan's government and the formal relations with Peking determined by President Carter. Although the word "official" has had to be swallowed, President Reagan has not been diverted from treating relations with Taiwan and those with the Chinese mainland as two separate questions for each of which a unilateral American policy could be decided upon.

It is easy to trace and to explain the entrenched attitudes on both sides. President Reagan's emotions probably go back to the pro-China sentiment that reached a peak during the war. Hopes were dashed by the communist victory in 1949. It coincided with the height of the cold war in Europe: an appalled American chagrin at this "loss" of an American ally was the result. When the chance of the Korean war enabled President Truman to lay down the barrier of the seventh fleet to save Taiwan the Chinese, passionately concerned to unify their country, saw themselves foiled in the last act of a civil war that promised to attain China's unity for the first time in this century.

Taiwan became in some American eyes what it proclaimed itself to be, the true government of China, temporarily displaced by communist and therefore un-Chinese puppets of the Soviet Union; or it was manifestly part of the "free world" in the global division of the world that captured the American mind in the fifties; or, even if the democratic credentials of its government were found wanting, it was an island that loved America and could be loved in return. From such an alluvium of emotion President Reagan's feelings grew to the point where he could see no reason to deny any needs that Taiwan pressed upon him, even though an unyieldingly anti-Russian China had become a card in the global game. Taiwan and China evidently occupied different corners in his scheme of things.

This wartime and post-war American sentiment — in an older generation — has never weighed up the more deeply rooted emotions of Chinese nationalism. These are not a product of the last forty years, they go back at least to the cession of Taiwan following Japan's defeat of China in 1895, a far more powerful stimulant to Chinese nationalism than the opium wars earlier in the century. Since Mr. Deng's regime in China today is basically one that has turned away from revolutionary aims to return to the national aims of unity and strength that blossomed after 1895, it follows that Taiwan is the missing piece that matters most to China's unity, a piece that was snatched from them by chance and misfortune in 1949.

But Taiwan, of course, is a very different problem for China now than it was in 1949; it has become a property not easily subject to takeover. How can such a phenomenon of economic growth be absorbed by a mainland whose record in the last thirty years has been mostly turbulent and unpredicable? Mr Deng is seized of such facts and knows that it will take time before the security and progress he is trying to bring about in China can make a marriage even seem tolerable for Taiwan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helping industry to plan ahead

From the Director General of the British Institute of Management

Sir, Your assessment of the 1982 economic prospects (leading article, January 2) presented a view with which management and industry would broadly concur. You state, however, that Government can do little to ensure that manufacturing companies which are improving productivity can continue to do so in "a more normal economic environment".

I do not consider that Government should be led to believe that it is incapable of offering assistance to industry whose efforts during a time of unprecedented economic recession have been notable.

You rightly point out that investment cuts have fallen punitively on capital expenditure programmes. Surely then there is a case for a modest relaxation of the PSBR target and for lifting the present restrictions which prevent available private finance from being invested in public sector projects. The removal of these restraints would amount to a slight reflation, which would perform the invaluable service of absorbing the extensive spare capacity in private manufacturing industry but should not be seen as contributing to the chronic inflation which it is essential to overcome.

It is of equal importance for Government and in particular the Department of Industry to realise that industrial prosperity must ultimately depend upon the creation of a stable environment in which business can plan for the future.

To this end it is imperative that Government takes a lead in identifying and promoting a clear industrial policy which will ease our transition to a modernised industrial structure.

If Government implemented these measures it could do so with the assurance that any glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel would not be discounted as a mere hallucination.

Yours faithfully,
ROY CLOSE,
Director General,
British Institute of Management,
Management House,
Parker Street, WC2.
January 5.

Tax decision on North Sea oil

From Mr Algy Cluff

Sir, The Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Energy are shortly to consider their response to the representations on taxation recently submitted by those oil companies engaged in North Sea exploration and development. The form of that response is a matter of the greatest concern to our country and it is important that the issues are appreciated by the public; for, if there is to be no regard paid to the oil companies' case, there will surely be violent recrimination in the future and it is accordingly as well to establish the position now.

The problem, simply stated, is that political perception of the North Sea, to the extent that it exists at all, is confined to regarding it as a device to raise revenue rather than to create wealth. This perception has now led to the North Sea acquiring the dubious reputation of being the most heavily taxed oil province in the world barring Norway, which is in no sense comparable, having a population less than a tenth of our own.

The British North Sea fiscal system (apart from being virtually incomprehensible so badly has it been constructed) has ceased to acknowledge the profound uncertainties and the unparalleled commercial risks which attend the oil companies. The tax rate is currently suspended between the unreasonable and the irresponsible.

I believe that the Department of Energy is aware of this and of the disturbed state of the oil companies' morale, but I fear that the Treasury will maintain its relentless pursuit of additional revenue. It is, Sir, deeply depressing to be part of the fledgling British oil industry and to realize how much real wealth, financial and intellectual, it could generate for Britain if only Government would provide for the oil companies to profit to a degree consistent with the risks they take.

The odds against a commercial oil discovery being made in the North Sea must now have lengthened to approximately 14 to 1 and the size of such fields is diminishing all the time. The present tax rates (cumulatively amounting to around 90 per cent on profits, including a supplementary petroleum duty which is, in practice, a tax on revenue regardless of profit) would be unreasonable if the odds were practically even.

I urge the Government to reflect how much good for this country will result from a positive response to the proposals of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association (UKOOA) and of the Association of British Independent Exploration Companies (BRINDEX) and to consider carefully the implications of sustaining the severe pressure under which the industry operates.

Being a truly international business the prospect increases daily that the lights of Aberdeen will be, if not actually extinguished, sadly dimmed in the coming years. The story of North Sea exploration is undeniably one of conspicuous success. However Ambrose Bierce once defined success as the one unpardonable sin against one's fellows. I am afraid the North Sea oil companies are being unjustly penalized for their achievements.

Yours sincerely,
ALGY CLUFF,
Clova,
Lumsden,
Aberdeenshire.
January 3.

Social science in practice

From the Chairman of the Social Science Research Council

Sir, May I offer your readers a foretaste of what we shall be telling Lord Rothschild? We seek to support both fundamental and practical work. I myself may tend to philistine vulgarity — in my own work I actually try to be useful; but not all good empirical work is of that kind, by any means, and I can assure Professor MacRae (January 12) that much of our research is far removed from "plumbing".

Alas, by one of those ironies of public life, those journalists who are even more philistine than myself lampoon us for supporting, say, "useless" social anthropology, while the most distinguished members of the professoriat deplore our attempts to be useful.

Despite gunfire from both sides, we will continue to encourage both sorts of research, because we are certain, as Professor MacRae points out, that they are mutually supportive.

Equally the work we support has in the past and will in the future be chosen for its excellence; we will encourage such work without fear or favour or political interference. Our independence under our royal charter will be used with discretion and such wisdom as we can summon, but it will not be surrendered.

It is most apparent, perhaps, in our support of macro-economics, where all the main strands of research are vigorously present in our portfolio; both those bits which ministers may seem to like and those they dislike. No monoliths are built in Temple Avenue.

We do have to reject nearly 75 per cent of the applications that come to us, partly on grounds of timeliness or promise, partly because of shortage of cash. I keep an eye on the margin of rejection.

The last batch of near misses that I inspected contained some good stuff that we should have liked to have funded — but they were a mixed bag, not left wing nor right wing, not especially "useful" nor especially "fundamental". Just good research.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL POSNER,
Social Science Research Council,
1 Temple Avenue, EC4.
January 12.

From Professor Robert Moore

Sir, In the article on the proposed Social Science Research Council cuts and reorganization (January 8) David Walker attributes to me views I attributed to others.

I have always found the facts about poverty, educational inequality and the occupational disadvantage of women to be quite neutral. Critics of the social sciences (by no means confined to Conservative back benches) seem to think that the facts are *themselves* political. As a social scientist I subscribe to no such simple, and simply untenable, view.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT MOORE,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Sociology,
Edward Wright Building,
Dunbar Street,
Old Aberdeen.
January 11.

Outside Parliament

From Mr Peter Tatchell

Sir, Frank Field (January 9) accepts the legitimacy of extra-parliamentary action prior to the granting of the universal franchise. However, he apparently doubts that it is possible to cite equally impressive and justifiable cases of extra-parliamentarianism since the adult suffrage was won.

This is a surprising view from a parliamentary representative of the Labour movement. The recent history and finest hours of this movement have included struggles not only outside of Parliament, but sometimes even outside the law.

In response to threats of longer hours, wages cuts and lockouts in the mines the 1926 General Strike brought organised labour into direct confrontation against the elected government.

To defend impoverished tenants from onerous rates and rents, unjust legislation was defied by Labour councillors at Poplar in 1921 and Clay Cross in 1971.

Only a decade ago, free and independent trade unionism was preserved at the cost of workers refusing to recognise the Industrial Relations Act. The AUEW incurred huge fines and five dockers were imprisoned for contempt of court. Their release, and the defeat of the Act, was won through a campaign of non-compliance with the law and the threat of large-scale strikes.

The miners' strike for a living wage in 1974 even went so far as to bring about the eventual defeat of the Heath government. Far from condemning the strike, the movement applauded and took advantage of it to secure the election of a Labour government.

These extra-parliamentary actions were necessary because rulers ignored the voices of the poor and the powerless. They will probably be necessary again in the future to oppose elected, but tyrannical, governments and oppressive laws.

Labour has never believed that election by universal franchise gives any government a legislative carte blanche and automatic moral authority for its every action. Odious and draconian laws have always been challenged by the Labour movement through extra-parliamentary action — and hopefully they always will be.

Yours sincerely,
PETER TATCHELL,
45 Arrol House,
Rockingham Street, SE1.
January 10.

Marconi in suspense

From Mr Bernard Conlan, MP for Gateshead, East (Labour)

Sir, The inordinate length of time being taken by the Ministry of Defence to make a choice between the competing bids of the Dutch, Hollanse Signaal Apparaten, and Britain's Marconi, to supply the Tracker Radar for the new Lightweight Seawolf missile system for the Royal Navy, is creating severe difficulties for Marconi in Gateshead, Leicester and Chelmsford and is destroying the morale of the 6,000 workforce.

As the Prime Minister frequently reminds us, it is the Government's settled policy to purchase defence equipment abroad only when an alternative British product fails by a substantial margin on grounds such as cost, technical and operational characteristics or timescale.

It is understood that the Royal Navy have expressed a preference, albeit marginal, for Marconi on grounds of technical performance, cost, experience of integration in ships, continuing support to the Fleet, etc. This being so, why is the decision being constantly deferred?

Current uncertainty is damaging the export potential of the Marconi equipment for, quite understandably, other navies are waiting for evidence of acceptance by the Royal Navy. Overseas customers will not wait too long.

There are, of course, wider implications. In these areas of extremely advanced technology, national governments — including the Dutch — protect their industry by providing maximum support. If Britain is to preserve this technology, and secure its industrial base, our Government must clearly demonstrate its willingness so to do. The decision is long overdue and it is required very soon.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD CONLAN,
House of Commons.
January 6.

Farming research cuts

From the Director of the Henry Doubleday Research Association

Sir, Lord Balerno's letter (December 22) tells only half the story of the Agricultural Research Council's surprise attack on our heritage and our future in the fields of agricultural and horticultural research. They are also shutting down the Pomology and the Food and Beverages Divisions at Long Ashton Research Station, and both these and the Scottish closures will save £3m by 1983-84, a trifling sum compared with the annual loss on flying Concordes.

About 100 first-class scientific men will join the unemployed, breaking up teams working on new techniques of strawberry breeding, tissue culture, growth regulators, and microbiological safety in foods, all of which are more important in horticulture than microchips. It is folly to spend millions on methods of packing 64,000 "bits" of information on to penny piece-sized chips when you sack the men who are finding the knowledge that can only go on a chip if someone can do the research that finds it.

Included in this short-sighted slaughter is the work of K. G. Stott, Britain's only willow expert, on harnessing biomass energy that grows on trees, with our national collection of only 300 varieties, compared with Sweden's 3,000. What is the use of training teenagers for scientific careers when the institutions that serve agriculture and horticulture, our most efficient industries, are destroyed by those who do not know enough to realise that when you cut out the growing points of trees you cripple them forever?

Lord Balerno's suggestion of axing the Agricultural Research Council instead and dividing the saving between the research stations is an excellent one. These quangos should be the first to go.

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
LAWRENCE D. HILLS,
Henry Doubleday Research Association,
Covent Lane,
Bocking,
Braintree, Essex.

The Golan Heights

From the Archdeacon of Oxford

Sir, I think Professor Colonel Draper (January 8) has been rash in venturing to criticize the excellent and well-informed letter of Mr Terence Prittie (December 30).

In view of the improper and unfriendly use of the Golan by Syrian forces between 1948 and 1960, it is not surprising that "Israel has introduced . . . a system of law administration that would function in . . . a legal vacuum".

Professor Draper is correct in stating that "Israel law has, in practice, been operative in the Golan for the past 15 years". Syria had no option but to keep out, following the defeat of Syrian forces in 1967.

If Syria and the other Arab countries would follow Egypt's example in the Camp David accord there could be the basis for a full and final peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours in that part of the Middle East which is so much to be desired.

Yours faithfully,
C. WITTON-DAVIES,
Archdeacon's Lodging,
Christ Church,
Oxford.
January 8.

Shakespeare in China

From Mr Paul Gotch

Sir, Mr Chen Chun Yeh, in his interesting account ("A hit, a palpable hit in China", January 2) of Shakespeare in China mentions Toby Robertson's help with the production, in Chinese, of *Measure for Measure*. He did not mention, however, that this collaboration was made possible by the endeavours of the British Council, perhaps because he believes that this would be immediately understood by your readers.

May I, therefore, explain that it was as a result of the successful council visit to China of the Old Vic in 1979 that Toby Robertson, with the designer, Alan Barrett, and lighting specialist, Keith Edmundson, returned in 1981 to direct the Peking People's Art Theatre production of *Measure for Measure*. This was part of the consolidation of the council's work in China.

The British Council's annual report for 1980-81 also mentions the tour of China by the Music Group of London, who performed with such notable success in Peking and Shanghai, teaching master-classes in the country's premier conservatoires, that invitations have been issued for a return visit by members of this group, also.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL GOTCH,
15a Copse Hill,
Wimbledon, SW20.

London's transport

From Mr Nigel Seymer

Sir, The type of policy body which Sir Peter Masefield (December 22) has proposed for London is in fact the type that has been operating successfully for many years in Hamburg (where it originated) and in Munich. The Germans call it a *Verkehrsverbund*, which can best be translated as a transport confederation.

It performs exactly the functions which Sir Peter describes, i.e. it plans the development of a truly integrated public transport system: contracts with operators, including the main-line railways, to supply services at an agreed price; receives all revenues from fares and other sources, and acts as paymaster to the various operators (which may include private enterprise firms).

The growth of this type of organization in Hamburg was stimulated by the fact that the main-line railways (DB) had for years operated cross-town suburban services (known as S-Bahn) which were inevitably part of the local transport system, and they took the initiative in proposing the development of the S-Bahn system.

This is in stark contrast to the total lack of interest of BR in developing cross-town services in London even where existing tracks are available (for a service via Blackfriars and Farringdon), which is no doubt due to "regional thinking" within BR. This is something that a London *Verkehrsverbund*, suitably staffed, might be able to correct.

But there is a much broader aspect of transport planning in London which a new policy body might be able to tackle, provided it is headed by people whose thinking is untainted by consideration of the vested interests of the operators and their employees and who are prepared unflinchingly to determine what are truly the most economic methods of providing adequate public transport for Londoners.

This is the question of whether massive investment in the BR rail system makes economic sense; and whether at any rate some of the routes at present occupied by BR rails would not be serving a far more valuable social function if they were converted into limited-access roads, on which express bus services could be run.

The GLC ought even now to be giving urgent attention to this question, but is failing to do so; and the Government ought to make clear to the GLC that it is prepared in principle to make BR evacuate certain routes. After all the routes belong to the nation, and BR is able to keep functioning only because the Government gives it massive subsidies. Thus the Government is both BR's landlord and its paymaster, so there can be no question that the Government controls BR.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL SEYMER,
Bathealton Court,
Taunton,
Somerset.

Capital error

From Mr E. J. Nickson

Sir, Your recent correspondents tell us that Ruritania employs Slavonic words for its currency, the party newspaper and its capital city. My recollection of *The Prisoner of Zenda* and its sequel is that all Ruritanians, including the proletariat, spoke German as their native tongue (thus enabling our hero to substitute effectively for the King).

We all know that, at the end of the last War, the Allies forced Poland to move bodily westwards and thus to occupy a large slice of German-speaking territory. But it was new to me that a similar thing had happened in Ruritania. Perhaps this has only now been disclosed from the latest opening of official records under the 30-year rule?

Yours sincerely,
E. J. NICKSON,
Secretary, Bund of Hope,
31 Lowfield Road, W3.
January 11.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

Thatched House Lodge

January 13: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this morning visited the 7th International Domestic Electrical Appliances Trade Fair at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

In the evening, Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Concert given by Barry Manilow at the Royal Albert Hall.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. A. Darling and Miss V. A. Page

The engagement is announced between Paul Antony, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. M. Darling, of Cleadon Village, Tyne and Wear, and Valerie Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Page, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. K. French and Miss E. Doyle

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs K. French, of Clements Reach, Meopham, and Rohaise, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Doyle, Foreland House, Isle of Islay.

Dr R. H. Meyrick Thomas and Dr A. M. McArthur

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr T. Meyrick Thomas, FRCS, and Mrs Meyrick Thomas, of Farnborough Park, Kent, and Anne, daughter of the late Mr J. M. McArthur, FRCS, and of Mrs P. McArthur, of Blackheath, SE3.

Mr R. G. Hall-Smith and Miss S. E. Dakin

The engagement is announced between Rupert Gerald, youngest son of Dr and Mrs Patrick Hall-Smith, of Withdean, Brighton, Sussex, and Sarah Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Dakin, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr N. C. Hunter and Miss S. C. Warnock

The marriage has been arranged between Neil, elder son of Mr W. Hunter, of Glasgow, and of Mrs M. Hunter, of Strathaven, Lanarkshire, and Sheona, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. M. T. Warnock, of Tarbolton, Ayrshire.

Mr A. P. Gearing and Miss M. L. Lethbridge

The engagement is announced between Alan, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Gearing, of Wimbledon, and Mary Louise, elder daughter of the late Mr John Lethbridge and Mrs Diana Lethbridge, of Wimbledon.

Mr J. W. Mumford and Miss S. P. Wayne

The engagement is announced between James, son of the Rev Canon H. R. and Mrs Mumford, of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, and Susan, daughter of Mrs Wayne and the late Mr R. F. St B. Wayne, of Colkirk, Fakenham, Norfolk.

Mr C. M. Rowan and Miss K. Smith

The engagement is announced between Colin MacDonald, eldest son of Mr C. B. Rowan and the late Mrs E. J. Rowan, of London, and Katie, eldest daughter of the late Mr W. Smith and of Mrs F. Smith, of Waterford, Republic of Ireland.

Dr T. M. Tayler and Dr J. A. M. Jackson

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Dr and Mrs R. G. O. Tayler, of Merstham, Surrey, and Judith, daughter of Dr and Mrs M. A. Jackson, of London, SW19.

Bedford School

Easter Term begins today with 1,130 boys in the school. J. C Hilton-Johnson is head of school. R. Cave is captain of boats and C. J. Bell, captain of hockey. Confirmation will be conducted by the Right Rev Cyril Tucker, formerly Bishop in Argentina and Eastern South America, on February 22. The choral society's concert will be held in the great hall on Thursday, March 11 at 7.30 pm. The appeal for the restoration of the main school building has reached £286,000.

Bristol Grammar School

Term began Wednesday, January 13. The head boy is Stephen Brooking. 450th anniversary celebrations include: choral and orchestral concert in Bristol Cathedral on March 17; Charter Day service in the cathedral on March 20 (preacher, the Very Rev Sidney Evans (OB), Dean of Salisbury); Old Bristolians' Society dinner, March 20 (guest of honour, Mr Edward Heath, MP); Open Day at Tyndalls Park, March 24. Term ends on March 26. Examinations for 11-plus candidates are on February 6 and for 13-plus candidates on February 9.

The 450th Anniversary Appeal stands at £335,000.

Culford School

Spring Term begins at Culford School today. The acting headmaster is Mr David Anderson while Mr Derek Robson is on a sabbatical tour of the United States and Far East. Richard Guy becomes head boy. *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* by Bertolt Brecht, will be performed on February 17-19 in the Centenary Hall. Term ends on March 31.

Moreton Hall Oswestry

Spring Term opened on January 10 and ends on March 20 with the Service of Confirmation on February 26. The entrance and scholarship examination will be held on February 2; all enquiries should be made to the principal.

Mount St Mary's College

Spring Term begins today. The scholarship examinations will held on February 14, 15, & 16. The London dinner will be held at the Law Society Hall on Shrove Tuesday. The reunion will take place at the Mount on the weekend April 24/25. Term ends on April 1.

The Oratory School

Lent Term begins today. The school captain is P. J. P. Roberts. Captain of soccer is D. G. Sutherland. Half-term will be from February 17-21. The school play will be performed on March 20 and 21. Term ends on March 24.

Plymouth College

Spring Term begins today at Plymouth College, M. Yeatman becomes head of school and J. P. Rucker deputy head of school. L. Waldock is captain of sevens. Confirmation Service is by the Right Rev E. A. J. Mercer, Bishop of Exeter, at 10.30 am, on Sunday, January 24. Term ends on March 25.

The Richmond Tutorial College

Easter Term begins today. Daniel Pearl is head boy and Lisa Davidson is head girl. Exeat is from February 12 to 15 and term ends on April 1.

Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Lent Term began on January 11, with 685 boys in the school. The choral society will perform *Carmina Burana* in the Civic Hall on February 28. There will be performances of *Twelfth Night* in Great Hall on March 18, 19 and 20. The Old Guildfordians' annual dinner is on March 26. The guest of honour will be Mr Cliff Morgan.

Luncheons

HM Government

Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Lancaster House in honour of Mr Frigyes Puja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

Coachmakers' and Coach Harness Makers' Company

A court luncheon of the Coachmakers' Company was held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday, at which the Master, Mr J. S. F. Hogg, presented the Coachmakers' Award to Industry for 1981 to BL Cars. Mr R. Horrocks received the award on behalf of the company, which was also represented by Mr H. Musgrove, Mr A. G. Ball and Mr M. B. Loake. The Master of the Bakers' Company, Mr F. A. Taylor, was also a guest of the company.

Dinners

Hill Samuel Group

A dinner to mark the 150th anniversary of Hill Samuel Group was held at Painters' Hall last night. Sir Robert Clark, chairman, and the Hon Peter Samuel, deputy chairman, were the hosts. The guest of honour was Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary under Secretary of State for Industry, and other guests included:

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mrs Richardson, Viscount Bearsted, Lord and Lady Kearton, Lord Keith of Castleacre, Lord and Lady Sherfield, Sir Peter and Lady Baxendell, Sir Peter and Lady Carey, Sir Michael and Lady Edwardes, Sir Ernest and Lady Harrison, Sir Maurice and Lady Hodgson, Sir James and Lady Menter, Sir Harry and Lady Moore, and Sir David Orr.

HM Government

Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Frigyes Puja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

The annual dinner of the land agency and agriculture division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held last night at the Hotel Russell. Mr M. H. A. Fraser, president of the division, was in the chair and other speakers were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr N. E. Elliott, and Sir William Rees-Mogg.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr G. V. Marsh to be deputy Health Service Commissioner (Ombudsman) for England, Scotland and Wales from March, in succession to Mr G. Weston, who is retiring.

Mr Michael Faber to be director of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University.

Lord Cornwallis

Services of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Cornwallis will be held on Monday, January 25, at St Margaret's, Westminster, and on Monday, February 1, at All Saints Church, Maidstone, both services at noon.

John Manning

Margaret Foreman, aged 30, with her portrait of Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, CH, which was unveiled at the National Portrait Gallery yesterday. The commission was part of an award by Imperial Tobacco. The artist also received £4,000 in prize money.

Queen's visit to Edinburgh

The Queen's public engagements during her annual stay at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, in Edinburgh, were announced by Buckingham Palace yesterday.

On June 28, she will visit the 207 (Scottish) Air Defence Battery of the Royal Artillery at Edinburgh Castle. The next day the Queen will visit George Watson's College, Edinburgh, before attending the regimental dinner of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards at the Signet Library as Colonel-in-Chief.

On June 30, the Queen will open the new department of biochemistry at the Moredun Institute of the Animal Diseases Research Association. The next day she will visit Fife with the Duke of Edinburgh.

On July 2 the Queen and the Duke will attend a service of installation for Knights of the Thistle at St Giles' Cathedral before giving a Thistle lunch at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. In the evening they will attend the centenary ball of the Royal Scottish Pipers' Society in the Assembly Rooms.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Ireland, Mr Sidney Joseph William, of Cowes. £213,382
Smith, Mr George Cecil, of Oaks in Charnwood, near Loughborough, farmer and coach builder. £1,209,962
Standish, Mr Alfred, of Notting Hill, London. £364,396
Wallraf, Mr Paul Maria, of Belgravia, London £454,571
Wheeler, Mr Beauchamp William, of Devizes, Wiltshire £266,778

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 winners in the January Premium Bond draw are:

1AP 665331 3AT 397024 4AP 739856 5AF 840986 5AN 772946 5AT 196812 7AT 171194 7AZ 483986 8AB 714928 8AP 325733 8AP 146631 10AW 646837 11AN 905865 11AZ 379367 11AZ 930960 12AN 390562 13AL 037091 13AW 111010 14AP 903423 14AT 873033 16AB 796856 [illegible] DL 229458 DT 452826 2DS 383074 2DZ 309467 2DZ 416320 3DK 460020 3DK 705452 3DN 663180 3DT 465797 3DT 864229 6DT 169962 1EP 785221 1ES 081211 2EF 077127 3EL 344975

4BT 825217 4BZ 297796 6BN 698394 6BS 265223 6BZ 937652 8BN 559873 8BW 752640 1FW 841273 3FT 485736 4FF 867646 5FN 580844 7FN 384519 7FT 362196 7FZ 296393 8EZ 370133 8FZ 687130 9FK 352568 9LF 911782 9PW 771513 1GL 583406 1GP 845105 [illegible] KZ 328631 2KB 364593 2KB 634857 3KF 505385 3KL 827681 3KS 647936 4KP 524945 4KT 262989 6KS 153065 7KL 502001 7KN 470432 7KS 495426 10KN 236541 11KB 174066 11KT 978351

11KW 462450 12KF 816762 12KZ 090381 13KZ 160807 14KB 324855 14KK 765297 14KK 686505 14KP 760998 14KT 804370 14KT 841234 15KF 533204 1LZ 118779 2LF 032424 3LW 986394 4LP 603578 4LS 652307 4LW 450479 5LK 355696 8LL 303291 10LN 273975 10LN 915129 10LW 423490 10LZ 651616 1MS 361014 5ML 131359 3MZ 104166 [illegible] 8PP 519518 8PZ 374535 9PS 702467 10PB 543985 10PN 732210 11PK 822914 12PF 555950 12PZ 552318 13PK 261061 13PL 469402 13PT 265166 13PZ 564599 14PB 776099 14PL 066756 14PZ 334240

15PB 535017 15PN 382191 15PP 866770 16PF 020705 16PN 203969 16PP 619841 16PW 062933 16PZ 482168 10W 870142 2QB 412502 2QB 910431 2QK 286029 4QW 698455 5QK 898219 5QS 568827 6QF 595879 6QL 794618 8QH 330247 8QK 824864 8QP 637682 8QW 937241 1RS 955323 1RB 598005 1RP 536954 3RS 562976 6RT 026209 [illegible] 15RF 779851 15RS 213289 16RZ 362874 17RP 519004 18RL 091499 18RS 759416 19RW 726349 23RL 005640 23RL 601253 23RW 607677 24RS 099466 24RN 339678 24RW 101527 2SK 640023 8SL 873663

9SB 426337 7B 880234 3TN 764669 5TK 946029 5TT 221672 5TZ 613018 6TP 947311 8TF 646286 10TL 039176 10TL 950677 10TW 561608 10TZ 562207 11TT 529657 12TN 976284 12TP 267293 12TS 156915 12TT 463156 13TL 223900 13TL 936841 13TT 935862 15TZ 262703 1VT 776100 2VK 979827 2VS 586542 5VT 920616 [illegible] 16VN 966610 16VZ 479839 17VF 144916 17VK 015634 18VF 560432 18VK 382672 18VS 475295 19VP 633500 19VT 027013 19VT 449605 19VZ 380932 21VB 391437 21VF 742855 21VK 426330 21VL 523286

21VS 514571 21VS 599122 22VS 138236 23VP 455122 23VT 941364 23VW 082942 24VF 291332 3WK 914310 3WN 422366 3WS 574717 5WL 120832 9WF 094649 9WL 039934 10WW 347202 11WP 509080 11WW 147638 12WN 977384 12WT 762587 13WN 263904 14WL 474480 15WF 161623 15WS 698836 15WW 439362 15WZ 646043 16WW 540983 17WN 731925 [illegible] 6XB 603639 6XT 721106 7XS 145419 8XZ 969752 10XS 334043 11XW 488533 11XW 953558 12XL 044172 12XP 259622

13XL 679603 14XK 399382 14XR 743167 14XL 118665 14XS 644910 14XS 653967 14XW 290488 15XF 452918 15XL 570834 6YN 358932 7YZ 381740 8YB 760426 8YF 254087 9YB 500022 9YL 613650 11YZ 536873 12YB 366267 12YP 838433 13YN 110104 13YW 934043 13YZ 908341 14YT 038920 14YZ 552955 32P 969062 4ZS 270252 [illegible] 12XW 289929 13XP 847590 13XL 395987 13XZ 004977 17ZP 645011 19ZF 705713 19ZL 827963 20ZB 268743 22ZK 601443 22ZW 431479 23ZL 592682 23ZS 804315 24ZB 353510 24ZF 344311 24ZN 145178 24ZW 680611 25ZK 626947 25ZP 139165 25ZS 435563

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Now that Schnitzler's *La Ronde* is out of copyright after 50 years, there are already more than 43 productions of it on show, including adaptations. Here is a list of the most interesting.

Diametrically Opposed (Scarborough National State Theatre): Alan Ayckbourn has transplanted Schnitzler's frothy but melancholy Viennese comedy to out-of-season Frinton, where eight gloomy suburbanites pair off in different combinations but never quite make it. To make matters worse, the canapes run out in the second act. Just before the final curtain Frinton is destroyed in a first-wave Russian nuclear attack, but it hardly seems to make much difference. Highly recommended.

Schnitzler! (*Shulman*, The Strand): Michael Crawford on the high wire, with seven different partners. Check to make sure understudies are not being used.

On The Rondo (National Theatre, The Wardle): Tom Stoppard's bravura adaptation of *La Ronde*, fizzing with puns, plays on words and linguistic tours de force. Nothing happens.

Ronderama (Raymond Revuebar): A glittering production which captures all the sparkling yet melancholy feel of the original, though echoing *Paul Raymond's* underlying philosophy that simulated sex can only lead to simulated happiness.

The Mousetrap (St Martins): Eight people trapped in a country house by the non-arrival of the Sunday newspapers. *Who is with whom* and why? Inspector Freud arrives to try to work it out. Agatha Christie seems to be saying that casual sex is meaningless if not followed by a good juicy murder or two.

No Sex Please — We're Austrian! (Billington): A rather trad comedy adaptation which makes fun of the eponymous nationality. Should end soon.

The Viennese in Britain (The Ronde-house): Michael Bogdanov's stunning transference of Schnitzler's gay but frothy comedy to the Bogside, where it becomes an indictment of the British Army for using cheap Austrian psycho-analysts as their chief torture squad. Bogdanov also seems to be saying that sex is meaningless *unless done very loud*.

Black Ronde (Sheridan Morley Memorial Theatre): A joyous evening of 1920s song, dance and jazz. Eight talented black artistes (four very thin tall men and four very fat women) swop partners *constantly*. The *message* seems to be that casual dancing is meaningless unless followed by casual singing.

84, Karingkreuzstrasse (Chaillet): An American woman writes to eight different Viennese bookshops asking for literature of a certain kind. When she gets no answers, she finally comes to Vienna and finds that all eight shops were destroyed in the war. Touching but frothy.

Birthdays today




Miss Maina Gielgud, the ballerina, who is 37.

Captain Alastair Aird, 51; Professor Sir Melville Arnott, 73; Mr Peter Barkworth, 53; Mr Richard Briers, 48; Baroness Brooke of Ystradfellte, 74; Lord Catto, 59; Mr Trevor Nunn, 42; Sir Neil Pritchard, 71; Sir Percy Rugg, 76; Dr Solomon Wand, 83.

University news

Oxford

The following awards, appointments and elections have been made:

H W C Davis prize: Y Chang (Balliol); Book prizes: C J Butcher (Magdalen), G F Cooper (St John's), R K Harrison (Lincoln), J G Hudson (Worcester) and M R Kauffmann (Merton); Charles Oldham Shakespeare prize: M Dobson (Christ Church) and J T Hatcher (Christ Church), jointly; Antonio Feltrinelli prize: Professor *Michael Atiyah, FRS (St Catherine's)*; O'Donnell lectureship in Celtic studies 1983-85: Wendy Davies, BA, PhD, London, reader in medieval history, University College London.

Ireland and Craven scholarships: Dean Ireland scholarship: A J D'Angour, Postmaster of Merton College; First Craven scholarship: M J Edwards, scholar of Corpus Christi College; Second Craven scholarship: Helen M de Whitt, scholar of Lady Margaret Hall.

ST CROSS: official fellowship: C M Mould, MA, DPhil, BSc, London.

ORIEL: Honorary fellowship: W A Watts, MA, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

WADHAM: Scholars: M H Conway, Penglais School, Aberystwyth, and T P Y Pang, Ying Wa Girls' School, Hongkong.

Glasgow

Dr Anthony J. Sanford, reader in psychology, has been appointed to a chair from October 1, 1982.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Saturday January 12 1957

New violence in Budapest

Vienna, Jan 11. — Workers at a Budapest engineering works struck today because of a report that wages were to be reduced by 200 forints a month. Workers at the neighbouring factories also struck. The strikers demonstrated against economic conditions and attacked the Kadar Government. Soviet tanks surrounded the factory. Hungarian militia were posted outside the locked gates and shots were fired. Western Correspondents were not allowed to enter the cordoned-off area. The tension is not being alleviated by the death *penalty pronounced today* by a court martial in BEKESCABA on a man and a girl aged 20 for taking part in open rebellion. Fifteen others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to 15 years.

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL F. C. ROBERTS, VC

Bravery during the German offensive of 1918

Major-General Frank Crowther Roberts, VC, DSO, OBE, MC, who was awarded the Victoria Cross in recognition of the bravery and military skill he displayed at Pargny, near Péronne from March 23 to April 2, 1918, died on January 12 at the age of 90. At the time he was serving with the 1st Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment to which he was gazetted when he entered the Army in 1911. He went to The Royal Warwickshire Regiment when he obtained his majority in 1927.

Born on June 2, 1891, Frank Crowther Roberts was the son of the Rev. Frank Roberts. He was in France from the outset of the war and was still a lieutenant when on January 3, 1915, he won the DSO.

In October, 1917 — the year he won the MC — he was given command of the first battalion of his regiment with the acting rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The award of the VC was made to him for continuous bravery over a period of 12 days during the desperate fighting which took place at Pargny, near Péronne, in March and April 1918 when the repeated onslaughts of the enemy necessitated the strategic retirement in places, of the British troops. Throughout Roberts showed bravery, as well as exceptional military skill in dealing with the many very difficult situations of the retirement, and great endurance and energy in encouraging and inspiring all ranks under his command.

On one occasion the enemy launched a strong attack against a village, and almost cleared it of British troops. At that critical moment, Roberts realized the seriousness of the situation, and getting together an improvised party of men, led a counter attack in person, with the result that the enemy troops were temporarily driven out of the village. Roberts's party were thus able to cover the retirement of troops on their flanks who would otherwise have been cut off. The success of the action, it was stated when the notification of the award of the Victoria Cross was published in the *London Gazette* of May 8, 1918, "was entirely due to his personal valour and skill". In the course of the War he was wounded three times, repeatedly referred to in orders, and mentioned in dispatches seven times.

After the war, Roberts served for a time with the Egyptian Army. After leaving Egypt he went to the Rhine Army as brigade major, and stayed there for nearly a year.

Subsequently he saw service in China, Iraq, Ireland and India. He was promoted Major-General in 1939 and from June to October that year commanded the 48th (S Midlands) Division, TA.

He married in 1932 Winifred Margaret, daughter of J. D. Wragg. She died in 1980.

MR B. G. S. CAYZER

Mr Bernard Gilbert Stancomb Cayzer, who died on December 27, was a leading though unassuming philanthropist and a member of the notable shipping family.

Educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge his early business career with the family's Clan Line was interrupted by the Second World War in which, as a major in the Queen's Westminsters K.R.R.C. (T.A.), he served in Military Intelligence. After the war, he managed the Clan Line office in Glasgow, becoming a *director in 1947*. In 1956, Bernard Cayzer was made a director and deputy chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company where his responsibility for staff welfare and the customer relations side of shipowning drew on his capacity for caring for others in a way which humanized the company's activities and helped to build a uniquely successful business.

His inherent good taste and eye for colour helped with the design and decor of the Wellington Hospital in London, the B&C Group's Mount Nelson Hotel in Cape Town, hotels in the Canaries and, of course, the beautiful lavender hulled ships of the Union Castle Line which, in their heyday, were always sent on their way from Southampton by Bernard Cayzer at 4 o'clock on Thursdays.

His love of architecture led to him buying, in 1967, No. 1 The Royal Crescent in Bath which, through the Bath Preservation Trust, he helped to restore and furnish in its original Georgian splendour.

The day in 1967 when Bernard Cayzer joined the Feathers Club Association was a fortunate one for their youth clubs in the more deprived areas of London. He became chairman in 1970 and from then on was the association's inspiration and chief benefactor. A frequent visitor to the clubs, he supported youth leaders and, knowing many members by name, worked to widen the opportunities available to young people.

His close interest in seamen's welfare led to him becoming a very active and generous chairman of the oldest marine charity — the Marine Society — in 1976.

His interest in the theatre encouraged him to help establish the Denville hall for Aged Actors, managed by the the Actors' Charitable Trust of which he was president. His generosity to the Cardiac Research Unit at Leeds Infirmary helped it to achieve its world leadership in heart valve surgery.

Although he died a bachelor, all friends felt related to this man of many parts. He spurned reward, looked upon duty as pleasure, upheld a notable tradition and, following the motto of his family company "Tendimus" ("We Press Forward"), left this life better than he found it.

PROFESSOR H. G. HOPKINS

Professor Harry Geoffrey Hopkins died suddenly on January 4, at Goostrey, Cheshire. He was 63.

He had held the chair of Applied Mathematics at he University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology since 1966 and enjoyed a distinguished international reputation in the field of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids. He was a graduate (later a Fellow) of University College, London, and spent the earlier part of his career in the Scientific Civil Service. He held posts at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and later became Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (receiving the Appleton Individual Merit Award) at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Fort Halstead. He also held Visiting Professorships at Washington State University and Brown University in the U.S.A.

He was the editor of the journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids, a member of the UMIST Court, 1969-71, UMIST council, 1974-76, vice-principal for finance, 1974-77, and deputy principal, 1976. He was chairman of the Structure Sub-Committee of the Aeronautics Research Council, 1976-77, and a member of the Airframe Materials and Structures Committee, 1977-80. He was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematics and Its Applications and of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1964, and a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering in 1979.

He was much respected by all who knew him for his kind and gentlemanly manner and for his great sense of fairness and the objectivity which he brought to bear throughout his work on a multitude of university committees.

MISS BERTHA JAMES

Miss Bertha Holland James, OBE, who died on January 7 at the age of 84, was a former Mayor of Bromley. Her life was devoted to public service and there was scarcely an organization in Bromley and the surrounding district set up to help those needing help with which in her long life she had not been connected.

One of five sisters she was educated at Roedean and Newnham College, Cambridge. She captained the university women's tennis team and retained all her life her interest in the game.

In the Second World War she worked in Civil Defence driving an ambulance. In 1946 she was elected to the former Chislehurst and Sidcup Council of which she became chairman in 1963-64. On the formation of Bromley Borough Council in 1964 she was elected for the Chislehurst ward and was made an alderman three years later. In May 1970 she was elected mayor. She pursued her particular interest in health, welfare and education on Kent County Council, on which she sat from 1958 to 1965. In 1972 she was made OBE for her work for the elderly in north-west Kent.

She was founder chairman of Age Concern in Bromley and a member of the Kent Council of Social Service. She was a founder member of the North West Kent Housing Society and worked hard in support of schemes to build flatlets for the elderly; indeed any organization engaged in building homes for those unable to build their own attracted her interest.

She had been chairman of the family practitioner committee of Bromley Area Health Authority and a governor of Stockwell College.

Mr Denis O'Neill, CB, who died on December 22 at the age of 73, retired in 1968 as Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport. He was private secretary to several Ministers of Transport.

Lady Gaye, widow of Sir Arthur Stretton Gaye, CB, OBE, died on January 2. She was Mary Baird, only daughter of Sir David Wilson, Bt, and she married Sir Arthur Gaye as his second wife

First-class honours degrees at polytechnics

The following polytechnic students received first class honours degrees in 1981:

Polytechnic of North London

BA English: J Burnes, B P Butler, D S Goldwater.
BA French: Chantal M Calpini, Naurika F G Lenner.
BA Modern Studies: J Keale.
BSc Geography: B Nicholson.
BSc Architecture: B G Morris, Anne M Towers.
BSc Physics and Physical Electronics: M J Purser.
BSc Polymer Science and Technology: Lee Wah Tang Peter.
BSc Chemistry: Kryss Katsiavriades.
BSc Statistics and Computing: Alison J Douglas, J Georgiou, Maria Panayi, Lee Fang Soh.
Bachelor of Education: P A Barnard, D J Coates, D T Curtis, Gillian Hibbs, Denise W Lamb, D Love, Marie T Reed, Elaine C Richards, Carol Ross.

North East London Polytechnic

BA Business Studies: Tan Philip Puay Koon.
BSc Applied Biology: R N Lucken, Felicity A Gonsalves.
BSc Applied Economics: Charalambos Antoniades.
BSc Chemical Engineering: I G White.
BSc Civil Engineering: A Georghiou, Samasundaram Raveendran.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: P J Hambridge.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: Yuk Wai Benedict Chan.
BSc Mathematics: D R Palmer.
BSc Psychology: Melanie Welch.
BSc Surveying and Mapping Sciences: Ali Hassan Faqir, Li Wah Lam, Chi Ming To.

Polytechnic of the South Bank

BSc Building: M J Grice, M C Lea.
BSc Civil Engineering: R Westwood.
BSc Engineering Design: J P Bakker, D E Roffey.
BSc Environmental Engineering: S P O'Sullivan, Piyush Patel.
BSc Occupational Hygiene: Susan Shackleton.
BSc Physics: R A D'Silva.
BSc Quantity Surveying: M E Pontin.
BSc Social Science: D M Condon, P J Wedderburn.

Thames Polytechnic

BSc Civil Engineering: A Powell.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: S Igharoro.
BSc Applied Chemistry: J Singh, G D Jones.
BSc Mathematics: Bibi N Fakim.
BA Architecture: S Alexander, G K Mitchell.
BA Business Studies: Christine Cooper, Anne E Strevens.
BA Humanities: P L Maltby, S P Pamplin, N Phillips.
BA International Marketing: P R Gardner.
BA Political Economy: P W Francis, C S Knott.

Manchester Polytechnic

BSc Combined Studies: A J Chirinos-Padron, A Putter.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: S A Shires, K W West.
BSc Physics: R W Hiles.
BSc Polymer Science and Technology: J C McLoughlin.
BSc Biological Sciences: J Chesham, Manda E Goni, Dierdre A Small, C C Townsley.
BA Graphics Design: N L Gibson, S E Hudson, D C Waddicor.
BA Architecture: C D Bown, S JA Nobiel.
BA Fine Art: Helen F S Cruiks, B Downey, P M Mountain, Judith AL Ryan.
BA Three Dimensional Design: Jane A Adam, Susan M Craswell, R Watson, Gillian B Whalley, R N Wright.
Textiles/Fashion: Nicola Durrant, Cheryl Jelic, N G Liderth, Kathleen A Newington, Jill Richardson, Margaret A Sellers, P Thomas.
BA Psychology: Valerie P Cutting.
Humanities/Social Studies: Martine A Hilton, Jane S Lupton.
History of Design: Anne B Hayward, Carol E Maunde.
BA Business Studies: Elizabeth M Adams, J M Allegro, Linda Clements, Susan Clifford, Jacqueline Davies, S Hawkins, N Howell.
Bachelor of Education: Wendy Tweats.

Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic

BSc Mathematics: Kong Fat Loh, Christine E Wardle.
BSc Sociology: R H MacLennan.
BSc Psychology: N G Morris.
BSc Applied Chemistry: Barbara Johnson, K McLeod, W F Pacynko, D G Pollard, E D Ramsey.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: B White.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: A Moore, D Nelson.
BSc Physical Electronics: A Cuthbertson, N Webster.
BA History of Modern Art and Design: Heather Stewart.
BA Combined Studies (Creative Arts): Jane Barrett.
BA Fashion: P Graham, Christine J Heaps, Gillian Horner, Lesley Hurst.
BA Fine Art: J Griffiths, Smita Malde, Georgina L Parkinson, M Pearce, Antonia J Sherman, D Whatmuff.
BA Graphic Design: J H Barraclough.
BA Design for Industry: S H Montague, M T Riley, J R St John.
BA Modern Languages and Economic Studies: Carolyn Lightburn, Alison Reed.
BA Economics: P R Holmes.
Bachelor of Education: Virginia Mallett.

North Staffordshire Polytechnic

BSc Computing Science: I R Bailey, J Leeder, J S Nightingale, M N Reed, N Taberner, R D Tarring, G J Woodcock, P K Yabsley.
BSc Mathematical Analysis for Business: Caroline P Pym, A J Rand.
BSc Electrical Engineering: A Mason.
BSc Electronic Engineering: G A Dore, A L Pox.
BA Business Studies: Lorraine Ellerton.
BA Design: Angela L Burton.
BA Fine Art: Caroline J Hands, Enid Leigh, Margaret E Williams.

Oxford Polytechnic

BA Architectural Studies: J D Brown, N G Spawton, R L Yates.
BA Business Studies: N J Carpenter, K Price.
BA Modular (Geography and Education): Karen E Allred, G P Conway.
BA Modular (English and Sociology): Caroline J Armstrong.
BA Modular (History and Politics): T J Cooper.
BA Modular (Law and Psychology): Kim M Mocock.
BA Modular (Anthropology and Geography): C N Shore.
BA Modular (English and Sociology): Kathryn L Smith.
BA Modular (History of Art and French Literature): Elizabeth H Sweetman.
BA Modular (History of Art and English): Tamsyn M Williams.
Bachelor of Education Modular (English and Nursery): Gillian R Budgell.
BSc Modular (Physical Sciences): P J Baldwin.
BSc Modular (Mathematical and Computer Studies and Physical Sciences): R J Brogan.
BSc Modular (Environmental Biology): Maria D Camacho.
BSc Modular (Geography and Mathematical and Computer Studies): C D Cony.
BSc Modular (Biology and Environmental Biology): D S Coombes.
BSc Modular (Geology and Environment): I P Gross.
BSc Modular (Anthropology and Education): Farina M Nagarwalla.
BSc Modular (Environmental Biology): Helen J Liley.
BSc Engineering: A D Reinecke.

Plymouth Polytechnic

BSc Biological Sciences: Gillian M Mansey, Christine M Smith.
BSc Civil Engineering: J C H Mackie, I J Robson.
BSc Combined Studies: R Browning, P J Jepson.
BSc Communication Engineering: K I Allsop, Wing L Chan.
BSc Environmental Science: P J Corbett, S D Davis, J K W Sutton.
BSc Fishery Science: K J Broad, C J Day, P J E Haughton.
BSc Geography: T W Austin, D K Ferguson, A R Hutchings.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: J Mavor.
BSc Nautical Studies: D A Rankin.
BA Business Studies: S T A Blower, Tina J James, Janet Pollard, I D Wildgoose.

Portsmouth Polytechnic

BSc Applied Physics: G C Sole.
BSc Biology: Christine M Preston.
BSc Civil Engineering: M J Bailey, R J Batchelor, E F Desmond Ruffell, R I Woods.
BSc Computer Science: Gillian A Hardy.
BSc Electrical Engineering: P J Biles, Chan Tak Ka, Liew Choon Chin, Sze Chung Keung, S J Goldsworthy, D L Hobby.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: Chang Seow Juat, K M Clarke, J L Swan.
BSc Pharmacy: Sarah J Beach, R J Griffin, M R Parry, S F Somus.
BSc Science: Fionnuala M Buckley, Lisa Nicholls.
BSc Sociology: P A Fox-Strangeways, D H Young.
BA Architecture: P Lo.
BA Business Studies: C Avery, C J Mann.
BA Fine Art P R Cooper.
BA Literary Studies: Janet S Hunter, E Kemball.
BA Spanish Studies: Faith S Harris, Lorraine White.
Bachelor of Education: June M Morrigan.

Preston Polytechnic

BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: N Harrison
BSc Mechanical Engineering: S Daley.
BA Psychology: P H Cobb, Sylvia Smith.
BA Business Studies: I R Anderton.
BA Fashion: Brenda Whitehurst.
BA Fine ArtM J Ivos, A J Lysycia, K McCluskey.
BA Graphic Design: Jaqueline Cobb, R A Rowinski, J G Rushworth.

Sheffield City Polytechnic

BSc Applied Chemistry: S J Buckland, D T Macpherson.
BSc Applied Service: S E Franklin, D A Johnson.
BSc Applied Stastistics: D P Rose.
BSc Computer Studies: I Henderson, Anne M Illingworth, M H Love, Joanne Naylor.
BSc Control Engineering: S N Sidebottom.
BSc Engineering: A Branson, G Clark, S Redhall, K D Thornhill.
BSc Engineering with Business Studies: D M Williams.
BSc Urban Land Economics: G F Bramall.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Industrial Design): S J Hrubiak.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Silversmithing and Jewellery): J E Brown, R N Bush.
BA History of Art, Design and Film: M Rose.
BA Fine Art: A E Edmonds, T P Fearnley, Deborah J Higgins, R S B Jackson, Anne Lydial, Julie S Stephenson, Jill Westwood, G Wraith.
BA Business Studies: M Raicliffe.
BA Environmental Studies: R A Barton.
BA Public Administration: S J Ingamells.
Bachelor of Education: Alison C Hancock.

Sunderland Polytechnic

BSc Civil Engineering: A E Common, Kim Sin Gan.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: I R Ibbitson.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: M P Elliott
BA Communiation Studies: Christine H Dunkley, H A Harrison.
BA Business Studies: P F Gordon.
BA Fine Art: Valerie Close, Yuk Ying Tang.
BSc Combined Studies in Science: Pauline M McNamee.
BSc Applied Physics: I Briggs.
BSc Materials Science: V T Dickinson, G F West.
BSc Pharmacy: Dorothy Dodds, Beverley Lumley, Cilayd S Patel.
Bachelor of Education: Maureen Ford, P Sutton.

Teesside Polytechnic

BSc Mechanical Engineering: Chio Y Ho.
BSc Instrumentation and Systems: A Wallace.
BSc Computer Technology: S Carter.
BSc Civil Engineering: Tiu W Kok.
BSc Chemical Engineering: Choon F Hoh, Sei C Liang, Kai Y Loo, B Oliver.
BSc Mathematical Sciences: Julie Barker, B Klingert, Stephanie M Mason, Joan P Reeves.
BSc Computer Science: H Tan, S Wells, Ting S Wong.
BA Business Studies: P F Dwyer.
BA Humanities: Jean E Woodhouse.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Interior Design): Janice Webster, G V Hughes.

Trent Polytechnic

BSc Applied Biology: A J Newbould.
BSc Applied Chemistry: Paul C Connolly.
BSc Applied Chemistry: D Holmes.
BSc Building: D J Cooper, K M Bersley.
BSc Civil Engineering: C M Harris, S A Wilde.
BSc Production Engineering: P H Bye, M H Gutteridge, C A Siwka.
BSc Quantity Surveying: R N Baylis, Susan V Meader.
BSc Urban Estate Surveying: C Jelliffe, J A Thornton.
Bachelor of Education: E W Hankin, Anne E Meredith, Diane C Selby.
BA Business Studies: M J Day, Janet Magee.
BA Creative Arts: Pearl M Hollis, Margaret M New.
BA Economics: I W Thompson.
BA Fine Art: C J Banahan, P Grubb, Wendy I Smith, R A Urbanski, M Wootton.
BA Furniture Design: P A Bryan, T P Leedham.
BA Humanities: Marion Mackie, P M McLernon.
BA Knitwear Design: Jane E Slicer, Gillian L Squires.
BA Textile/Fashion (Fashion): P A Brooks, Josephine Costantino, Alison S Lewis.
BA Textiles/Fashion (Textiles): Wendy M Carlton, Vanessa C Roberts.
BA Three-Dimensional Design (Theatre): Jeannette S M Edwards, N D Merryweather.

The Polytechnic of Wales

BSc Civil Engineering: Gwyn Charles Lake, A Falleyn, Vahigh Peshkam.
BSc Combined Sciences: M Brake, Sian Doody, Louise Randall.
BSc Mathematics: R K Jones.
BA Communication Studies: Iris M Jensen.
BA Humanities: Juliana E O'Sullivan.

The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton:

BSc *Applied Chemistry*: V *Bradley*, N M Griffiths, M J Turvey.
BSc Biological Science: S C P Hale, M Hodges, Maureen P Nyatoli, Lynne V Purchase.
BSc Combined Studies: P J Byrne, D S Hodgson, Helen Christine Jackson, P T Moseley.
BA Business Studies: A F Smith, R C Warren.
BA Design of Carpets and Related Textiles: Linda P Barker, Beverley A Lamey, R P Sherlock, Linda J Wyatt.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Ceramics): K J Hardwick.
BA *Three Dimensional Design (Wood/Metal/Plastics)*: N A Coldham, P D Grayson, S J Sykes.
BA Economics: P Mills.
BA Multidisciplinary Studies: J R Cadman.
BA Fine Art: T T Bond, J R Crocker.
BA Graphic Design: K H Hollis, G R Underhill.
Bachelor of Education: M J Lobb, J L Mackeman, M J Ward.

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Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 14 1982

UK hopes in £800m Saudi power plan

By Rupert Morris

The British electricity supply industry has won an important victory over American competition in Saudi-Arabia by persuading the Saudis to adopt a system that will favour British manufacturers, bidding for a share of work worth £800m.

British Electricity International, the overseas consultancy arm of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is advising the Saudis in Riyadh, the capital, where a £40m supply system is planned, with much of the construction, electrical and control equipment hopefully to be supplied by British firms.

But the bigger prize is the national grid system which will cover 5,000 miles and cost about £800m to build between now and the year 2003.

The Saudis are working to a plan prepared by the American consultant Charles T. Main, but have rejected its advice in two significant areas.

The American system, based on gas turbines would use voltages of either 220 kilovolts or 500kv. The system favoured in Europe is 400kv, and BEI's representations to the Saudis have been supported by the French, who are influential in the south, and the Germans, who have a foothold in Jeddah and the west. A 380kv system is now expected to be adopted nationally.

The Saudis are also moving away from reliance on gas turbines in favour of thermal steam plant, with big power stations cooled by sea water on both the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea coasts. BEI reckons the new system will save 70 million barrels of oil a year.

It has been a deliberate Saudi policy to have a multiplicity of foreign technical advice and BEI, which has a 90-man team in Riyadh, seems to have won increasing Saudi confidence.

BEI's success is all the more welcome as Britain has lost ground 10 years ago with the Saudis' decision to opt for American frequencies of 60 hertz, rather than the British 50 hertz — giving American manufacturers a head start.

The new electricity programme will provide opportunities for British firms to supply switchgear, cables, fittings, process plant and high technology control systems.

First step by a'Court to capture ACC

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a'Court last night took the first step towards making a takeover bid for the voting shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.



Holmes a'Court: media ambitions.

His proposals to surmount the major obstacle to gaining control of ACC — cutting back the 51 per cent which ACC owns of Central Independent Television — were given to the Independent Bradcasting Authority late last night. The IBA said that a decision on the proposals, details of which were not known, would be made after they had been considered and a meeting of the Central Independent television board this morning.

The IBA said that Mr Holmes a'Court has given it notice that he was making what they described as an offer for ACC.

The IBA has already said that it will not agree to a non-British resident controlling a United Kingdom company.

ACC suspended its shares on the Stock Exchange on Monday pending an announcement concerning a change of control of the company. At a suspension price of 54p, the company was worth around £29m. Mr Holmes a'Court, who joined the board last monthand took 3 per cent of the voting shares, spent most of last year picking up more than 50 per cent of ACC non-voting stock, now worth £15m.

It is widely expected that his plan will mean the end of Lord Grade as £203,000 a year chairman of a company he built up over 25 years but which lost £8m in the first half of this financial year. Lord Grade can influence around 27 per cent of the voting shares and it is believed that he will sell Mr Holmes a'Court enough of these to give the Australian control, and then take a role as president of the company.

But the move by Mr Holmes a'Court over ACC is thought merely to be the first of many in the United Kingdom. Australian sources say he has identified between £100m and £200m of property assets within the group which he could liquidate to finance the purchase of a new company, Fleet Holdings, being set up by fellow ACC director, Lord Matthews, which will include all Express Newspaper titles, Morgan-Grampian and the South Wales Argus. The publications are at present owned by Trafalgar House.

According to Australian analysts, a clue to Mr Holmes a'Court's intentions will come from which of his companies he uses to gain control of ACC. They say that if he uses a loss-maker, it will indicate that he intends to sell on to a third party, possibly after enfranchising the non-voting shares. This is based on observations of his past takeover battles.

It is known that Mr Holmes a'Court has ambitions in the United Kingdom to be an influential newspaper and television owner.

Meanwhile, in a statement yesterday, ACC — which is embroiled in a legal battle with 10 of its non-voting institutional shareholders led by the Post Office pension fund who are objecting to the near £750,000 golden handshake to dismissed managing director Mr Jack Gill — said Friday's special shareholders meeting to approve the payout has been adjourned.

The group has already given an undertaking to the Post Office that it would not pay over any money or sell Mr Gill any property

Lloyd's to pay for Gulf war ship's bill

A judge has ruled that Lloyd's of London underwriters are responsible for what may be a $100m (£53.3m) insurance bill for some of the 70 ships held up in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr Justice Staughton yesterday gave his decision on a dispute involving a German-owned ship, the Bamburi. It is being used by underwriters in establishing guidelines to determine whether those writing war risk business or those writing blocking and trapping business will have to meet shipowners' claims.

The judge decided that there was a "restraint of princes", which means that vessels had been stopped from sailing in the Gulf since the date the Iraq Government prevented navigation in the waterway, but that this could not be considered a peril of "hostilities or warlike operations".

There was a difference between such a peril and the apprehension of it, the judge said.

Legal experts last night interpreted the decision as meaning that underwriters of war risk clauses are liable for claims, except where there are clauses, known as "long J exclusions", which specifically exclude the Gulf region from claims resulting from "restraint of princes".

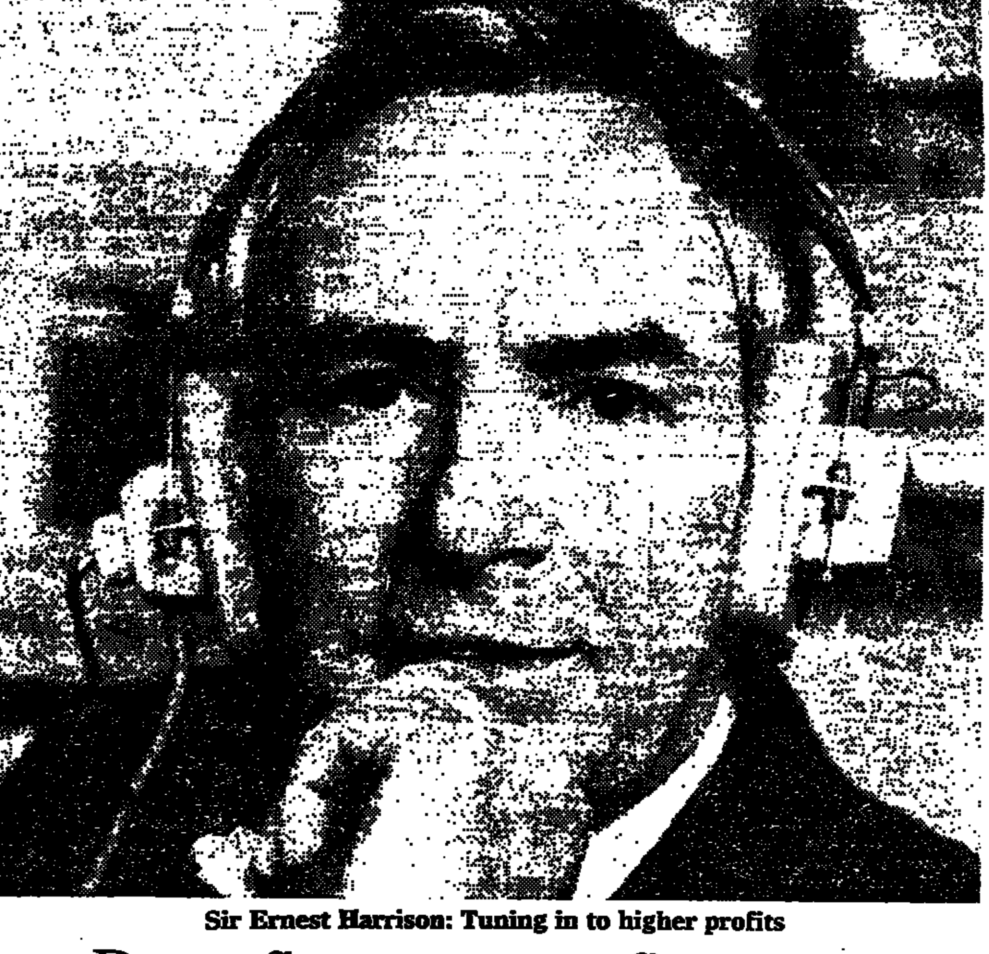
Ships have been held up in the Gulf for over a year. They have a total insurance value of around $400m. Some claims have already been settled, but others have been awaiting the outcome of Justice Staughton's decision.

GOLDFINGER ON LLOYD'S COMMITTEE



Lloyd's underwriter Mr Ian Posgate (above) has been elected to the ruling committee of Lloyd's, the London insurance market, by the narrowest of margins. In the first by-election for a new member following the sudden resignation of Mr Robert Kiln last November, Mr Posgate received 1,264 votes — 27 more than Mr Peter Daniels, the managing director of Lambert Brothers (Underwriting Agencies) who stood against him.

Nicknamed "Goldfinger" in the market because of the success of his underwriting syndicates, Mr Posgate has attracted criticism for his aggressive and competitive style and for the stance he has taken on the Lloyd's Bill. He said he would fight to preserve free trade for the Lloyd's underwriters.



Robin Lawrence

Sir Ernest Harrison: Tuning in to higher profits

Decca fixes on to profits course

Decca is poised to make a stong contribution to Sir Ernest Harrison's Racal Electronics group. After beating off GEC in a £105m takeover battle almost two years ago, Racal lost £2.4m last year on the ailing television to marine radar business. Thanks to the sale of its colour television business and loss elimination elsewhere, Decca contributed £5.27m to Racal's first half pretax profits, compared with losses of £5.2m for the same period last year. Racal's first half profits rose 45 per cent to £38.4m on a 26 per cent sales gain to £304m.

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GM and union join hands to cut prices

Detroit, Jan 13. — General Motors' white-collar workers right up to the company chairman will match union wage concessions proposed by the United Auto Workers and pass the savings directly to car buyers to boost sales, according to a preliminary agreement between the management and unions.

Union leaders also outlined the proposal to Ford Motors today and will tomorrow present them in detail. Ford officials declined comment, saying they first wanted a chance to hear the complete proposals and then respond to the union.

But it is not clear whether Mr Fraser's optimism about the potential impact of any labour-cost concessions on car prices, or car sales, is warranted. While the extent of such concessions has yet to be negotiated, the minimum $100-a-car reduction Mr Fraser mentioned would represent less than 1 per cent of the average GM car's price. Most industry observers believe it would take a reduction of 10 per cent or $1,000 to stimulate car sales adequately.

Because of GM's willingness to pass cost savings directly to car buyers, the UAW would be willing to make more extensive concessions than it would have if the benefits were all flowing directly to GM, Mr Fraser said. But he predicted that the concessions would not extend to cuts in car workers' present wages.

Mr Roger B. Smith, GM's chairman, said that GM's concessions held out the prospect of price reductions to new-car buyers. "This could usher in a new era of labour-management cooperation because it addresses the heart of the problem in our industry today — non competitive labour costs and inflated car and truck prices", he said.

In addition to its agreements covering car-price reductions and "equality of sacrifice", GM also agreed to provide mechanisms that will give UAW members increased job security. AP-Dow Jones.

Northern Foods in £37m American deal

By Drew Johnston

Northern Foods, the Hull-based dairy products, meat and cereals group has bought the American Keystone Corporation, the main suppliers of frozen hamburgers to the vast McDonald's fast food chain, in a deal worth $69.13m (£37m).

Northern, whose customers also include Marks & Spencer and Sainsbury raised £41m by a rights issue in November and has since been expected to further its presence in the United States.

In 1980 it paid £35m to buy Bluebird Foods of Philadelphia. To buy Keystone, which is 22 per cent owned by Mr Herbert Lotman, chairman and president, with his wife, Northern paid $22 for each share which had been trading at $15⅞-16 before the bid.

Mr Jack Clayton, Northern's finance director, said yesterday he expected about half the cash for the deal would come from the proceeds of the rights issue, although final details of financing have not been worked out yet.

Speaking from Philadelphia, Mr Nicholas Horsley, chairman, said he expected the other half of the $69m purchase price would be financed through new debt.

In the 9 months to November, Keystone recorded pretax profits of $7.8m, a 70 per cent increase on $4.5m last year. Sales grew 13 per cent to $357m. Over 90 per cent of the company's output goes to McDonald's, representing around 45 per cent of the food chain's total hamburger requirement.

Keystone also has a joint venture operation with McDonald's British affiliate for the manufacture and sale of frozen hamburgers. Mr Clayton said this operation is fairly modest, but Northern, which has no fast food outlets, expects this to grow along with the McDonald's chain.

Further growth of Keystone's United States operation is expected to come from supplying poultry products to McDonald's.

And while market opinion is that the hamburger market in the United States is fairly mature, diversification into chicken based-products, such as the McDonald's "Chicken McNuggets", is expected to provide opportunities for growth.

Northern's ordinary shares dipped 1p yesterday on news at the deal. "Keystone provided all the poultry products for McDonald's, but has recently been joined by a second supplier, Mr Horsley said.

Under the terms of the deal, which will have to be approved by the companies' shareholders and both governments a new company will be set up and Mr Lotman will stay on as chief executive.

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TREASURY OPTIMISTIC ON OUT UT

By Francis Williams

Recent steep improvements in productivity may herald a permanent shift to more rapid productivity growth, the Treasury cautiously concludes in an article published yesterday in its *Economic Progress Report*.

It takes a significantly more optimistic line than some other ananlysts, including the Bank of England who fear that productivity gains will be largely dissipated once economic growth gets under way because employers will start recruiting much of the labour shed during the recession.

But the Treasury believes employers will continue to face strong pressures to restrict recruitment to keep down costs and improve efficiency. It cites expectations of "only moderate economic recovery", low profitability in many companies and, in manufacturing, stiff foreign competition.

ICI expansion

Imperial Chemical Industries is acquiring, through ICI Americas Corp., full ownership of Rubicon Chemicals as a further step in strengthening its world polyurethanes business.

Rubicon had a 1981 turnover of $100m (£53m).

Lords seek disclosure by banks

By George Clark, European Political Correspondent

A House of Lords committee yesterday criticized an EEC directive for failing to insist that all banks should be forced to publish financial statements showing their true profits and reserves, and asked the Government to press strongly for an amendment.

The Lords European Affairs Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Plowden, objected to a clause which would enable banks throughout the European Community to maintain undisclosed reserves in their accounts, and said the purpose of the directive will be vitiated if this was left in. "Meaningful comparison would be severely hampered if neither the profitability nor the net worth of the bank were disclosed."

Another recommendation is that the directive should cover substantially all deposit-taking institutions, whether or not they are limited companies. That would put building societies and trustees savings banks under the same accounting regime as banks and licensed deposit-takers.

Institutions which grant credit without taking deposits should be outside its scope, the committee says.

Strong arguments were put by the Accepting Houses Committee and the London Discount Market Association for allowing undisclosed reserves, but non-banking witnesses were overwhelming hostile.

The directive would allow banks and the institutions to create undisclosed reserves by undervaluing their loans and advances by up to 5 per cent.

Fourth report of the Lords select committee on European Communities: annual accounts of banks (HMSO, £6.35).

Building society figures reflect poor homes market

By Lorna Bourke

Depression in the housing market is beginning to show up dramatically in the building societies' statistics.

Lending continues to decline and stood at only £800m for December compared with well over £1,000m a month during the summer. Net new commitments slipped even further to £762m.

Whether this is due to lack of demand from homebuyers is difficult to estimate, since the banks have now moved in and taken a sizable slice of the home loans market. Recent estimates suggest that the banks may be advancing one in three of all home loans.

But if demand does pick up, the building societies could find themselves in a tricky position. Net receipts for December were better than expected, struggling up from their six-year low of £65m in November to £203m. The improvement was described as very encouraging by Mr Richard Weir, of the Building Societies Association, who pointed out that December was usually a poor month for societies because of Christmas spending.

The December revival does not obscure the fact that the figures for the year are poor. Net receipts for 1981 fell by nearly £350m, the first decline since 1978, which was down from a record for net receipts of £4,722m in 1977.

The societies are predicting an improvement in January — not entirely surprising since net receipts traditionally rise at the start of the year when interest is credited to investors' accounts.

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Stock Markets

FT Index 527.3 up 2.7
FT Gilts 62.30 up 0.38
FT All Share 307.45 up 1.23
Bargains 13,169

Sterling

$1.8680 down 65 pts
Index 90.3 down 0.4

Dollar

Index 108.4 unchanged
DM 2.28650 up 10 pts

Gold

$380.50 down $8.25
New York: $412.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15½-15¾
3 mth Euro $14¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆
6 mth Euro $14¹³⁄₁₆-14⁹⁄₁₆

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Allied Colloids	13p to 155p
Boustead	8p to 109p
Damson Oil	9p to 485p
Devenish	8p to 298p
Fisons	9p to 160p
Gen Accident	8p to 308p
Horizon Travel	10p to 308p
Lloyds Bank	10p to 430p
Nthgate Explor	10p to 245p
P & O Dfd	6p to 139p
Rand M Prop	10p to 325p
Redfearn Nat	8p to 126p
Royal	8p to 336p
Unilever	8p to 618p
Venterpost	8p to 399pp

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	21p to 619p
Blyvoors	27p to 479p
Castlefield	10p to 420p
Chesterfield	20p to 325p
Cons Gold Fields	8p to 452p
De Beers Dfd	9p to 335p
Harrison Cros	12p to 750p
IU Int	20p to 670p
Kinross	31p to 519p
Rio Tinto Zinc	9p to 417p
SA Land	8p to 167p
Sotherby PB	12p to 363p
UC Invest	28p to 600p
Welkom	33p to 479p

EEC fights on steel

European Economic Community industry ministers gave their backing in Brussels yesterday to Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner, who has rejected anti-dumping complaints brought by eight American steel companies against European producers.

They agreed that high wages, obsolete plant and the strong dollar were to blame for the American industry's problems rather than competition from steel imports and are likely to send a message to the American Government setting out the EEC case.

Swiss sales hit gold prices

The price of gold slumped to $378 (about £201) an ounce at one stage yesterday. The fall was triggered by substantial selling out of Switzerland believed to represent liquidation of gold holdings by big investors. It closed in London down $8.25 at $380.50, its lowest level since November 1979.

Britain's industrial problems continued to depress sterling on world currency markets. It dropped a further 65 points against the dollar to end London trading at $1.8680, while the index measuring its wider international value fell 0.4 to 90:3.

☐ Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, announced a new gas discovery yesterday which doubles the country's estimated reserves in its North Sea Sleipner field to at least 200,000 million cubic meters.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Now coal goes ro-ro

Coal is to transported from Britain to Belgium for the first time using container ships instead of the more usual bulk carriers. Half a million tons of coking coal will be shipped over two years from Dover to Zeebrugge by the Sea Containers company for the National Coal Board.

The first shipment will be made next month under a contract between the NCB and the Carcoke company of Belgium. Sea Containers, which arranged the deal, will be paid about £2m.

The company says much of the extra expense of specially adapted containers is offset by savings on handling charges, and it hopes to win further orders for the transport of other bulk commodities.

The deal enables the NCB to dispose of surplus stocks of coal from its uneconomic Kent coalfields and to maintain its export drive.

Coal exports in this financial year have almost doubled to nine million tonnes, Sir Derek Ezra, NCB chairman, said in Glasgow yesterday.

Much of this coal is sold at a loss — and the Belgian deal is almost certain to be a loss-maker — but the Board believes that export links established now may become profitable later.

Make yourself a CAD

Ferranti Electronics has launched what it claims is the world's first remote computer aided design (CAD) system which will allow a user to design his own densely-packed micro-electronic circuit.

Most of the systems are expected to be assembled in Edinburgh and the software developed in Manchester.

The Ferranti unit, called the ULA Designer, consists of a powerful mini-computer, a graphics display unit with a keyboard and all the accompanying electronics, accommodated in only 10 square metres.

The systems will be sold to the European and American markets.

☐ An Ipswich company formed only four years ago yesterday announced its first order worth more than £1m. W.E.M.S. Manufacturing is to build 220 generating sets for the Middle East.

☐ Brazil achieved a visible trade surplus of $1,200m (£640m) in 1981, its first since 1977.

☐ Dutch unemployment rose to a postwar record of 449,700 in December, 302,000 more than a year earlier, according to official figures yesterday.

TODAY

UK bank assets and liabilities; Royal Bank of Scotland annual general meeting; Habitat — Mothercare board meeting.

Car sales set to rise

New car sales, thought to be 2 per cent down last year on 1980, should more than recover this year, according to Mr Michael Lacey, director of *Glass's Guide*, the motor trade prices guide. Sales should recover by 50,000 vehicles to around 1.53 m, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the probable 1981 outcome.

Imports' market share may ease marginally to about 55 per cent from 55.7 per cent, Mr Lacey says in *Credit*, the Finance House Association journal. He expects new car prices to rise by 13-14 per cent this year.

The Institution of Motorcycling said yesterday that despite the additional 10 per cent sales tax, sales of motorcycles, scooters and mopeds reached 275,000 last year, the fourth best postwar year. Mopeds held up their sales compared with 1980.

Germans ignore US sanctions

United States sanctions against the Soviet Union for its interference in Poland will not affect the German gas pipe deal contracts, the Economics Minister Dr Otto Lambsdorff told a cabinet meeting in Bonn yesterday.

Reporting on the cabinet session, the chief Government spokesman Mr Kurt Becker said that Dr Lambsdorff made it clear that no sub contracts with United States companies would be affected, although the United States companies acted as chief contractors.

Change gas tax plea

Taxes on North Sea gas must be changed if the gas is to be fully developed and chemical production sustained, Mr Robert Horton, managing director of BP Chemicals, said yesterday.

If the present system of taxing offshore oil production were also applid to gas, it would be "a serious disincentive" to chemical production, Mr Horton told the Edinburgh branch of the British Institute of Management.

He said legislation enabling companies to sell gas to other parts of their operations at stable prices for assessment of Petroleum Revenue Tax should be extended to outside companies.

We must not let the development of these resources grind to a halt because of a confused and potentially inhibiting tax system," Mr Horton said.

He said Britain needed a gas-gathering pipeline to replace the £2,700m scheme abandoned last year; he did not expect alternative schemes to come into operation until the late 1980s or early 1990s.

British Gas paid £130m to the Exchequer this month, bringing its total contributions to more than £500m during the financial year.

☐ Japan's foreign ship orders fell 18 per cent to 5.3 million gross tons last year compared with 1980, the Japan Ship Exports Association said yesterday. December's foreign orders fell 67 per cent to 204,000 gross tons on the same month on 1980.

Ronson raises bid for Heron Motor

By Margareta Pagano

Heron Corporation, Mr Gerald Ronson's petrol stations to real estate empire, yesterday came a step closer to taking its publicly quoted Heron Motor Group back into private control, by raising its offer for the shares it does not own to 34p a share.

Heron, in turn a subsidiary of Mr Ronson's Heron International, which now holds interests in natural resources and savings banks in the United States, is offering £4m for the outstanding 29.5 per cent stake held by private investors in HMG. Mr Ronson's first offer of 28p a share against net assets per share of 50p, was rejected just before Christmas. Commenting on the increased offer, Mr Ronson said: "County Bank, acting for the independent shareholders, managed to get more out of me than I intended." The terms of the scheme of arrangement have won support from County Bank and the independent directors and is expected to go through.

With the tidying up operation came news of changes in Heron's structure and management shuffles after the reorganizations, of the past year. Mr Harry Cressman, once chairman of BSG International, who was brought in as managing director for 18 months to steer the rationalization, has resigned, and will be replaced by Mr John Turner.

The new group, Heron Trading, will comprise HMG and Heron Suzuki, and the chairman will be Mr Peter Agg, who replaces Mr Ronson.

Results from HMG, due any day now, are expected to show an improvement after last year's loss. HMG, he adds, will continue with BL dealerships, but hopes also to bring in new franchises.

Mr Ronson says that after the consolidation, Heron Corporation, which employs 5,000 people in the UK, is now prepared to spend between £50m and £100m on buying a UK company with a Stock Exchange listing. Heron, in a strong liquid position with £19m on deposit, recently raised £75m through a syndicated unsecured loan, and in December secured a further $50m.

Casino acquisitions lift Reo Stakis

By Drew Johnston

Casinos and the growth in the off-sales drinks market have been responsible for a profits increase at Glasgow-based Reo Stakis Organisation, whose other main interest is hotels.

The pretax profit for the year to September was up from £3.9m to £4.6m. Sales were also up from £63m to £77.8m, with the biggest percentage increase coming from casinos where turnover rose from £7.7m to £13.5m.

Mr John Loughray, managing director, said the increase was the result of the contribution from the five casinos bought from Ladbroke's last year for £4.4m. The purchase gave Stakis a total of 17 casinos, and the company plans to increase this later this year with a new casino at the Rembrandt Rooms in South Kensington, London.

The company has obtained a certificate of consent for the site and a planning hearing has been held.

Mr Loughray said the drinks side had seen a move to off-sales and had held up well despite the pressures of the recession and the high level of unemployment in Scotland and the North of England where most of the company's activities are located. Wines and spirits sales rose from £26m to £32m.

An increased dividend of 1.64p gross has been declared. This makes a total dividend for the year of 2.28p gross compared with 2p gross last year.

Asset leasing also grew substantially in the year from £355,000 to £1.07m.

Income from leasing has been set off against other interest costs.

The company says it expects to see improvements in 1982. Profits in the first quarter are ahead of last year, partly as a result of improvements in hotel bookings in the autumn.

Mothercare holders opt for Conran cash offer

By Philip Robinson

Mothercare shareholders have apparently been rushing to take the cash offered by Mr Terence Conran's Habitat group in its £117m reverse takeover of the mother and baby clothes chain rather than accept his shares.

If all those who had applied for cash were paid in full, Habitat would have had to find £64.4m instead of the £40.2m it originally offered.

Instead, its merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, are scaling down the number of shares eligible under the limited cash offer. Originally, Morgan said that it would be prepared to pay 125p free of all expenses for a limited 32.2m shares. Applications for cash came in for 51.5m shares.

Now, instead of those applying for cash getting half what they requested, they will get 22.3 per cent of their entitlement.

Mr Conran is to ask his shareholders for formal approval for the Mothercare deal today.

Firm opposition is unlikely, although the company expects questions from small shareholders who have seen the value of their Habitat shares fall from 140p to 105p since the bid was announced.

The meeting is the last hurdle for Mr Conran's plan for a major retailing group. He already controls it with acceptances for his offer being taken by holders of 86 per cent of Mothercare shares. With those in hand, Habitat now controls 89 per cent of the equity.

The figures include those large institutional holders whose acceptance followed a meeting with Mr Conran at which he is believed to have explained the future structure of the enlarged group in more detail.



Mr and Mrs Robert Baird working on their new executive search magazine.

Keeping headhunters in touch

By Adrienne Gleeson

Mr Robert Baird was on holiday in California when he heard that the company for which he worked had been put into liquidation. Since he had been headhunted to the post of financial controller only a year before, the news came as a considerable blow. When he had picked himself up he went out to contact all the executive search organizations he could find, first in the United States and later in the United Kingdom.

As a result of that exercise he and his wife set up in business for themselves, as publishers. Their second publishing venture — a magazine for the executive search industry, which carries details of more than 50 jobs at salaries of £15,000 a year or more in its first issue — will be launched next week.

What Mr Baird discovered, when he went to see the headhunters, was that this is a very solitary occupation. Few headhunters knew or were known by their competitors; and even their potential clients might have some difficulty in identifying them. In America it was at least possible to obtain a directory of executive search consultants. In Britain, no such publication existed.

So the Bairds set out to compile one, supporting themselves out of what redundancy money there was, and Mrs Baird's earnings from some part-time lecturing. The result was the *Executive Grapevine*, a directory listing the names, addresses, affiliations and specialities of some 170 executive search organizations in the UK. The first edition, which was published in November 1980, has sold 1,000 copies at £25 a time; a second edition is due out shortly.

In the course of the research for this operation it became obvious to the Bairds that headhunters had strong and divergent views on the conduct and the future of their profession, and could do with a forum for expressing them.

It also became obvious that, although they rarely advertise in the national press and might not be prepared to do so openly even in a specialist publication — after all, the essence of headhunting lies in the fact that the headhunter should know exactly where to look — some executive search organizations might be glad of the opportunity to publicize their more difficult or testing assignments.

The publication which they plan to launch next week — which will probably be issued ten times a year.

Banks may lend to ICCO

Brazilian banks are prepared to lend the International Cocoa Organisation between $70m (£37m) and $120m (£64m) to support the world cocoa price. The move is unprecedented in the history of the ICCO and an unusual instance of primary producers helping each other.

But the loan will be on commercial terms. Market sources believe that the three banks, led by the state-owned Banco do Brasil, want to charge 1½ per cent over the London interbank offered rate, with a one-year grace period for interest payments, for a four-year loan.

The money is needed by the ICCO's buffer-stock fund, which has been steadily buying to offset a projected surplus of production over demand. The buffer stock had about $175m, enough to buy some 90,000 tonnes

The size of the Brazilian loan may depend on the willingness of the ICCO is increase the levy it charges on cocoa producers.

The present levy of one cent a pound is expected to raise $13.2m during the 1981-82 season. The banks are likely to ask at an ICCO meeting on January 25 for the levy to be two or three cents a pound.

An increase may be necessary if the ICCO is to meet interest payments on the loan.

Deadline nears for North Kalgurli bid

British shareholders who together hold up to 40 per cent of North Kalgurli Mines, the Australian gold mining company, for which Metals Exploration, another Australin mining company, is making a partial bid, have only until Monday to decide whether to accept the Metalsex offer, which is being strongly opposed by the North Kalgurli board.

Metalsex is offering A$1.50 (89p) a share for each fully-paid share, to raise its stake from 20 per cent to 35 per cent. But Mr Ken Fletcher, the Metalsex managing director, admits that his company cannot afford to pay more.

Despite the offer, North Kalgurli shares stood at 112 cents in London yesterday. Market sources expect that without the bid the price would be between 75 and 90 cents. Both sides to the bitterly-contested offer agree that the North Kalgurli price will fall once the offer is completed.

Metalsex has charged that the North Kalgurli board has been slow to develop the potential of its Fimiston gold mine along Kalgoorlie's famous Golden Mile. Mr Fletcher also claims that North Kalgurli has spent money — for example on its indirect stake in the Honeymoon uranium project — which would have been better deployed at Fimiston.

But in the rejection document sent to shareholders on Tuesday, North Kalgurli argues that the shortage of skilled manpower has prevented if from reaching milling capacity of 350,000 tonnes of ore a year. Mr Fletcher expects mill throughput in the current financial year to be 100,000 tonnes.

Stock markets

Rumours help shiping sector

Shares of **Ocean Transport & Trading** leapt 9p to 117p after hours last night, amid rumours that it was about to sell its 58 per cent stake in the Straits Steamship Co (Singapore).

Meanwhile *P&OD* rose 6p to 139p amid continuing rumours of a possible Far Eastern bid.

Elsewhere, bid situations continued to dominate interest in a market where the first objective was to beat the national train drivers' strike. Nevertheless, attendance was reported as near normal and even turnover was able to register a slight increase.

Despite the possibility of a miners' strike adding to the present situation, the *FT* Index was undeterred, closing 2.7 up at 527.3.

Interest in gilts remained at a low ebb, although the thin conditions produced rises of up to £¼ across the board.

RTZ continued to make good progress in its bid for *Thos W Ward* which remained unchanged at 231p. Brokers Hoare Govett were reported to have picked up between 2m and 3m extra shares yesterday, taking RTZ's stake to almost 38 per cent of the equity, including 3.14 per cent acceptances already received.

However, Mr Peter Frost, chairman of Ward, still regards the bid as inadequate and will be writing to shareholders shortly to tell them why he thinks they should reject the bid.

In chemicals, the doubled profits from *Allied Colloids* came as a pleasent suprise and added 13p to the price at 155p. *Hestair* was also a bright market afer directors attended a lunch in the City on Wednesday in a confident mood which was reflected in the share price, 6p dearer at 37p. Another bright spot was *Coates Bros*, 5p up at 59p

Improved figures also added 2p to *Reo Stakis* at 52p and 6p to *Cosalt* at 37p.

Berwick Timpo continued its recent recovery, rising 3p to 39p supported by the news that Mr Swraj Paul's Caparo Investments had taken a 5.8 per cent stake. Only last week Jove Investment Trust bought 8 per cent of the shares despite news of a possible loss expected shortly.

The recent revival in the chemical industry has taken Fisons by surprise, but the group has made efforts to catch up in recent days. Yesterday, the price closed 9p up at 160p, making a 12p rise so far this week. This has led to renewed speculation of a possible bid from the German group Bayer, which has been backed by shrewd buying from the Continent

Huntley & Palmer was wanted, climbing 4p to 93p after the news that Sir Hector Laing had resigned from Allied-Lyons over a conflict of interests resulting from Allied's drive into the food market. Allied have for some time been tipped to bid for Huntley and last month bought just under 5 per cent of the shares.

In stores, **Habitat** slumped 3p to 105p, after its bid for **Mothercare**, unchanged at 158p, went unconditional upon receiving 89 per cent of the shares and clearance from the Monopolies Commission.

Wolverhampton Laundry hardened 2p to 55p as Mr Owen Oyston bought a further 142,000 shares, or 10.97 per cent, taking his tally to 29.92 per cent.

The electrical sector appeared disappointed with the half-time news from **Racal Electronics**, with profits at the upper end of expectations. The shares rose 2p to 423p and the market expects the group to breach the £100m mark for the year. But **Thorn EMI**, reporting today, slipped 5p to 433p.

Dealers are now discounting a possible £40m rights issue, but believe the share price suggests pretax profits well below par.

Equity turnover on January 12 was £107.287m (12,301 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Allied Colloids, Royal Bank of Scotland, P & O D'fd, Racal, Comm Union, Sun Alliance, Phoenix, Eagle Star, Unitech, Barget, Rand Mines, Ransome Hoffman, ICI, Lofs, and Ultramar.

Traditional options saw calls in FNFC on 36p, NCC on 12p and Royal Bank of Scotland on 18½p. Puts were arranged in FNFC at 3p and Royal Bank of Scotland at 16p and a double was completed in Lofs at 9½p.

New Year ratings battle ends in draw

By Elkan Allan

Some 11 million people saw in the New Year with the help of television, according to the audience figures issued by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board yesterday. About half chose BBC 1 and half ITV, although there was an appreciative switch from ITV's *Hogmanay Show* to the BBC's *Across the Years* at the stroke of midnight. Just under a million watched BBC 2's *Pick of the Year*.

Earlier, however, ITV staged its most spectacular coup of the week ending January 3, when its lineup of entertainment shows eclipsed the BBC's film *Elvis the Movie*. This could only attract a relative handful of 6.73m against *Give us a Clue's* 14.34m and a half-hour compilation, *Carry on Laughing*, with 16.45m — making it the week's second most popular programme after Wednesday's *Coronation Street* — and *London Night Out* with 14.78m.

Movies did poorly elswhere in the week as well. The much-boosted *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* was watched by fewer than 15m viewers,

But perhaps the most upsetting success of the week for BBC was *Barbara Woodhouse in America* in which their discovery was transported by ITV to California and scored the enormous rating — for a documentary — of 13.19m viewers making it the eleventh most popular programme of the week.

Caravan side boosts Cosalt's figures

Cosalt, the Grimsby-based ships' chandlery and caravan maker, managed to push pretax profits to £580,000 in the eight-month period to August, compared with £289,000 in the last full year.

Much of the increase came from the caravan division, where the completion of a contract by Cosalt Adda Systems for earthquake relief in Algeria last year accounted for £4.8m out of the total £7.3m of exports. Profits from caravans, which have lost most traditional export markets, were £769,000 against £714,000. The ships' chandlery division showed a downturn to profits of £236,000, against £719,000, in the period and the refrigeration and air-conditioning concerns lost £43,000 against profits of £71,000. Total sales were £26.8m against £33.8m.

Birmid Qualcast

Birmid Qualcst (Foundries) has taken a controlling interest in Alkast (North Devon), the Barnstaple-based precision light-alloy casting foundry, for an undisclosed sum.

Birmid Qualcast is one of the largest manufactures of light-alloy castings in Europe and a market leader in precision casting. It sees Alkast as a natural addition to the group's West Midland foundries, satisfying the market for small-to-medium quantity orders.

Italstat boost

Italstat International, the Luxembourg-based holding company, controlled by Italstat (the IRI holding for the construction and civil engineering sector), has increased its capital stock from $10m to $25m (£13m).

The increase of the total assets of Italstat, founded in 1979, aims at boosting the means of the company both to take a better account of the credit and interest given by the international banking system to the IRI-Italstat concerns, Italy's most important group of civil contractors and consulting engineers, and to comply with Luxembourg rules.

Jenks-Elliott

With its offer for the Elliott Group of Peterborough now closed, Jenks and Cattell has now received acceptances from the holders of 12.53m Elliott ordinary shares, which is about 95 per cent. Jenks's total holding of Elliott's ordinaries is now about 95.78 per cent.

Allied Colloids

Allied Colloids' sales for the half-year to Oct. 2 last rose by 39 per cent to £27.35m, compared with last year, with pretax profits more than doubling to £4.02m, against £1.98m. In fact, the latest profit almost equals the £4.04m pretax profit for the whole of the year to March 28, 1981.

Cement-Roadstone

Cement-Roadstone Holdings, Ireland's biggest industrial company with expanding interests overseas, reports that its United States subsidiaries, Amcor Inc and Concrete Conduit, recently signed a contract with the United States Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company (a Bell Telephone subsidiary) worth almost $10m (about £5.3m).

London Shop merger with Beaumont gets go-ahead

By Gareth David

Shareholders in London Shop Property Trust have given their approval to the proposed merger with the group's sister company, Beaumont Properties, despite strong opposition from a number of shareholders.

These included Mr Godfrey Bradman, chairman of the former tea plantation group Rosehaugh, which is the largest shareholder in the group, holding 21.4 per cent.

Rosehaugh has attempted to takeover London Shop, but its latest offer, worth 150p per London Shop share, was dependent on the board of London Shop recommending its acceptance and not proceeding with yesterday's extraordinary general meeting to consider the merger with Beaumont.

At the meeting, Mr Bruce Fine of Charterhouse Japhet, which advises Rosehaugh, claimed that in discussions after Rosehaugh's first offer of 135p per share, the directors of London Shop had conceded that they would be unable to place Rosehaugh's entire 21.4 per cent stake in the market at that price.

But on behalf of London Shop, Mr John Bushell of J. Henry Shroder Wagg, the group's financial advisers, said that it had not been able to obtain any assurance that Rosehaugh wanted to do business in this respect.

Wall St

New York, Jan 13. — Stocks, paced by blue-chip issues, were heading higher early today in a rebound from severe setbacks thus far in 1982. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.85 points to 852.55 around 11 am. The early improvement was not widespread, however. Advances held a slim 562-404 lead over declines among the 1,396 issues crossing the tape.

First-hour turnover of 10,920,000 shares was down from the 14,140,000 traded during the same period on Tuesday.

New York, Jan 12. — The stock market closed lower for the second straight day amid concern about the outlook for interest rates.

	Jan 12	Jan 11
Allied Chem	42⅞	43¾
Allied Stores	28¼	26¾
Allis Chalmers	15¼	15½
Alcoa	24½	25¼
Amax Inc	43⅞	43½
Amerada Hess	21⅛	21½
Am Airlines	9⅞	10
Am Brands	35⅞	36¼
Am Broadcast	33	33⅜
Am Can	31¼	30½
Am Cyanamid	26⅛	26½
Am Elec Power	16⅛	16⅛
Am Home	35⅞	35¼
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	42	42
Am Standard	26	26
Am Telephone	59⅞	60⅛
AMF Inc	24	24⅞
Armco Steel	24¼	24
Asarco	23⅞	23⅞
Ashland Oil	29	27⅞
Atlntc Richfield	41½	42⅞
Avco	18⅞	18⅞
Avon Products	29¼	29½
Bankers Tst NY	31⅝	32
Bank of America	19⅞	19¼
Bank of NY	39⅞	40⅛
Beatrice Foods	17⅞	17⅞
Bendix	55	56⅛
Bethlehem Steel	22	22
Boeing	21½	21⅞
Boise Cascade	31⅞	32⅛
Borden	27⅞	27
Borg Warner	27⅞	27
Bristol Myers	51⅞	51⅞
BP	21⅛	21⅞
Burlington Ind	24½	23⅞
Burlington Nthn	50⅛	50
Burroughs	33⅞	33⅛
Campbell Soup	32⅛	30½
Canadian Pacific	33	33½
Caterpillar	53½	53⅛
Celanese	53⅞	54½
Central Soya	11⅛	12
Chase Manhat	54	54⅛
Chem Bank NY	49⅞	50½
Chrysler	4⅞	4⅞
Citicorp	24⅞	24⅛
Cities Service	38⅛	38½
Clark Equip	26⅞	28⅞
Coca Cola	35⅛	36⅞
Colgate	16½	16⅞
CBS	45	45⅞
Columbia Gas	30⅛	30½
Combustion Eng	33⅞	34
Comwlth Edison	19⅞	20⅛
Cons Edison	31⅞	31½
Cons Foods	30⅛	30
Cons Power	17⅞	17⅞
Continental Grp	32⅞	32⅞
Control Data	32⅞	32⅞
Corning Glass	49⅞	49⅞
CPC Intnl	35⅞	35⅞
Crane	33⅞	34½
Crocker Int	29⅛	29⅞
Crown Zeller	26⅞	26⅛
Dart & Kraft	50	49⅛
Deere	34½	34⅛
Delta Air	24	23⅞
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11⅛
Disney	49½	50
Dow Chemical	24⅛	24⅛
Dresser Ind	27⅞	28⅛
Duke Power	20⅛	20½
Du Pont	36⅛	36⅛
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅞
Eastman Kodak	71⅛	71⅞
Eaton Corp	28⅞	28⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	25⅞	26
Equitable Life	9⅞	9⅛
Esmark	50½	50⅞
Evans P. D.	16⅞	17
Exxon Corp	30	29⅞
Fed Dept Stores	35½	35⅞
Firestone	12⅛	12⅞
Fst Chicago	18⅞	18⅛
Fst Intrst Bncp	32⅞	33

	Jan 12	Jan 11
Fst Nat Boston	42⅞	43⅞
Fst Penn Corp	3	3
Ford	18	17½
GAF Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Gen Dynamics	22⅞	23⅞
Gen Electric	56⅛	56½
Gen Foods	30½	30
Gen Mills	34⅛	33⅞
Gen Motors	38⅛	38⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	6⅛	6⅛
Gen Tel Elec	30½	31
Gen Tire	20⅞	21⅛
Genesco	5⅞	6
Georgia Pacific	18⅞	19
Getty Oil	57⅛	57⅞
Gillette	33⅞	33⅛
Goodrich	20⅛	20
Goodyear	18⅞	18⅞
Gould Inc	31⅛	31⅞
Grace	42⅞	42⅞
Gt Atltc & Pacific	3⅞	4
Greyhound	14⅛	15
Grumman Corp	24⅞	25⅛
Gulf Oil	31⅞	32⅞
Gulf & West	15⅛	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	28	28⅛
Hercules	20⅞	21⅛
Honeywell	64	64½
IC Inds	34	33⅞
Ingersoll	55⅛	56
Inland Steel	23	23⅞
IBM	57⅞	56⅞
Int Harvester	8	8⅛
INCO	13½	13⅞
Int Paper	36⅛	36⅛
Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28⅛
Irving Bank	49⅞	49⅞
Jewel Co	37⅞	37⅞
Jim Walter	20⅞	20⅞
Johnson & John	34⅞	33⅞
Kaiser Alumin	15⅞	16
Kerr McGee	33⅞	33⅛
Kimberly Clark	63⅞	63½
K Mart	16⅛	16⅛
Kroger	23⅞	25
L.T.V. Corp	14⅞	14⅞
Litton	53⅞	55
Lockheed	44⅛	44⅞
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅛
Manuf Hanover	32⅞	33
Manville Cp	14⅛	14⅛
Mapco	29	29⅞
Marathon Oil	74⅞	75⅞
Marine Midland	23⅛	23
Martin Marietta	31⅛	32⅛
McDonnell	29⅛	29⅞
Mead	21⅞	22½
Merck	81½	82
Minnesota Mng	52⅛	52⅞
Mobil Oil	22⅞	23⅛
Monsanto	68	68⅛
Morgan J. P.	50	50⅛
Motorola	52⅞	52⅛
NCR Corp	40⅞	41⅛
NL Industries	33⅛	33⅛
Nabisco	30	29⅞
Nat Distillers	23	23⅛
Nat Med Ent	17½	17⅞
Nat Steel	21⅞	23⅛
Norfolk West	49⅛	49⅞
NW Bancorp	23½	24
Norton Simon	19	18⅞
Occidental Pet	23	23
Ogden	24⅛	25⅞
Olin Corp	23⅞	24
Owens-Illinois	27⅞	27½
Pacific Gas Elec	20½	20⅞
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
Penney J. C.	28⅞	28½
Pennzoil	39½	40
Pepsico	38	38⅞
Pfizer	52⅞	52⅞
Phelps Dodge	30⅛	30½
Philip Morris	47	47⅞
Phillips Petrol	34⅛	35
Polaroid	20⅞	20⅛
PPG Ind	35⅛	35

	Jan 12	Jan 11
Proctor Gamble	79⅞	79⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅛	18⅛
Raytheon	35	34⅞
RCA Corp	17⅛	17⅞
Republic Steel	24½	24½
Reynolds Ind	44⅞	43⅞
Reynolds Metal	23⅞	23½
Rockwell Int	29⅛	29⅞
Royal Dutch	32⅛	32⅞
Safeways	29⅞	29½
St Regis Paper	29⅛	28⅞
Santa Fe Ind	18½	18⅞
SCM	21⅞	22⅛
Schlumberger	50⅛	49⅛
Scott Paper	16⅛	16½
Seagram	55½	57
Sears Roebuck	17	17
Shell Oil	37⅞	38⅛
Shell Trans	28	29⅛
Signal Co	24½	24⅞
Singer	12⅛	13
Sony	16⅛	17
Sth Cal Edison	28⅞	28⅛
Southern Pacific	35⅛	36⅛
Southern Rly	80	80½
Sperry Corp	31⅛	32⅛
Std Oil Califnia	38½	37⅞
Std Oil Indiana	46⅛	45⅞
Std Oil Ohio	37	37⅞
Sterling Drug	21½	21⅛
Stevens J. P.	14⅞	15
Sunbeam Corp	27⅞	27⅞
Sun Comp	40⅞	40⅞
Teledyne	129⅞	128⅞
Tenneco	30⅛	30½
Texaco	31⅛	32
Texas East Corp	49	50⅛
Texas Inst	73	74⅞
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19⅛
Textron	25½	26⅛
TWA	14⅛	14⅛
Travelers Corp	43⅞	44⅛
TRW Inc	51⅛	51½
UAL Inc	15⅛	16⅛
Union Carbide	47⅛	47⅛
Union Oil Calif	31⅛	32
Un Pacific Corp	44⅛	44⅞
Uniroyal	7	7
United Brands	10⅛	11
US Industries	9⅛	9⅛
US Steel	27⅞	28⅛
Utd Technol	40⅞	41⅞
Wachovia	24⅛	24⅞
Warner Lambert	21⅞	22⅞
Wells Fargo	23⅛	23⅞
Westnghse Elec	25⅛	25⅞
Weyerhauser	27	27
Whirlpool	24⅛	24⅞
Woolworth	18⅛	18½
Xerox Corp	38⅞	39⅛
Zenith	11⅛	11⅛

Canadian Prices

	Jan 12	Jan 11
Abitibi	20	20
Alcan Alumin	24⅞	25⅛
Algoma Steel	42½	43
Bell Telephone	18⅛	18½
Cominco	52½	53⅛
Cons Bathurst	18½	18½
Gulf Oil	18⅛	18⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	11⅞	11⅞
Hudson Bay Min	24	24⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	50⅛	50⅞
Imasco	41	41
Imperial Oil	25⅞	25½
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	2	2
Royal Trust	14⅞	14⅞
Seagram	65⅞	68
Steel Co	29⅛	29⅞
Thomson N 'A'	23	23
Walker Hiram	21⅛	21⅞
WCT	12⅞	13

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Colloids (I)	27.3(19.65)	4.02(1.98)	—(—)	0.7(0.64)	26/3	—(2.73)
Boulton & Paul (I)	41.03(39.67)	0.35(1.24)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Centreway Ltd (I)	9.15(11.69)	o.038(0.09)	—(—)	1(1)	—	—(5)
Centreway Trust (I)	9.14(1.8)	0.019*a*(0.083*a*)	27*a*(19.8*a*)	—(—)	—	—(1.0)
Cosalt (F)	26.7*b*(33.8)	0.58*b*(0.28)	—(—)	2.3*b*(3.5)	3/3	2.33*b*(3.5)
Gresham Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.87(0.68)	—(—)	1(0.95)	13/2	—(3.3)
Industrial Precision (I)	1.44(1.54)	0.25(0.39)	3.93(4.97)	1.86(—)	—	—(—)
M & G Dual Tst. (F)	—(—)	1.73(1.5)	—(—)	12.1(9.8)	2/3	21.1(18.3)
Racal (I)	303(240)	38.4(26.5)	—(—)	1.2(1.1)	15/2	—(4.13)
Reo Stakis (F)	77.7(63.4)	4.65(3.93)	6.45(5.5)	1.1(1)	14/4	1.6(1.4)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Adjusted.

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £855.50-54.00: three months, £881-81.50. Sales: 4,225 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £851-52; three months, £877-77.50. Sales: 25 tonnes. Morning — Higher grade cash, £848-48.50: three months, £875.50-76.00. Settlement, £848.50. Sales: 5,925 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £849.50-50.00: three months, £874-75. Settlement, £850. Sales: 1,300 tonnes.

TIN was quietly steady. Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,620-40 a tonne: three months, £8,090-8,110. Sales, 880 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,620-40: three months, £8,090-8,110. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,580-8,600: three months £8,070-75. Settlement, £8,600. Sales, 870 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,580-8,600: three months, £8,070-75. Settlement, £8,600. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35 30 a picul.

LEAD was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £323-24 per tonne: three months, £335-35.50. Sales, 2,175 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £315-15.50: three months, £327-27.50. Settlement, £315 50. Sales, 4,500 tonnes.

ZINC was irregular. — Afternoon. — Cash, £405.50-406.50 per tonne, three months, £418.75-19.00. Sales, 3,450 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £402.75-403.75: three months, £416-16.50. Settlement, £403.25. Sales, 6,175 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £195.20 ($365.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steadier. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 421.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 792.10): three months 437.30p (819.10c): six months, 453.80p (850c): one year 485.25p (908.90c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 425-26p: three months 440.5-41.0p. Sales, 14 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 420-21p: three months, 435-35.5p. Settlement, 421p. Sales, 68 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £589-91 per tonne: three months £615-15.50. Sales, 2,150 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £590-91: three months £615.50-16.00. Settlement, £591. Sales 3,100 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £2990-3000 per tonne: three months £3040-45. Sales, 72 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £2990-93: three months £3045-50. Settlement, £2993. Sales, 138 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb 50-50.70: Mch 50.70-50.90: Apl-June 52.80-52.90; July-Sept 56.20-56.30: Oct-Dec 59.30-59.40: Jan-Mch 62.40-62.50: Apl-June 65.50-65.60: Jly-Sept 68.10-68.40: Oct-Dec 71.70-71.80. Sales: five at five tonnes: 285 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1,125-1,127: March 1,134-1,135: May 1,125-1,127: July 1,122-1,123: Sep 1,118-1,119: Nov. 1,115-1,120: Jan 1,111-1,120. Sales: 2,916 lots including 13 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).— March 1,223-1,224: May 1,223-1,224: July 1,233-1,234: Sep 1,240-1,241: Dec 1,246-1,247: March 1,255-1,256: May 1,260-1,266. Sales: 2,299 lots including 68 options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 12) 100.42c: indicator price (Jan 13) 5-day average 100.44c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £166; the "whites" price was £4 higher at £173. Futures (£ per tonne): March 175.30-175.40: May 177.75-178.00: Aug 180.95-181.00: Oct 184.65-184.70: Jan 184.25-187.00: March 190-192: May 191-191.50. Sales: 5,289 lots. ISA prices (Jan 12): daily 12.68c: 15-day average 12.97c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).— Feb 133.50-134.00: Apr 133.40-133.60: June 132.60-132.70: Aug 133.30-133.50: Oct 134-134.80: Dec 134-137: Feb 134.50-139.00. Sales: 70 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreads No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Jan 364-368: March 368-371: May 375-381. Aug 386-391: Oct 391-393: Dec 395-398: Jan 400-403. March 405-410: May 410-420. Sales: 105 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb £118: March £120.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: half Jan/half Feb £117.50 east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Jan £113.50 south coast.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: March £76.50 quoted.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Apl/June £116.50 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Jan £105.40: March £108.20: May £111.55: Sept £102.50: Nov £106.45. Sales 70 lots. **WHEAT**: Jan £109.55: March £112.45: May £116.15: July £119. Sept £107.20: Nov £110.80. Sales: 65 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£108.50	£105.60
E Mids	£108	£107.60	£105.90
N East	£110.70	—	£106
Scotland	—	£110	£105

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 13: GB Cattle 108.14p per kg lw (+7.10): UK Sheep 202.97p per kg est dcw (+14.79): GB Pigs 80.00p per kg lw (+2.59).

England and Wales: Cattle nos down 12.1 per cent. ave. price 108.70p (+8.33): Sheep nos up 29.5 per cent. ave. price 202.97p (+16.05): Pig nos down 27.5 per cent. ave. price 80.00p (+2.59).

Scotland: Cattle nos up 3.4 per cent. ave. price 106.20p (+2.42): Sheep nos down 18.0 per cent. ave. price 202.85p (+6.19).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb £95: April £116.30: Nov £67.80. Sales 274 lots of tonnes each.

Geo Bassett sale

Geo. Bassett Holdings, the liquorice All-Sorts makers, has sold A. A. Hales, the hobby kits and toy distributor, for £1.2m. The deal, part of Bassett's policy of shedding non-confectionery interests.

Business appointments

Federated Land chairman named

Mr Arthur C. Richards has been made a non-executive director and has been elected chairman of Federated Land. He is chief executive of United Dominions Trust, a director of Trustee Savings Banks (Holdings) and a non-executive director of Blackwood Hodge. Mr James H. P. Meyer has resigned as chairman and will cease to be a director on January 31, in order to pursue his private business interests abroad. Mr Cyril N. Smellie, who retired last April, as the senior partner of Moore, Stephens & Co, the company's auditors, has joined the board as a non-executive director. Mr Peter J. H. Meyer, has resumed executive responsibilities, which he relinquished last May, and has been appointed managing director. Mr Trevor Slater, an executive director, has been appointed deputy managing director.

Mr G. W. Searle, chairman of London & Scottish Marine Oil (Lasmo), has become chairman of the Association of British Independent Oil Exploration Companies (Brindex). Mr J. T. Leonard, chairman of Carless, Capel & Leonard, has been appointed vice-chairman.

Mr Jonathan Sieff has been appointed chairman of the Cooper Group.

Mr A. D. Angel has been named as chairman of Merck Sharp & Dohme; he was formerly managing director.

Mr John Collier has been appointed director of industrial relations for News International. Mr Bill Gillespie has been appointed deputy managing director of Times Newspapers. Both appointments will become effective from January 25.

Mr Michael Coates, at present UK senior partner, becomes chairman of **Price Waterhouse Worldwide** on July 1. His place in the UK will be taken by Mr Jeffrey Bowman on the same date.

Mr Geoffrey W. Cross has been appointed financial director of **London and Liverpool Trust.**

Mr Eric Meldrum has been made chairman of Barton Conduits, Walsall. Mr John Moore has been appointed chairman of both Barton Abrasives, Wolverhampton, and Barton Aluminium Foundries, Birmingham. Both Mr Meldrum and Mr Moore are directors of Barton Group and their appointments follow the retirement of Mr Graham Sheldon from the group board.

Mr Derek W. Allen, assistant general manager (investments) with **Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance**, has become deputy general manager. Mr David F. Cooper, a senior investment manager, is to be an assistant general manager in GRE's investment and finance division and Mr John M. R. Evans will be an assistant general manager on the managing director's staff.

Mr Michael H. Marx has been appointed financial director of **Heron Corporation.** Mr Alan I. Goldman who has been financial director since 1974, will now be assuming wider responsibilities particulrly directed to the expansion of the group's interests in the UK and overseas. Mr Goldman remains a director of Heron Corporation and financial director of Heron International, the group's holding company.

Mr Thomas M. Sands is to be the managing director of **Elizabeth Arden, UK.**

Mr Dennis Drew has been appointed deputy chairman of **INCPEN** (the Industry Committee for Packaging and the Environment), in succession to Mr Donald Raine. Mr Drew has just retired as chairman of **Bacofoil** and has been a *main-board* director of **British Aluminium** since 1971.

Mr W. Ford has been appointed a director of **Brown & Tawse.** Mr E. Hartley has been made a director of **Brown & Tawse Tubes.**

Mr Nigel Keen has been appointed an executive director of **European Banking Company.** Mr Keen joined the bank as its chief accountant in 1974 and was made an assistant director in 1977.

Mr M. H. Oram has been made company secretary of **Oil and Associated Investment Trust.** Mr K. W. Cunningham has resigned from the board and also resigned as company secretary.

Mr Julian Traves, technical mangager of Carrs Paints, is to be the chairman of the newly-formed **External Wall Insulation Association.**

Mr A. P. N. Lafont has been made a director of **Morgan Grenfell International.** Mr G. W. Muir and Mr A. M. Wheatley become senior assistant directors of Morgan Grenfell & Co and Messrs P. Curry, M. J. Hodges, R. M. Maslinski, A. V. P. Stitt and A. J. P. Sykes become assistant directors of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr John Walker has been appointed a director of **Leopold Walford Holdings.** He was previously managing director of Leopold Walford (Zambia).

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Building societies used as banks

Building societies had a rough time in 1981 with net receipts falling by £342m to £3,474m — the first drop since 1978, which followed a record year in 1977. Clearly the competition from National Savings and the banks is beginning to bite but there is little evidence of any agreement between the societies on what form retaliation should take — it at all.

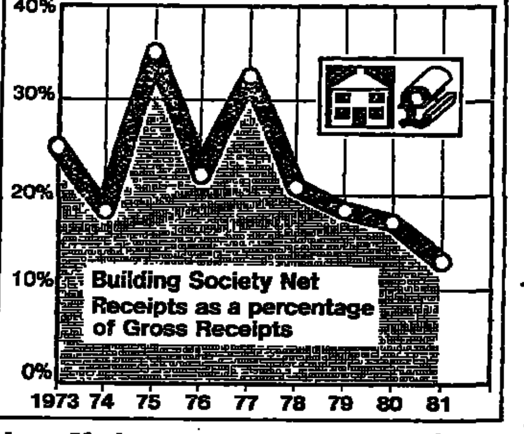
And although the societies cheerfully reported lending at record levels, the figures overall should be ringing alarm bells among the board roon decision-makers.

Gross receipts for 1981 at £26,441 million were the highest yet, a rise of 19 per cent on the previous year's total of £22,183 million. Withdrawals, however, increased even faster, up 25 per cent at £22,967 million, precipitating the drop of nearly £350 million in net receipts.

This tendency of building society investors to use their accounts increasingly like a bank account has worrying consequences.

Net receipts as a percentage of the industry's gross receiptshave been declining rapidly since 1977 when they hit nearly 33 per cent. Since then they have slid alarmingly to the 1981 figure of only 13 per cent.

This faster turnover of depositors' funds inevitably pushes up the societies' expenses, and margins at some societies must be dangerously



low. If the average percentage of net receipts to gross receipts is only 13 per cent, some societies must, by definition, be turning over their deposits faster than the average and have an even lower percentage of retained deposits.

One answer for the societies is to follow Nationwide's lead and venture into the local authority bond markets for wholesale money. Nationwide believes the cost of the £30 million it raised last year through its negotiable bond issue was somewhere between the cost of ordinary account money and term shares.

Since most societies are having to pay at least one per cent over the recommended ordinary share rate of 9.75 per cent on some 70 per cent of new deposits, wholesale money looks relatively cheap.

However, even Nationwide seems reluctant to pursue this route. It has been restricted to raising only £5m a month through the local authority market, and its new chief general manager, Cyril English, is not as keen as his predecessor, Leonard Williams, on raising money in this way.

He appears to have turned his back on other money market options on the grounds that the society would be raising money from its competitors, the banks. It is doubtful whether the banks will suffer the same squeamishness when it comes to persuading erstwhile building society customers, now locked into a bank home loan, to part with their savings.

Polish debt

Divisive tactics

The military Government in Poland has been attempting to drive a wedge between the European and American banks who are owed some $17,000m. Since Christmas, the Poles have been repaying perhaps $200m of the $500m in interest due for 1981, to British, West German and other European banks. But the United States banks, it appears, have not been paid a penny because of President Reagan's hard-line stance.

There are clearly great differences of opinion between United States and European banks on the thorny question of signing an agreement to reshedule the $2.4 billion debt for 1981. These disagreements largely reflect governmental differences.

But the Poles might be backing a loser by trying to split the banks. First, most of the loans have a clause inserted which does not permit favoured treatment for certain banks. So the American banks can exert pressure on their European partners by invoking this.

Second, syndicated loans are led by an agent bank which in some cases are British. Any repayment of interest to a British or German bank must be shared out pro rata, so any United States banks in that syndicate will receive its share.

Racal

Turning Decca to account

It has not taken long for Racal to dispel fears that it would be a slow process putting Decca's house in order. Thanks in part to loss elimination (the sale of the colour television business in particular) and strong growth on the capital good side, Decca's contribution to pre-tax profits in the first half was £5.27m against losses of £5.21m last time.

Marine radar's losses have been reduced from £6.6m for the whole of the previous year to just over £2m and with further rationalization across the business still to come. Decca should be contributing upwards of £12m for the year, with volume on the capital goods side likely to be up by a half for the whole year.

Within the 45 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to a record £38.4m, the only division blotting the copybook remains data communications where the over-reaction to increased competition has knocked margins well below their historic 26 per cent level, leading to what Racal — in its usual taciturn manner — calls a "substantial" hole in profits. Corrective action has been taken which should lead to a modest second-half improvement.

Hidden reserves

Lords' committee favours disclosure

The case against banks keeping hidden reserves has been greatly strengthened by the House of Lords' committee's examination of the proposed EEC directive on banks' accounts. The directive as it stood would have allowed all-banks to keep a form of undisclosed reserve through the writing-down of loans and advances up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

For full-disclosure banks which took advantage of this, it would of course have been a huge step backwards, though for those most secret of all, Schedule 8 banks; such as the accepting houses, the directive would have been a small advance in disclosure requirements.

As it is the Lords committee has come down firmly against banks being allowed to keep hidden reserves at all. The committee was unconvinced at the old argument adduced by the banks — that depositors' confidence might suffer in some circumstances were the true position on capital and reserves known. The Jenkins Committee in 1962 accepted this on the basis that the risk of a loss of confidence, however small, outweighed the advantages of disclosure. But the Lords committee feels that enough has changed in the last 20 years to swing the balance.

It is understandable that the users of accounts should want the Schedule 8 banks to move to full disclosure and there are few surprises among those who gave evidence against hidden reserves to the committee. But what makes the committee's recommendations so credible is that the committee itself comprises several eminent bankers including a former govenor, former deputy-govenor and an adviser to the Bank of England.

Trade relations between major industrial nations will be discussed in Florida this week

Is it too late to halt the slide to protectionism?

Economic relations between the United States, the European Community and Japan are worse today than at any time since the war. The three-cornered partnership which has been the mainstay of the international open trade system for 30 years is under severe strain.

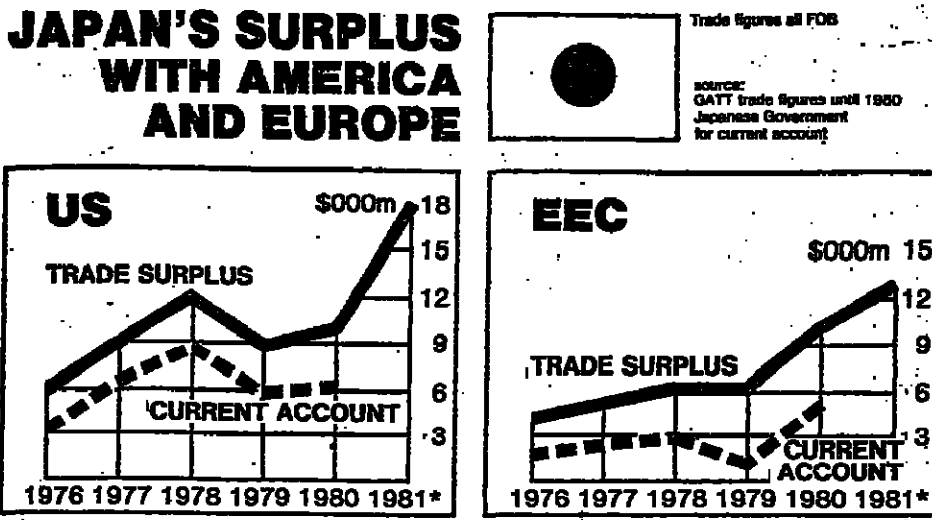
While much of the world faces its third year of recession and lengthening dole queues, the Japanese export machine grinds on, pouring out cars, cameras, video cassette recorders, numerically-controlled machine tools and much more. Like the sorcerer's apprentice, the Japanese Government looks on helplessly, unable to stop what it has started. And Japan's trade surpluses with the West go on piling up inexorably.

Nobody expects that the meeting tomorrow and on Saturday at Key Biscayne, Florida, between top trade representatives of the US, the EEC and Japan, will produce an instant solution to these problems. But neither can there be much doubt that unless the situation is brought under control soon, the dangers of sliding back into protectionism are high.

Indeed, the only question that the pessimists are debating is whether America or the EEC will be first to impose formal quotas on imports from Japan. If one of the two big Western powers were to take such action, the other would quickly follow.

Some trade officials believe that the crunch could come this spring as the recession in the United States takes its toll. In some areas of trade — most notably cars — Japanese exports to America and the Community are already subject to "voluntary" restsaint agreements. Formal quotas on imports from Japan would represent a significant escalation of trade protection.

Some estimates suggest that already as much as 70 per cent of American imports from Japan are subject to some type of voluntary agreement or other kinds of informal understanding to check their growth. The United States Congress is preparing a new set of proposals giving the White House unprecedented authority to impose quotas on imports, retaliate against countries which restrict their imports of American products, and set new countervailing duties to protect American companies from what is deemed to be unfair foreign competition.



Mr David MacDonald, deputy United States trade representative recently described his country's trade relations with Japan as having reached a dangerous point. For the EEC, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Brussels Commissioner for External Relations, has warned that the Community has reached the limits of tolerance on the deficit with Japan.

Some estimates suggest that Japan's surplus with the United States last year was close to $18,000m, compared with $10,000m in 1980; and it is likely to rise further this year.

The surplus with the EEC last year is thought to have been somewhere between $13,000m and $14,000m, compared with $10,000m in 1980.

These figures are offset to some extent by Japan's shortfall with the West on its trade in services — transport, insurance, tourism and so forth. But the overall current balance still shows a mounting surplus in Japan's favour and that the trend seems certain to continue whatever concessions that the country makes to its competitors.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently predicted that Japan's surplus with the rest of the world would rise by nearly two-thirds this year, to a massive $35,000m (on a balance- of payments basis).

Many Japanese Government officials are privately resigned to seeing new controls slapped on their trade with Europe and America.

Melvyn Westlake

There has been some reluctance to attend a meeting such as that planned in Florida for fear that the West would gang up on Japan. Two previous meetings of this kind have been arranged, but Japanese officials have declined to attend at the last moment. The idea for such a meeting was put forward at last summer's Ottawa economic summit between the big industrial nations.

The discussions are intended to be informal. Japan has only agreed to attend on the strict understanding that the problems are discussed at a general level and exclude any consideration of specific bilateral difficulties. The meeting was originally billed as a trilateral one, but has been widened to include Canada.

Japan will be represented by Mr Shintaro Abe, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and the EEC by Mr Haferkamp and Sir Roy Denman, Director General External Relations. Leading the American delegation will be Mr William Brock, the Cabinet-level United States Trade Representative accompanied by Mr Robert Hormats, Assistant Secretary of State for Business and Economic Affairs; and Mr Lionel Olmer, Under Secretary of Commerce, who heads the United States International Trade Administration.

The concern of Japanese officials that they will find themselves isolated is probably misplaced. While the problem of Japan's surpluses is viewed as very grave, there are also increasingly serious questions to be answered about America's trade relations with both the Community and Canada. The anti-dumping lawsuits being taken out by American companies against European steel exporters have served to underscore the difficulties now developing in Transatlantic trade.

There are many indications that the Reagan Administration views these latter difficulties even more seriously than those with Japan. Robert Hormats warned recently that if economic difficulties between America and the Community were permitted to fester they would spill over to other areas of their relationship. Restrictions on trade were inviting retaliation, thrust, and counter-thrust. This could have poisonous effects on international politics, on orderly co-operative relations among the major nations, and on American-European military security, he said.

The degree of concern felt by the Reagan Administration was illustrated last month when a posse of Cabinet Ministers headed by Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, descended on the Berlaymont for discussions with Brussels Commission President Gaston Thorn and other top Community officials.

America is anxious that the filing of the suits against European steel makers should not sour the talks at Florida, and that this issue should not be linked to others. Its chief goal at the talks appears to be to persuade its partners of the dangers.

While it is not the intention that specific bilateral issues should be tackled at the main talks, they will very probably be discussed on the sidelines. Agriculture and export credit subsidies are, together with steel, the three chief sources of friction between America and the Community.

The essential problem for participants at Florida is that the source of many of their difficulties is structural. Japan has offered to make further cuts in import tariffs structural. Japan has offered to make further cuts in import tariffs and is stockpiling oil and other raw materials to cut its surplus.

It is likely to promise further steps to liberalize domestic markets.In adition, it will tell other participants at Florida that it is willing to provide technological and monetary assistance to help revitalize the West's flagging industries.

But Japanese officils in the Ministry of Trade and Industry admit that htese measures will do little to reduce the surplus. "We are making the concessions because these are demanded of us by Europe ad the United States", a senior MITI official admits.

It is difficult to see how the Florida talks can do anything about that.

Reporters: Bailey Morris (Washington), Peter Norman (Brussels), Peter Hazelhurst (Tokyo).

Economic notebook

Avoiding the interest rate trap

Nothing is more dangerous in this world than to travel using out of date maps. Yet that is what the Chancellor risks doing as he prepares for this year's Budget. He has half moved towards giving the exchange rate a key role in determining interest rates. Yet at the same time he is insisting on the domestic goal of cutting back public borrowing as a way of bringing interest rates down.

This belief that a low borrowing requirement is the source of low interest rates at home is, in any case, of only limited validity, even if the Government is solely concerned with domestic money supply. It loses all credability once the exchange rate becomes a target of government policy. So if the Chancellor promises that a tough Budget opens the way to lower interest rates he will be making a promise he cannot deliver, just as he could not deliver-on-the same promise last year.

If the exchange rate is allowed to float, the Government uses interest rates to try to control the money supply. The total growth in the amount of money in those circumstances is made up of two things. These are the extra money which has to be printed to finance the Government's deficit and the extra money printed by the banks to lend to their private customers.

Even the most ardent supporters of the need to cut Budget deficits long ago laid off the suggestion that the Budget deficit itself went straight into increasing the money supply. Only that part of it which cannot be financed by selling Government long-dated stocks is actually an addition to the money supply.

In many periods over the past decade, the Government has actually sold more debt in this way than it has needed to borrow to cover its deficit.

When this overfunding occurs, the Government's contribution to the money supply is actually negative.

It is a simple matter of arithmetic that if the Government wants to reduce borrowing from the banks it can either cut its deficit or finance it by selling more long-dated stock.

The only way it can sell more stock is to raise the interest which it pays (unless it uses unconvential instruments, like index-linked gilts). That leaves a cut in the deficit as the only option which does not push up interest rates.

One obvious flaw in this, as has become very apparent over the past two years, is that the private sector's borrowing is sharply affected by what the public sector does.

If companies have to pay for their electricity they are likely to borrow more from the bank to do so. Thus measures aimed at cutting the public deficit to help hold down the money supply fail to have the desired effect. There is less public borrowing but more private borrowing.

The same kind of practical problems occur when the Government raises interest rates. Companies faced with higher interest rate charges just add them on to what they have borrowed. Thus increases in interest rates designed to cut the growth of the money supply can for long periods actually boost monetary growth.

These are the practical problems involved in trying to hit a money supply target. But in the world where only domestic considerations apply they leave the Government with at least a theoretical defence for its views.

It is true that for any given money supply target, a lower government deficit means that interest rates are lower than they otherwise would have been. That does not mean that they are low; the attempt to meet the money supply target in late 1980 pushed British interest rates well above world levels.

Nor does it mean that the relative reduction in interest rates is worth the price. There is, however, a respectable academic argument for linking interest rates and public borrowing. But once the exchange rate is introduced as a target, the whole structure goes out of the window.

Because Britain has no exchange controls, any government wanting to keep the exchange rate stable has abandoned domestic control of its interest rates. If interest rates rise in New York money will flow there and the pound will fall against the dollar. The only way to stop that happening is to raise interest rates in London.

That is just what the authorities did last Autumn and that is what they would be forced to do again. So when advocates of a tough Budget say that industry would prefer a lower borrowing requirement and lower interest rates they have failed to adjust to the new world.

If interest rates are high on Wall Street, and there are few who are bullish over the year ahead, they will have to be high here too. In that case the economy would have been hit by a tough Budget and would get no lower interest rates as a reward.

There are only two events which could give validity to the Government's case. One is if interest rates fall sharply in the United States. In those circumstances the British Government might find itself forced to keep interest rates high.

The second is if an expansionary Budget started to get the economy moving so quickly that the balance of payments moved into deficit, provoking a run on the pound.

Where does the balance of risks lie? If interest rates do fall in America and ours have to stay high for domestic reasons we will still have had our expansionary Budget; whereas if the Budget is tough and American interest rates stay high we will have tight fiscal policy and high interest rates.

Surely, as long as there is serious doubt, we ought to go for the policy which gives more assurance of recovery and cut taxes this Spring.

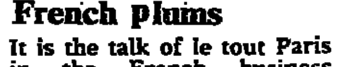
David Blake

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12½%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50,000 13¼%.

Business Diary: Marking time



The pitch by Greater London Council, supported by the Department of Trade, to get the proposed European Community trade marks office sited in London — where the National registry already operates — is due out today. But London is still not having it all its own way.

Despite the Trade Department's so far opting for the capital, Manchester is still in there fighting, according to Paul Saulter, chief executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Says Saulter: "Manchester is completely accessible, with a handy international airport. It would be cheaper to set up the office in the city which had several central sites that could be used." Like London, Manchester has its eye on the jobs the new office would create — at least 500, Saulter estimates.

The Trade Department appears to be backing London because it thinks the capital is the best competitor to put up against other possible European homes for the office. Brussels city has been pushing hard but Strasbourg and The Hague are other sites which Eurocrats have been asked to consider. In Britain, Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne have been mentioned, but not very loudly.

Reg Eyre, junior minister at the Department of Trade, will have to confirm Britain's choice soon. Meanwhile Fred Silvester, Tory MP for Witherington, Manchester, is pressing for an adjournment debate and is being backed by other Manchester area MPs in pushing the North-West case.

An old Manchester cotton piece goods trademark.

French plums

It is the talk of le tout Paris in the French business world: Who will be getting the plum jobs that will come up when seven industrial groups and 36 banks finally fall under the control of the French State? The government was due to announce the appointments this week but with the constitutional council now not expected to issue its ruling on the legality of the nationalization before January 18, the suspense will last a further week.

Everybody has his or her own idea of who will get the new jobs. Some appointments are virtually certain, such as that of Jean-Yves Haberer, Treasury Director at the finance ministry, as the new head of La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas), but there could also be some pretty controversial nominations.

A Communist trade unionist, Georges Valbon is tipped as a possible chairman of one of the two steel groups, Sacilor and Usinor, while a senior Unionist from the radical left CFDT Michel Rolant, is being mentioned as a possible future chairman of Credit Commercial de France. That would only confirm the fears of its existing chairman, Jean-Maxime Leveque, who has been one of the most ardent



First of the many? Jean-Yves Haberer, to be confirmed as head of bankers Paribas.

Among the present leaders of the industrial groups, Ambroise Roux of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, Philippe Thomas of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, Jacques Mayoux of Sacilor and Claude Etchagaray of Usinor, are due to step down, Jean-Pierre Bouyssonnie of Thomson and Jean Candois of Rhône-Poulenc might just survive, while Roger Fauroux of Saint Gobain is most certain to stay.

Simon Nora, a support of former Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chabam Delmas, is seen as a possible successor to Roux and Georges Besse, chairman of Cogema, the industrial subsidiary of the French nuclear Authority (CEA), may take over from Thomas.

Michel Hug, the equipment director at Electricité de Franse (EDF), might replace Boyssonnie at Thomas and Alain Gomez, one of the founders of the left-wing Ceres Group and chairman of one of the Saint Gobain susidiaries, is sure to get a senior post, possibly at Rhône-Poulenc.

Raymond Levy, former deputy chairman of the oil holding company Erap, is tipped as a possible second chairman in the steel sector.

Changes may also occur within the banks already under state control. BNP Banque Nationalede Paris chairman Jacques Calvin, is expected to step down, possibly in favour of deputy managing director René Thomas, Crédit Lyonais chairman Claude Pierre-Brossolette to be replaced by international affairs director Jean Deflassieux, a friend of Prime Minister Pierre Maurois, but Société Génerale chairman Maurice Laure could well stay on.

Negotiations are still in progress regarding the nationalization of three other companies which foreign firms have participation — the computer group CII Honeywell-Bull, the pharmaceutical group Roussel Uclaf and ITT France, but already there is strong speculation that Gerard Thiery, the architect of France's modernized telephone system, will become chairman of the computer group.

Car trap

John Heddle, the Tory MP for Litchfield and Tamworth, tells Business Diary of a nasty little trap in the Hire Purchase Act 1964 which, he says, could lead to many motorists having their cars repossessed

A constituent of Heddle's bought in good faith £2,750-worth of secondhand Ford Granada, but he bought it from a firm which had leased the vehicle from a finance company and then went bankrupt so losing him both the car and the cash.

Next week Heddle will try to bring before Parliament a private member's Bill to amend the Act, arguing that vehicle leasing was almost unheard of in 1964 but is now big business.

Soap powder maker Lever Brothers thought it had a good joke when it put out an advertisement proclaiming "Persil Automatic gives you cleaner drawers ... you won't see Persil Automatic sticking around your drawers". The joke, however, is upon Lever Brothers, which will have to change the ad because the Advertising Standards Authority has upheld a complaint from a lady in Norfolk (but not from N.O.R.W.I.C.H.) who said Persil often stuck in the soap powder drawer of her washing machine.

Ross Davies

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
104	75	AAH	88	+2	6.7	7.6	6.9
150	92	AB Electronics	118		[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
64	20	Gleves Grp	33	..	..e	..	..
237	143	Gill & Duffus	158	-4	12.0	7.6	10.5
57	30	Glasgow Pavilion	39	+1	..	..	..
107	45	Glass Glover	107	+1	3.4	3.2	19.9
442	242	Glaxo Hldgs	442	+6	16.1	3.6	13.0
75	39	Glossop Ltd	71	..	6.6	9.3	13.9
113	70½	Glynwed	103½	+2½	10.5	10.1	6.3
45	24	Gomme Hldgs	29	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	21	Mang Bronze	29	+1	3.1	10.7	..
154	72	Marchwiel	112	..	8.6	7.7	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	131	..	5.8	4.4	17.8
51	33½	Marley Ltd	42	..	3.2	7.6	13.7
32	14½	Marling Ind	29½	..	1.4	4.8	20.6
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	..	4	11.3	3.1
362	178	Martin News	251	• +1	13.9	5.5	5.9
270	209	Martonair	216	..	10.9	5.0	12.6
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	220	+5	5.6	2.6	11.0
224	138	Metal Box	162	..	16.5	10.2	14.2
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	14	..	0.1	1.0	..

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	50	Meyer M. L.	68	+2	3.1	4.5	..
93	48	Midland Ind	56	-2	3.7	6.6	..
173	82	Milletts Leis	83	..	9.9	12.0	8.1
180	88	Mining Supplies	109	..	2.9	2.6	12.3
50	42½	Mitchell Cotts Gp	49½	..	5.2	10.6	13.4
88	61	Mixconcrete	88	..	5.8	6.6	..
29	13	Moben Grp	17	-1	..n	..	5.7
32	20	Modern Eng	25	..	4.3	17.2	..
175	102	Molins	158	..	11.3	7.1	7.3

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	31	Sutcliffe S'man	43				
188	93½	Swire Pacific 'A'	109	..	..	..	..
178	140	Syltone	178	..	12.9	7.2	19.8

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10[illegible]	Takeda BDR	£23½	..	17.6	0.7	25.7
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
404	316	Tarmac Ltd	398	..	23.3	5.8	6.8

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
220	126	Tate & Lyle	204	..
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	510	..
400	250	Telephone Rem	326	-2
71	48½	Tesco	51½	..
125	64	Textured Jersey	68	..
501	282	Thorn EMI Ltd	433	-5
298	128	Tilbury Cont	298	-3
194	132	Tilling T.	149	+2
67½	34	Time Products	35½	-½

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

• Ex dividend a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	82
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	97
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	217+3
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	21-1
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	221-4
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84-2
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	176
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	58
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	97
Haylers 1[illegible] Ord (150a)	155
Moray Firth Exp	36
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0 05 (£3.05)	298
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($2.25a)	150
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	16¾+¼
Peek Holdings 1p Ord	8
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	63
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	117
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	32
Do 14/20% 1986-88 Ln (ak)	89
Treasury 3% 1987	£64¾+⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (25†)	Feb 12	8 prem+½
Kwik Save Disc (180)		34 prem
Wearwell (50†)	Feb 19	4 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. h. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 13	Market rates (close) January 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8650-8800	$1.8670-8690	0.33-0.23c prem	0.62-0.52c prem
Montreal	$2.2200-2375	$2.2220-2240	0.13-0.03c prem	0.10 prem-0.10c disc
Amsterdam	4.67-70fl	4.68-69fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	72.60-73.10f	73.65-75f	20-4c disc	95-125c disc
Copenhagen	13.93-14.00k	13.94-96k	245-160ore prem	445-310ore prem
Dublin	1.2080-2140p	1.2090-2110p	21-35p disc	76-95p disc
Frankfurt	4.27-30m	4.27¾-28¾m	2¼-1¾pf prem	5¼-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	123.20-124.50e	123.40-70e	35-165c disc	115-405c disc
Madrid	183.20-184.70p	183.40-60p	15-40c disc	50-85c disc
Milan	2282-96lr	2282½-84½lr	9¾-12¾lr disc	33¾-37¾lr disc
Oslo	10.90-98k	10.90½-92½k	220-150ore prem	485-380ore prem
Paris	10.85-89f	10.86¾-87¾f	par-1c disc	3-4c disc
Stockholm	10.45-53k	10.45½-47½k	320-250ore prem	735-665ore prem
Tokyo	416-22y	418½-19½y	3.30-2.95y prem	9.10-8.75y prem
Vienna	29.85-30.06sch	29.87-92sch	15-10gro prem	39-32gro prem
Zurich	3.45½-49½f	3.46¼-47¼f	2¼-1¾c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.4 at 90.3

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15 Low 14

Week Fixed: 14⅜-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14½	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14⁹⁄₁₆	3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14¹⁷⁄₃₂-14⁷⁄₁₆	1 month	15⅛
2 months	14¹⁷⁄₃₂-14⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14⅝-14¹⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⅜	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-15⅞	7 months	15⅝-15⅜
2 months	16¼-15⅞	8 months	15⅝-15⅜
3 months	16-15¾	9 months	15⅝-15⅜
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15⅝-15⅜
5 months	15⅞-15⅝	11 months	15⅝-15⅜
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅝-15⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15¼-15	6 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15¼	12 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅝-14⅜	3 months	15⅝-15½
7 days	14⅝-14⅞	6 months	15⅝-15½
1 month	15¼	1 year	15⅝-15½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14⅝-14½ Close 15

1 week	14⅞-14¾	6 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	15¼-15	9 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15½-15⅜	12 months	15½-15⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6705-1.6855
Bahrein	0.7040-0.7070
Finland	8.2235-8.2635
Greece	108.20-110.20
Hongkong	10.8385-10.8765
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5285-0.5315
Malaysia	4.1945-4.2245
Mexico	48.60-50.10
New Zealand	2.2850-2.3050
Saudi Arabia	6.3915-6.4215
Singapore	3.8235-3.8535
South Africa	1.8045-1.8195

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5460-1.5480
+ Canada	1.1897-1.1899
Netherlands	2.4995-2.5015
Belgium	38.80-38.85
Denmark	7.4525-7.4575
West Germany	2.2860-2.2870
Portugal	66.10-66.30
Spain	98.10-98.20
Italy	1221-1222
Norway	5.8400-5.8450
France	5.8050-5.8100
Sweden	5.5680-5.5920
Japan	223.90-224 10
Austria	15.96-15.99
Switzerland	1.8500-1.8515

* Ireland quoted in US currency
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8404-0.8406

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13: seven days, 12⅞-13⅛: one month, 13⁵⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆: three months, 13¹³⁄₁₆-14¹⁄₁₆: six months, 14⁵⁄₁₆-14⁹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $387 (an ounce): pm, $380 close, $380.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $391.5-393.5 (£208.70-209.70).
Sovereigns (new): $94-95 (£50.10-50.60).

Australian coach defends his tactics

McKenzie dispute wi[illegible]

Spinks de[illegible]

Latest Europ[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Rugby Union

Australian coach defends his tactics

Sydney, Jan 13.—A pale but firm Australian coach, Bob Templeton, defended tactics and selections on the Australian tour of Britain when the team returned here today. Mr Templeton said at a press conference: "I accept the blame for whatever you want to lay at my feet."

The opposition in Britain, the coach said, played mainly not to lose, rather than to win: "We found the opposition kicking and waiting for us to make errors. We were put under enormous pressure and found we couldn't run ourselves out of trouble. But we scored 63 tries in 23 matches, conceding nine despite bad weather, sloppy grounds and new rules interpretations."

The team manager, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, denied that the Australian captain, Tony Shaw, had learned of his dropping from the captaincy for the final international from the British press. Sir Nicholas ridiculed reports of team disharmony and jealousy between players from different states.

Asked about a story published in Australia by a Sydney journalist, David Lord, on team unhappiness, selection disagreements and lack of morale, Sir Nicholas said: "How would he (Lord) know? He was on the Continent with a group of tourists for many of our games."

Sir Nicholas said some of the older players like John Hipwell would probably retire from touring but laughed at suggestions of mass transfers to Rugby League in dissatisfaction at selection or management of the Wallaby tour: It is believed North Sydney have signed the Manly player, Mitchell Cox and others will be approached when they have rested.

Mr Templeton said the injury to Michael O'Connor and a later setback before the clash with Scotland had jarred team balance: "Then Michael Hawker went on the casualty list to compound our problems."

He said the hardest adjustment was to overcome the stifling of the Wallaby inside backs and tactics employed against the Australian running style.—AP.

If Mr Templeton's observations about British rugby sound more acerbic than those he uttered here before departure, that is understandable, Peter West writes. I believe the Wallabies have had a rough rid in their own press. Mr Templeton may have felt on the defensive.

He need not worry unduly. As Number Two to Sir Nicholas, he was part of as good a management team as ever toured these islands and I dare say it would be the first to stress how much, with Shaw, it owed to the support of senior players such as Mark Loane, Hipwell, Greg Cornelsen and Paul McLean. As I commented on Tuesday—although these particular words mistakenly were attributed to Mickey Steele-Bodger—as ambassadors the Wallabies did themselves and their country proud.

Dublin international postponed a week

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The adverse weather, especially in Wales, has caused the international between Ireland and Wales, due to have been played in Dublin on Saturday, to be postponed for a week. Tickets for the original date remain valid. It is 50 years since a big match was last called off at Lansdowne Road.

A joint statement from the Irish and Welsh Rugby Unions said that special account had been taken of the travel difficulties the Welsh team and supporters would have faced. Apart from that, there was no assurance that the Lansdowne Road pitch would have become playable in time.

The WRU coaching organizer, John Dawes, hailed the postponement as a blessing in disguise. "Our players have hardly had a game in weeks," he said, "so I doubt whether they could have been genuinely fit enough to play an international."

As things stand, both teams may be lucky if they get in any match practice before January 23. They are hoping on both sides of the water to assemble their squads for the usual preliminaries on Sunday. It seems highly improbable that the Welsh on that occasion will be able to train outdoors.

A by-product of the postponement involves concern in Wales about the third round ties in the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, due on Saturday week. Brian Kempson, assistant secretary of the Welsh union, said yesterday that they would have to find a new date, or dates, at least for those clubs whose players will be in Dublin that day. A further statement is expected, but meanwhile Mr Kempson takes the view that his union should deal with one crisis at a time. There are several second round cup ties still unresolved.

Bob Hesford's strained ankle ligaments, still under strenuous treatment, will not prevent him travelling with the English party to Edinburgh this morning in preparation for Saturday's Calcutta Cup match against Scotland. But, as a precaution, the England B No 8, Mike Teague, of Gloucester, who opposed Hesford in that position in the national trial, has also been invited to travel.

Hesford remains doubtful whether he will be fit enough to do himself justice, but his morale can be none the worse for hearing from the selectors that they want to give him as much time as possible to prove his readiness to play. As Don Rutherford told him from Twickenham yesterday, the English party will include a doctor, an orthopaedic surgeon and a physiotherapist, so he should not be short of expert advice.

If Hesford has to withdraw, Teague will become the fifth forward from the Gloucester club to win a cap in 13 months. Philip Blakeway played in all four championship matches last season, and, when replaced in the Ireland international, made way for his club colleague, Gordon Sargent. Steve Mills and John Fidler both won two caps in Argentina in the summer. Teague, aged 22, is a product of Churchdown Comprehensive School who joined Gloucester from the local junior club, Old Blues, three years ago, winning a regular place last season.

Trojans face Scots

London Scottish and Blackheath have decided to postpone their match on Saturday because they are due to meet in the John Player Cup the following weekend. London Scottish have now arranged an away match with Trojans at Southampton, while Blackheath will entertain the Warwickshire club, Newbold-on-Avon at the Rectory Field.

Rugby League

Carleton rejects Wigan

By Keith Macklin

John Carleton, the England Rugby Union winger, has again rejected a tempting offer to turn professional. Carleton plays for Orrell, which is just a stone's throw from the Wigan ground at Central Park, and Wigan have made a £40,000 bid to sign the winger. The terms appear to have been a £20,000 down payment with a further £20,000 phased over several seasons, conditional no doubt on Carleton's regular appearances.

Despite these attractive terms, Carleton has again chosen to retain his amateur status and continue his successful career with England. Two years ago he was the subject of a bid from Widnes, which was then stated to be in the region of £25,000. Wigan and Widnes are not the only clubs to be showing interest in Carleton, whose speed, toughness and try-scoring flair make him a natural candidate for Rugby League.

Hull Kingston Rovers, one of the two big-spending Humberside clubs, are also in the chase, and have not been discouraged by Carleton's rejection of the Wigan offer. St Helens are also watching on the sidelines, although they have just spent £37,000 on a young forward from Keighley, Gary Moorby.

It now seems certain that the Great Britain v France under-24 international on Saturday will be moved to Headingley. Although a final decision is to be made this afternoon by a senior referee John McDonald, the Leigh general manager John Stringer said yesterday: "There is a covering of snow and several degrees of frost in the pitch. There will have to be a remarkable rise in temperature to get the pitch ready."

1882 Calcutta Cup defeat spelt the end for England's captain

How Hornby left the rails

The England-Scotland match of 1882 was played at Manchester, and won by Scotland by two tries to nil. It was the twelfth of the series and the fourth for the Calcutta Cup, which the Calcutta Club, finding themselves short of players, and even more of opponents, once the Buffs had departed, presented as their own memorial to the game in 1878.

It was a memorable match in more ways than one. It was the first time either side had won on the other's territory. It was the first time it had been thought necessary to have a neutral referee.

The precaution did not stop the game becoming disorderly. According to the account in the 1892 edition of Marshall's history, "there was an enormous crowd of spectators, and the management utterly failed to cope with the numbers, who climbed over the barriers and invaded the field of play. It was a marvel how the game was continued at all . . . the only point in England's favour was a good run by Payne, who but for the spectators might have crossed the line."

There is an English flavour to that report, but it seems to have been a typical Manchester crowd. No doubt some of them, in that first age of the train, may have come from across the border.

The English captain was A. N. Hornby. He was a Lancashire man, very much so, and it was his last international. Later that year Hornby captained England at cricket (in the famous Oval match when Australia won by seven runs) and became the first man to have led England at both games.

He played at full back, though he did not have the physique for it, as it was expected in those days; he was a light, nimble man, nicknamed "Monkey" at Harrow, not for his looks but his small size. He had done better as a three-quarter in previous internationals.

Anyway, he did not have a happy match. Marshall is severe: "Hornby was unequal to the task of keeping the Scotsmen out. His tackling was good, but in fielding the ball and in punting he was far removed from his best form."

Thus ended poor Hornby, as a rugby international, though he had much glory still to come on Lancashire's cricket field. Later, I imagine, in some desperate selection crisis, he was asked to play against Scotland again, but declined, because, he explained, it would interfere with his shooting, which was going "particularly well." (*sic*).

In 1882 the game had been reduced to 15 men a side: 10 forwards, two half backs, two three-quarters and a full back, though Scotland seemed to have perplexed England, and Hornby, by playing three three-quarters from time to time.


Vassall, a member of the beaten England side, who later became honorary treasurer of the RFU.

The England side included a strong contingent from northern clubs: three from Manchester and one each from Swinton, Broughton, Halifax and Yorkshire Wanderers (the others came from the universities and the two senior clubs, Blackheath and Richmond).

There were already dark rumours about under-cover professionalism in the north.

The Scotland side was made up entirely from the former pupils clubs: not a Borderer in the team. Their half backs were A. R. Don Wauchope, of Fettesian-Lorettonians, and W. Forley Brown, of Edinburgh Institution FP (the Institution was then the strongest Scottish club and four of their members were chosen).

Don Wauchope played 11 times for Scotland, a formidable figure in those days of few international fixtures, and Brown eight. Don Wauchope's tactical developments at the base of the scrum were to prove important to the game, as were those of Vassall, who was in the England side, and had much to do with introducing the system of three three-quarters into English rugby.

But the Scottish hero at Manchester in 1882 was W. E. MacLagan, their right three-quarter. I quote again from Marshall, but this time from a different section, which was contributed by a Scottish writer.

"Although defence was undoubtedly MacLagan's strong point, if he got the ball within a dozen yards of the line he was a most dangerous man in *more ways than one* and an ordinary player might well be excused if he took second thought about standing up before him when he was bent upon scoring.

"Roughness has often been *imputed to him* and there is no doubt in his younger days he now and again gave exhibitions of his strength which were not good for the subjects. More than once he has tossed a man, full pitch as the bowlers would say, onto the little paling at Raeburn Place and made the timber crack."

I have put in the italics myself, but I stress that this is an acount of a Scotsman, written by a Scotsman.

Looking back on this match not a lot seems to have changed: rough play, crowd trouble, rumours of professionalism. But everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, apart possibly from those tossed onto the palings by MacLagan. And Scotland won. Let us hope that at least the first of these provisions applies when England next met Scotland.

Alan Gibson

Football

Eight clubs in League Cup semi-final draw

The League Cup semi-final draw will go ahead as planned today, although none of the quarter-finals have been completed. Liverpool's match against Barnsley went ahead as scheduled but the goalless draw means a replay at Oakwell on Tuesday.

The other quarter-finals have all been rescheduled for Monday, but Ipswich Town and Watford have agreed to play their game on Saturday if their league matches are postponed. Ipswich are away to Sunderland and Watford home to Newcastle United and neither game is given much chance unless there is a dramatic improvement in the weather. The number of league and cup postponements has now reached 285 and the total seems sure to pass 300 on Saturday, when the programme is in danger of being virtually wiped out for the fifth time this season.

☐ John Toshack, Swansea City's manager, was disappointed yesterday when his request for a postponement of the first division match at Leeds on Saturday was rejected by the Football League management committee.

Mr Toshack had pointed out to the League that because of the adverse weather conditions in Wales his players had been unable to train for a week and the rail strike and the condition of the motorways was combining to make travelling virtually impossible. The coach company which usually takes Swansea players on away matches is also not prepared to commit itself to a Friday trip.

The League's view is that as the rail strike ends and with three days to the match, the weather in Wales still has time to make improvement. What may also have swayed the League is that the Leeds pitch has undersoil heating and is in near perfect condition. It is one of the few matches that seems certain to be played.

☐ Sheffield Wednesday's manager, Jack Charlton, yesterday gave this advice to all his club's supporters: "Don't bother to watch us at Derby". Mr Charlton is angry that Derby County, due to meet Wednesday at the Baseball Ground on January 30, have raised their prices for visiting supporters. Derby is only 38 miles from Sheffield and the expected 7,000 Wednesday supporters are faced with a minimum entrance fee of £4 to see the match. Derby claim they have increased their prices for visiting supporters in an effort to keep out hooligans.

☐ Plans by Rangers to beat the weather and play Tottenham Hotspur at Ibrox on Saturday have fallen flat. The Scottish League management committee will demand that the premier division club clear a postponed fixture against Dundee United originally scheduled on November 28—the day the two teams met in the Scottish League Cup final. Everything depends on Rangers' away game against St Mirren, Dundee United's derby against Dundee and Spurs' home game with Middlesbrough, all of which are doubtful at the moment.

Today's fixtures

FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round, replays: Gravesend v Epsom and Ewell; Addlestone and Weybridge v Leatherhead; St Alban's City v Enderby Town.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Hull v York.
POSTPONED: FA Cup, third round replay: Colchester United v Newcastle United, Sunderland v Rotherham. League Cup fifth round: Ipswich Town v Watford. Scottish Cup, first round: Civil Service Strollers v Clydebank. Welsh Cup: Caernarfon v Shrewsbury Town. Rugby Union, club matches (all cancelled): Bridgend v South Wales Police, Cross Keys v Newport, Glamorgan Wanderers v Aberavon. Rugby League, first division: St Helens v Castleford, Widnes v York.

Golf

Beautiful and bizarre in great California desert

From John Ballantine
Palm Springs, Jan 13

Golf as played here in the great Californian desert, in the Bob Hope Classic, is at once beautiful and bizarre, easy and difficult, frustrating but often rewarding. Perhaps the best way for Britons to see the picture is to imagine the scene laid out as a model.

Square green-mottled coconut matting could represent the flat sand and scrub desert floor. Down one side place a range of stark brown mountains against which the four golf courses of Indian Wells, Bermuda Dunes, Eldorado and La Quinta nestle like green linen handkerchiefs. A gentle fold or two in the latter could indicate the few undulations, especially round the greens, which were moulded by bulldozers. Six or seven pieces of glass on each handkerchief could imitate strategically placed man-made lakes. Hundreds of palm trees and bushes, together with a multitude of bunkers, complete the picture.

The courses are a few miles apart and every professional plays each of them in turn for four days with three different amateurs each day, the 70 leading professionals returning to Indian Wells for a fifth and final round on Sunday. At the Hope players can sunbathe by their swimming pools in Palm Springs in 75 deg. and, half an hour later, via the Swiss-built aerial tramway step out into 20 deg. and two feet of snow at the summer of the 8,000ft San Jacinto mountain.

From the top the irregular scrub on the floor of the Coachella valley marks the dreaded San Andrea earthquake fault where California may, one day, break off into the Pacific like a dry biscuit. A local joke goes: "At least our houses will then appreciate as beachfront properties."

Last week Tucson was the third driest and warmest spot in this blizzard-plagued nation and the tour professionals look like being lucky again this week. A 20 mph wind made the palms buzz like windmills on all courses today, and stirred up occasional small sandstorms in the surrounding desert; but it was still shirt-sleeve weather.

The courses are marvels of ingenuity, albeit artificial. This soil is so productive that, as they also say in Florida, you just have to plant sprigs of heat-resisting rye or Bermuda grass, add a few million gallons of water, and then "jump back".

Yesterday the leading professionals played a charity "all-American" day at Peter Oosterhuis's club, Mission Hills. Lanny Wadkins won the warm-up event, scoring eight birdies in a four under par 68, with Ben Crenshaw and Bobby Clampett tied second. Craig Stadler, last week's Tucson winner, scored 81.

Boxing

McKenzie defends despite dispute with his manager

Clinton McKenzie, from Croydon, will take a contractual dispute with his manager to the Boxing Board of Control only days before he defends his British light-welterweight title against Steve Early, from Coventry, at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel in London on February 19.

McKenzie, aged 26, confirmed yesterday that his manager, George Francis, will not be in his corner when he fights Early for his biggest ever purse of £7,600.

"The Board of Control are discussing the position at a special meeting on February 2", he said. "But whatever happens, my father-in-law, Fred Rix will be in my corner for this fight. I must confess, however, the problem is worrying me. I even go to bed at nights thinking about it."

The bout, which is already sold out, creates a number of "firsts" for followers of boxing in London. It will be staged by a new promoter, Frank Warren, aged 29, who may yet break the current monopoly held for more than 10 years by Harry Levene, Mike Barrett and Micky Duff.

It is also on a Friday night—strange in British boxing circles—and will be televised by the BBC—a rare occasion for them to televise a London show not promoted by the recognized consortium.

Mr Warren said yesterday: "I think getting the BBC to cover the fight is a breakthrough. Too often in the past, they have been content to cover shows at Wembley and the Albert Hall and little else.

"But I think it is their duty to give every promoter a fair crack of the whip, and to televise good fights, whoever the promoter is. Now that the BBC have shown they are willing to negotiate with other promoters, it must be good for boxing and boxing fans."

McKenzie revealed that he had been offered less than Mr Warren's purse to defend his title at the Royal Albert Hall—one of the reasons for his split with Francis.

Mr Warren, who is also expected to announce a Commonwealth title fight in the next day or so, claimed that he could, if necessary, stage shows at the Royal Albert Hall and Wembley Conference Centre. He said: "If the terms are right, and I get the right sort of fights, then that is where I will promote."

Spinks defends title again

New York, Jan 13.—The World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, Michael Spinks, of the United States, will defend his title against the No 1 contender, Mustafa Wasajja, of Uganda, in Atlantic City on February 13.

Spinks, a gold medallist at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, has won all 18 of his professional bouts, stopping 12 opponents. He took the title from another American, Eddie Mustaffa Muhammad, in Las Vagas last July, winning a 15-round points decision. He defended it in November at Atlantic City, stopping yet another American Vonzell Johnson, in the seventh round.

Wasajja, based in Denmark, is also undefeated, with 26 consecutive victories. He has stopped five of his opponents. It will be the first American appearance by the Ugandan, whose most notable wins were over a former champion, Bob Foster, and two ranking Americans Jesse Burnett and Jerry Celestine.—Reuter.

Cycling

Raleigh team that rings the changes

By John Wilcockson

TI Raleigh presented a streamlined 1982 racing team to the European press at a reception yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. The squad has been reduced from 16 to 14 riders, having lost the 1980 Tour de France winner, Joop Zoetemelk to his former French team and the 1979 world pursuit champion, Bert Oosterbosch, to a Belgian formation. Jo Maas, Bert Pronk and Wilfried Wesemael, all experienced riders, have also left.

In their place, the team director, Peter Post, has signed three replacements, all from the Netherlands. Of these, Fritz Pirard is the most experienced, starting his fourth year as a professional after previously racing with French and Belgian teams. Second place in the Tour of Flanders Classic was his best result last year.

The Creda branch of Tube Investments is not putting money into the team this year. The replacement as co-sponsor is the Italian components manufacturer, Campagnolo, which will support TI Raleigh for a minimum of two years.

A decision has yet to be made whether the Dutch-based team will compete for the first time in the Tour of Italy, prior to its regular participation in the Tour de France. The team's best chance of prestige wins will be in the one-day classics, in which the team leader, Jan Raas, again excelled last season. But the Nottingham management would be most pleased with success in the world championship road race, which takes place at Goodwood in September.

Besides their European involvement, TI Raleigh have also announced a £4,500 sponsorship of two British road race competitions, the Raleigh Riband for professionals and the Raleigh Star Trophy for amateurs. This follows the withdrawal of Pernod as the leading sponsor.

Yachting

Crebbin is Britain's choice

By a Special Correspondent

Phil Crebbin will be the skipper and sailing manager of Britain's chalenge for the 1983 America's Cup. His appointment was announced yesterday by Peter de Savary, head of the Victory syndicate which is organizing the challenge for yachting's most important trophy. Crebbin, aged 30, was skipper of the Victory crew that won the 1981 Admiral's Cup and, amid a long list of yachting achievements, represented Great Britain at the 1976 Olympic Games.

Progress on building the aluminium-hulled 12-metre class yacht, at Souters of Cowes, is on schedule, and a launch date at the end of March is a realistic proposition. The yacht will then be shipped to Newport, Rhode Island, where the summer training session will start on the first of May. Shore facilities at Newport, including boatyard, boat hoists, sail loft and accommodation for the team of 50 are all arranged.

Once shipped to the states, Victory will tune up throughout the summer against Australia, the defeated challenger in 1980 which the syndicate has bought. A variety of helmsmen will be flown out to sail against Crebbin as and when available, with such names as Chris Law, Lawrie Smith and Harold Cudmore being mentioned.

Although naming a skipper for the challenge, it was clear that no one person within the team would be indispensable. It was also stressed that the decision about whether to use a separate tactician and navigator would be taken when the personalities involved had had a chance to work together.

Mr de Savary has already achieved a greater degree of cooperation between the eight expected challengers than has been possible before, and has arranged for Australia to have three separate training sessions against his team during 1982. It was further made clear that the syndicate intend to win the cup on the water, and not in the protest room, or lose it on a technicality and to this end all the challengers are working together to straighten out all possible technical uncertainties.

Flyer breaks record

By Barry Pickthall

Flyer, the 76ft Frers design skippered by the Dutch yachtsman Cornelis van Rietschoten, rounded Cape Horn at 5.30 GMT yesterday to clip more than three days off the record for this sector of the third leg of the Round the World race from Auckland.

The Dutch yacht which has also broken the records for the two previous legs of this 27,000-mile race, sponsored by Whitbread, was followed less than half an hour later by the 68ft Ceramco New Zealand, skippered by Pete Blake. The two yachts have been racing almost neck and neck across the southern ocean for the past two weeks, often in sight of each other, setting an average of 10.7 knots for the 4,700-mile distance.

In a radio message to *The Times* yesterday van Rietschoten reported that the weather conditions around this, the world's most notorious cape where winds can build up to hurricane force within hours and where his previous yacht suffered a severe knockdown during the last race four years ago, were living up to expectations. The wind strength had varied from almost nothing to force 11 during the day and very heavy rain had reduced visibility dramatically as well as making life uncomfortable on deck.

The local weather forecast for the next two days predicts light north-westerly headwinds, which will undoubtedly slow those yachts astern, including Eric Tabarly's Penduick VI, the earlier record holder which is thought to be in third place.

Snooker

Davis unable to twist knife in Griffiths

By a Special Correspondent

Terry Griffiths enjoyed the rare distinction of being twice pursued by Steve Davis in the Lada Classic 17-frame final at Oldham yesterday.

He went in at the interval for a tea that must have tasted like nectar leading 4—3. When Davis scored with his first shot of the match and finished the frame with a clearance of 96, visions loomed of a repeat of last month's United Kingdom final when he crushed Griffiths 16—3 at Preston.

They were not erased after Griffiths had levelled the score in the second. But a battle on blue in the third brought a quickening of the pulse. For 15 minutes the players were locked in dispute on this colour.

Griffiths, world champion in 1979, needed it for advantage. Davis required it, the remaining two colours and a couple of snookers. Typically, he would not bend.

The world champion managed one snooker, but Griffiths managed to pot the ball that mattered. From leading 2—1 he found himself on the wrong end of the see-saw and trailing by the odd frame after five. Davis had put in the knife again but for once could not twist it.

Although looking refreshed after his tremendous semi-final victory over Ray Reardon when he clinched the match in the last frame with a clearance of 105, another large score could not be stitched together against the Llanelli professional.

It was left to Griffiths to work the cue ball around the table, taking the sixth 62—31 and the last frame of the session 86—39. He tipped the scales with his second half-century of the match that brought the winner's cheque of £5,000 into range.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Canadians 2, Los Angeles Kings 1.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	110	200	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	1
Good skiing on higher slopes							
Ischgl	130	250	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	2
New snow on good base							
Kitzbühel	115	185	Good	Good	Good	Fine	-8
New snow on good base							
Les Arcs	135	220	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Lower south-facing slopes icy							
Niederau	120	170	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-1
New snow on hard base							
Saas-Fee	90	160	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-3
Good skiing everywhere							
St Moritz	120	220	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	1
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	180	Icy	Crust	Fair	Fog	-1
Good skiing on upper pistes							
Seefeld	125	165	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-4
Good piste conditions							
Val d'Isère	170	280	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
All runs now open							
Villars	30	150	Good	Heavy	Fair	Fine	-10
Conditions improving							
Wengen	35	110	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fog	-1
Good skiing on upper slopes							

In the above reports supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	50	90		—	-19
Ammer-Lizum		130		—	-6
Badgastein	30	130		—	-4
Brand	30	200		—	-5
Hochsölden	50	230		—	-5
Igls	50	75		—	-1
Kaprun		185		—	-8
Lermoos	90	350		—	-4
Lienz	30	80		—	-6
Mayrhofen	30	85		—	-7
[illegible]					-9
Obergurgl	135	250		—	-7
Obertauern	160	190		—	-10
Saalbach	100	195		—	-4
Schruns	30	270		—	-7
Serfaus	80	210		—	-6
Söll	120	170		—	-4
Wildschönau		170		—	-3
Zürs	180	260		—	-9
NORWAY					
Finse		120	Good		-14
Geilo		75	Good		-0
Gol		70	Good		-10
Norefjell		100	Good		-5
Oslo		110	Good		-10
Rjukan		125	Good		-5
Voss		120	Good		-7

Skiing

Downhill world cup win for Canadian girl

Grindelwald, Jan 13.—Gerry Sorensen, aged 23, from Kimberley, British Columbia, produced another fine performance for the Canadian ski team by winning a women's world cup downhill here today.

The best of Canada's women downhillers, she confirmed the potential she showed in practice to record her second world cup downhill victory. She won an event in Haus, Austria, last February.

Sorensen sped down a difficult, icy 3.2 kilometres course in 2min 00.54sec to win by 0.32sec from Marie-Cecile Gros-Gaudenier of France, who clocked 2min 00.86 sec.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1, Gerry Sorensen (Canada), 2 min 00.54 sec; 2, Marie-Cecile Gros-Gaudenier (France), 2:00.86; 3, Elizabeth Chaud (France), 2:01.09; 4, Cindy Nelson (US), 2:01.38; 5, Ingrid Eberle (Austria), 2:01.39; 6, Holly Flanders (US), 2:01.64.
OVERALL: 1, Gros-Gaudenier 65; 2, De Agostini 50; 3, Sorensen 36; 4, Epple 33; 5, Eberle 25; equal 6, Soelkner, Chaud, 21.
WORLD CUP: 1, Erika Hess (Switzerland), 215 pts; 2, Irene Epple (West Germany), 197; 3, Christine Cooper (United States), 99; 4, Perrine Pelen (France), 87; 5, Marie-Rosa Quario (Italy), 77; 6, Hanni Wenzl (Liechtenstein), 72.

Tennis

Mottram will reinforce Britain's team

By Rex Bellamy

Christopher Mottram reinforces the twice beaten British King's Cup team against the Netherlands in Amsterdam today. John Feaver, Jeremy Dier and John Whiteford were beaten 2—1 by West Germany at Hanover last Thursday and 3—0 by Sweden at Eskiltuna on Sunday.

After today's match the British team fly home to play the same three nations in return matches. The first of these will be against Germany at Cardiff on Sunday. The Lawn Tennis Association had considered changing the location because of the weather, but Cardiff is now accessible.

The Germans who beat Britain at Hanover were Ulrich Pinner, Peter Elter, Christopher Zipf and Hans-Peter Beutel and the same players are travelling to Cardiff, where Mottram will again be available to strengthen the British team.

AUCKLAND: C Lewis (NZ) beat R Hightower (US), 6—2, 6—3; R Simpson (NZ) beat K Evernden (NZ), 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; M Mitchell (US) beat D Carter (Australia), 6—3, 0—6, 7—5; R van't Hof (US) beat C Stansbury (US), 6—2, 6—3.

Badminton

17 nations in Japanese championships

Kobe, Jan 13.—All-England singles champion, Sun Ai Hwang of South Korea will be the outstanding player on view when the 10 million yen (£24,000) Japan open championships start tomorrow.

More than 80 players from 17 nations will take part and the women's field is stronger than the men's. Other top women here include world champion Verawaty Wiharjo of Indonesia and two leading Chinese players, Chen Ruizhen and Li Lingwei.

The men's field has been downgraded by the late withdrawal of two former all-England champions, Rudy Hartono of Indonesia and Indian Prakash Padukone.

Golf

JOHANNESBURG: Lexington PGA championship first round (SA unless stated): 65: D Watson; 66: D Feherty (Ireland), C Henning; 67: B Rogers (US); M McNulty, D Robertson (US); 68: S van Vuuren, G Player, N Price, S Hobday, J Hawkes, D Smythe (Ireland), D Frost, A Bennett (GB), M Barton (GB). Other scores: 70: P Way (GB), B Sharrock (Ireland). 71: R Rafferty (Ireland), J O'Flynn (Ireland), P Thomas (GB), M Humphreys (GB), A Chandler (GB), A Murray (GB).

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Los Angeles Lakers 113, Cleveland Cavaliers 100; Philadelphia 76ers 96, Washington Bullets 92; Detroit Pistons 122, Chicago Bulls 111; San Antonio Spurs 127, Dallas Mavericks 109; Houston Rockets 107, San Diego Clippers 106; New York Knicks 129, Utah Jazz 121; Phoenix Suns 133, Golden State Warriors 121; Denver Nuggets 139, Kansas City Kings 126.

KORAC CUP: Men's quarter-final, third series, group D: Tours 94, EFES Istanbul 75.

Cresta Run

ST MORITZ: Baron Oertzen Cup (handicap): 1, M Stapleton (GB) handicap 4.90, net 1:31.69; 2, H R Glanzmann (Switzerland) 3.60, 1:31.99; 3, N Baracchi (Switzerland) scratch, 1:32.29.

Football

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Catanzaro 1, Roma 1.

Squash rackets

GARFORTH: Debenhams £8,500 Challenge Vase championship: G Briars (Norfolk) beat A Dwyer (Sussex), 9—6, 9—4, 9—2.

Tennis

CINCINNATI: Women's tournament: R Potter beat Duk Hee Lee, 6—0, 6—4; S Hanika (WG) beat P Teeguarden, 6—3, 6—1; L W King beat R Fairbank (SA), 6—3, 7—6; T Austin beat J Harrington, 6—0, 6—1; P Casale beat K Latham, 6—0, 6—3; J Russell beat Y Vermaak (SA), 7—5, 6—3; J Durie and A Hobbs (GB) beat L Antonoplis and Y Vermaak, 7—6, 7—5, 7—5; B Potter and S Walsh beat L Allen and J Russell, 6—4, 6—3; M Platek and W White beat B Herr and Duk Hee Lee, 6—2, 6—2.

Cricket

Butterfingers spoil England gamble

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 13

England boldly gave India first use of a lively wicket when the fifth Test match began here today, but two dropped catches made their gamble ineffective. Vengsarkar later carried India through some uncertain moments with batting of regal splendour before he had to retire hurt. By the close India had reached 178 for two and on their way to a big total.

Vengsarkar was hit on the back of the head shortly after tea by a bouncer from Willis that hardly rose waist high. He collapsed on the pitch and was eventually helped off and went for a precautionary X-ray examination.

Forceful drives on both sides of the wicket were the main feature of Vengsarkar's batting and without him India's progress would have been funereal.

This was the lowest first day score in a series of mostly grim batting and England's over rate of 12 an hour throughout was also the worst by either side, plumbing new depths of unnecessary tedium. Having made that point, it also has to be stressed how splendidly England's four quick bowlers, and Underwood, stuck to a gruelling task with commendable spirit. The side also fielded with zest and efficiency, despite the 90 degree sunshine and taxing humidity to match.

The Chepauk ground has lost all its former picturesque and olde world features in its recent rebuilding and is now one more giant concrete stadium with covered grandstands. The centre of the field must have been like a furnace but England never flagged.

There was always enough bounce in the greenish pitch to keep the bowlers interested and India's resolute batting has to be praised. Viswanath, who has so far been in three hours and a quarter, in particular disciplined himself well and Yashpal Sharma played through the final hour with faultless concentration as England desperately sought a further breakthrough.

Willis bowled with more fire and steely resolution than he has shown in the earlier tests. Dilley began well but carried less threat later and it was Allott who caused the Indians more trouble than anyone else.

Allott bowled with constant hostility and his line never wavered. He was unfortunate to have Gavaskar, and then Vengsarkar, missed in the slips in his first 17 balls. If these catches had been taken it would have given England the fillip they needed and would have had India struggling.

Fletcher needs no justifying for his decision to put India in after he won the toss for the fourth successive Test match. Where he could be faulted, perhaps, was in not giving the new ball to Allott as he originally intended to do.

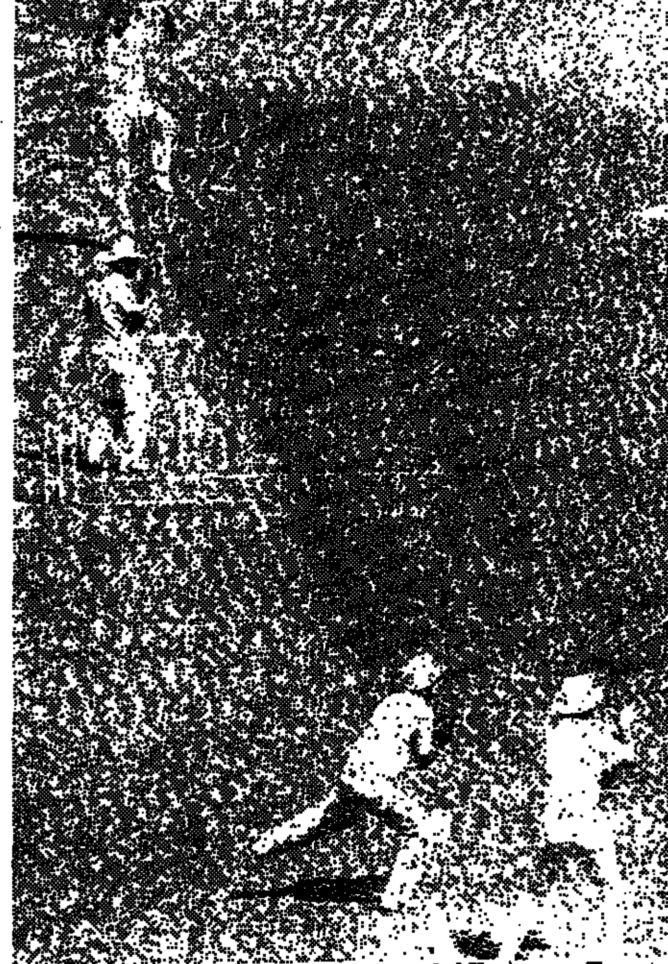
Botham and Taylor, England's two invalids overnight, were both able to take their place in the side. Botham, who looked noticeably lighter, shared the new ball with Willis and undestandably was not able to use it with his usual skill. He moved the ball away late from the batsmen, but he lacked that extra bit of pace and venom and bowled far too many balls that the batsmen could leave alone at a time when it was crucial for England to take control.

When Botham bowled much better later on the batsmen were entrenched. Underwood only had ten overs and both Vengsarkar and Viswanath used their feet freely against him. Underwood though will undoubtedly come into his own later in the match. The bounce is already erratic and the pitch might yet yield some turn later in the game.

The atmosphere was electrical in the early stages when Willis bowled to Gavaskar who had to summon all his ability to deal with balls that reared nastily and sometimes moved away. Gavaskar once nearly played on after being struck on the arm and he was also hit on the side of the head, but he survived Willis's opening spell and gave a masterly exhibition of playing the lifting ball safely down to his feet.

Roy, playing in his first test match, attempted little and India had scored 11 runs when the first drinks break was taken. This included a forceful square cut for four by Gavaskar against Dilley's first ball when he replaced Botham.

Gavaskar had reached 8 and the total was 13 when he was missed at first slip by Tavare from the first ball Allott bowled. He drove loosely and the ball flew through Tavare's hands to his right at head height.



Jubilation turns to anguish as Paul Allott sees Tavare, one of England's finest slip fielders, drop a catch given by Gavaskar

It has been one of the sadder aspects of this tour that Tavare, probably the finest slip fieldsman in English cricket, some times has been less than sure of himself in the field on this tour.

England gained their first success in the 16th over when Roy, half forward, tried to withdraw his bat from a ball by Dilley and it brushed his glove on the way through to Taylor. Dilley in his follow-through carried on and jerked his thumb towards the pavilion in Roy's face, a boorish and unnecessary gesture irrespective of how elated the bowler felt.

Vengsarkar had scored two when he played defensively against Allott and the ball flew from high on the bat to Gooch at third slip. Gooch dived forward and the ball seemed to bounce from his hands as his elbows hit the ground. By lunch India were 49 for one and had crossed their first hurdle more safely than should have been the case.

Gavaskar was out when Willis returned after lunch. He played back to a ball that left him late and turned to walk away before the catch reached Taylor. He had been in 135 minutes and though the scorebook hardly reflects it, he had played a fine innings of its sort.

Viswanath was almost caught at short square leg as he fended off his first ball from Willis. It was at this point that Vengsarkar, who had hit hard from the start even if often direct to a fieldsman, launched into the day's only aggressive sequence of hitting, taking 15 from the five balls of an over by Botham.

The last four successive fours came with two offside drives, followed by an on-drive and then another boundary edged through the slips, and finally a square cut for two. When Vengsarkar reached 51 out of 74 scored while he was in, he had faced only 53 balls and hit nine fours.

India after lunch scored 50 in 10 overs. After this Underwood and Allott imposed a brake and India were only 141 for two at tea, with 33 runs coming in the hour before the interval.

England has cause to feel pleased with themselves that they had restricted the scoring rate when India might have wrested the initiative, and the pattern did not alter much in the final 90 minutes. Vengsarkar had reached 71 when he was injured, the mishap bringing a halt to an impressive display.

Viswanath came through an unsettled start and drove and hit to the legside with some typically wristy strokes, but neither he nor Yashpal Sharma took any risks. Overall, it has to be considered India's day, but what a different story it might have been.

INDIA (First Innings)

*S M Gavaskar c Taylor b Willis	25
P Roy c Taylor b Dilley	6
D B Vengsarkar, retired hurt	71
G R Viswanath not out	64
Yashpal Sharma not out	5
Extras n b 6, w 1	7
Total (2 wkts)	178

A Malhotra, R J Shastri, Kapil Dev, † S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, D R Doshi to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-51

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 15-7-25-1; Botham, 13-6-30-0; Dilley, 12-2-38-1; Allott, 16-3-50-0; Underwood, 10-3-28-0.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch, C J Tavaré, *K W R Fletcher, D I Gower, I T Botham, M W Gatting, G R Dilley, † R W Taylor, D L Underwood, P J W Allott, R G D Willis.

Umpires Hanumantha Rao and B Ganguli.

Racing

Gaye Chance on favourable mark for Schweppes Trophy

By Michael Seely

The publication of the weights for the Schweppes Gold Trophy yesterday provided a welcome relief from the boredom of having no racing. In the twentieth year of their sponsorship Schweppes have raised their contribution to this always competitive handicap to £21,000 of the £25,000 in added money. For the first time in the history of the race there will be no penalties for subsequent winners and once again an enthralling contest seems assured at Newbury on February 13.

Due to the furious gallop at which the race is run and the large number of competitors that take part, the Schweppes generally falls to a horse carrying a light weight. In fact, only three horses have carried over 11st to victory, Le Vermontois in 1966, Persian War in 1968 and Within the Law in 1979.

This year Sea Pigeon had been allotted pride of place, with 12st 0lb, but Pat Muldoon says that his dual champion hurdler will not take part. Then comes Celtic Ryde with 11st 13lb; the same weight as carried by Persian War in his record breaking victory. Peter Cundell had an open mind at present. "Quite frankly I do not see how the handicapper could have given us any less. Apart from some of the unknown quantities at the bottom we seem reasonably treated with most of our opponents. However, Celtic Ryde will run in the Oteley Hurdle at Kempton, the previous Saturday, before we reach a decision."

David Elsworth's Champion Hurdle hope, Heighlin, comes next in the handicap with 11st 12lb. However, the Hampshire trainer also has Walnut Wonder, British Crown and Remezzo engaged in the race. "I'm not sure how many I'll run at present" said Elsworth, "I know Remezzo has not run since November 1980 when he finished third to Sea Pigeon and Celtic Ryde at Sandown. With 9st 11lb he's reasonably treated, just on that form. He's very well and if there is a break in the weather I intend to run him in the Lanzarote Hurdle at Kempton." Walnut Wonder and Remezzo will probably be the pick of the Elsworth quartet.

Of the rest of the division above 11st 0lb Pollardstown, Ekbalco and Gaye Chance are all likely runners. Talking about Ekbalco Dudley Moffat, Roger Fisher's assistant yesterday said "When we saw that Ekbalco had 11st 7lb we decided to take him out of the Irish Sweeps Hurdle. The horse is very fit as we have been able to take him to the nearby beaches during the freeze up. His programme will now consist of the Champion Hurdle Trial at Haydock, the Schweppes and the Championship itself."

Mercy Rimell also intends to run Gaye Chance. This is a progressive young horse whose victories last year included the Sun Alliance Hurdle at Cheltenham and The Royal Doulton Hurdle at Haydock Park. This season he continues to show improvement by finishing third to Ekbalco in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle and again when coming home fast to take second place behind Celtic Ryde in the Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle at Kempton. "I would say that Gaye Chance is reasonably treated," Mrs Rimell said.

Of those at the foot of the handicap, Mr Moonraker, Donegal Prince and Lumen are worthy of mention. Mr Moonraker won the L'Oreal Handicap at Newbury with breathtaking ease and his trainer, Susan Morris, a barrister from Chard, is pleased with his weight of 10st 2lb. "I never dreamt I'd have a horse good enough to run in the Schweppes, let alone one who figured in the handicap. He's very well at present and we have every intention of running". Mr Moonraker has naturally risen in the weights as a result of his four victories in succession but when a horse is in top form he has a habit of continuing to defy the handicapper.

Donegal Prince is a useful stayer on the flat, who won three novice hurdles for Paul Kelleway last season, and Lumen is in many ways an ideal type for the Schweppes. He has a light weight and stays two and a half miles. The main snag is that Josh Gifford's seven-year-old may not be at his best on heavy ground.

The open nature of the race is reflected in the betting. Ladbroke's makes The Tsarevich their favourite at 12-1, William Hill have Ekbalco as their first choice at 14-1 and the Tote have Ekbalco and Mr Moonraker bracketed together at the same price.

Mercy Rimell: considers Gaye Chance reasonably treated

It is too early to consider compiling a short list, particularly as the plans for the several Irish raiders are as yet unknown. But if my life depended on it Gaye Chance must represent the best each-way value at the 16-1 which is generally on offer.

WEIGHTS Sea Pigeon 12-12-0, Celtic Ryde 7-11-13, Heighlin 6-11-12, Pollardstown 7-11-8, Ekbalco 6-11-7, Birds Nest 12-11-6, Connaught Ranger 8-11-5, Gaye Chance 7-11-4, Starfen 6-11-4, Prince Rowan 8-11-1, Potato Merchant 7-11-0, No Bombs 7-11-0, Gay George 6-10-13, Pearlstone 6-10-13, For Auction 6-10-12, Fane Ranger 5-10-11, Another Story 6-10-11, Badsworth Boy 7-10-10, Staplestown 7-10-8, Sea Image 7-10-7, Hansen Flame 6-10-6, Kolme 5-10-5, Dellersbeck 6-10-4, Donegal Prince 6-10-4, Lumen 7-10-4, Ra Tapu 5-10-3, Beeliaces 8-10-3, Mr Representer 8-10-2, Mount Harvard 5-10-2, Mr Moonraker 5-10-2, Ecgario 7-10-0, The Tsarevich 6-9-13, Grey Mate 8-9-11, Remezzo 8-9-11, Hopeful Shot 5-9-11, British Crown 6-9-10, Apple Wine 5-9-9, Crumburn 5-9-9, High Old Time 6-9-9, Everett 7-9-8, Hamsoon 5-9-7, York Cottage 8-9-7, Laska Floko 6-9-7, Heaver 7-9-7, Du Maurier 9-9-6, Newgate 9-9-5, Walnut Wonder 7-9-5, Fledge 5-9-4, Kilbrittain Castle 6-9-4, Hay Ride 9-9-4, Its Me Again 7-9-4, Capitano 5-9-3, Mr Foodbroker 7-9-3, Dasman 7-9-3, Court Green 5-9-3, Lir 5-9-3, Grey Mountain 9-9-3, Hadajar 7-9-1, Kindred 6-9-1, Franciscus 5-9-1, Knighthood 7-9-0, Sandra Bella 7-9-0, Emmabel 8-9-0, China God 6-8-13, Night Watch 8-8-13, Danish King 8-8-13, Roadster 6-8-12, Skinflint 5-8-12, Lex 5-8-9, Pulse Rate 6-8-9, Corker 6-8-9, Prince of Bermuda 7-8-9, Decoraine 5-8-7, Jade a Double 5-8-7, Western Man 7-8-7, Mr Snow 7-8-7, Tuthill Bend 5-8-7, Clog Dance 10-8-7, Part-Ex 9-8-7, Wedded Bliss 6-8-7, Luxuriate 5-8-7, Pouncelice 5-8-7, Kasland 5-8-7, Holemoor Star 5-8-7

Controversial wicket to be rebuilt

Melbourne, Jan 13. — The controversial Melbourne wicket is to be completely reconstructed, a Victorian Cricket Association (VCA) official said today. The decision follows pressure from the VCA and criticism of the wicket by Greg Chappell, the Australian Test captain. Others who have criticized it include Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain.

The VCA secretary, Ken Jacobs, said that after talks between his association and the Melbourne Cricket Club, it was agreed that the centre wicket area at the ground would be totally rebuilt. Work would start as soon as possible after January 24. The project, to be carried out over two years, includes the installation of underground heating, he said. Mr Jacobs said the VCA would recommend to the Australian Cricket Board that the fifth and final World Series Cup match — scheduled for February 7 if required to decide the series — be played at another ground. The decision to rebuild the pitch is the result of continued criticism over its unevenness and damp spots. Chappell and Lloyd have both complained that the wicket is dangerous.— Reuter.

Kent splash out

Kent have ordered a £6,500 "whale" water-clearing machine. Kent were impressed when Surrey lent them their "whale" last season and are currently trying to buy a trailer so the machine can be transported around their cricket grounds.

Alderman fights losing battle

Sydney, Jan 13 — The injured Australian fast bowler, Terry Alderman, is unlikely to be considered for the important match with Pakistan in the World Series Cup at Sydney Cricket ground tomorrow.

Alderman had an X-ray examination on his right foot today but it did not reveal any break. He will have an orthopaedic fitment made for his right boot and hopes to be fit for the game on Sunday in Brisbane against West Indies.

Australia still have a chance of making the final but will need to win the next three games (one against Pakistan and two against West Indies) to qualify. A final without Australia could cost the Australian Cricket Board between $A250,000 and $A300,000.

A crowd of just under 11,000 saw West Indies beat Pakistan by seven wickets at Sydney on Tuesday night. This compares with a world record one-day match crowd of 78,142 at Sunday's game between Australia and West Indies at Melbourne Cricket Ground. The first game of the finals will be played in Melbourne on January 23 but it is unlikely to produce anything near that figure.

Pakistan are convinced they are the victims of official blundering as they fail to get centre wicket practice at the Sydney Cricket Ground. The manager Ijaz Butt says tour conditions state that practice on the SCG under lights was possible. The Pakistanis are without experience under lights and their fast medium bowler Sarfraz Nawaz withdrew from Tuesday night's game against West Indies because he felt he would be a handicap to the team with a need to wear glasses at night. Sarfraz will try a new pair of contact lenses tomorrow night.

The West Indians lead on the strike rate in the series but Australia are just ahead of Pakistan and might have the edge unless the Pakistan team can beat their phobia about the lighting. Speaking about playing under lights recently the Australian captain Greg Chappell said: "You don't look at the lights. It's all very natural and you get on with the job".

With Alderman unlikely to play tomorrow, the decision facing the Australian selectors is the choice at No. 3 between John Dyson, a success with his 126 in the drawn second Test against West Indies and the New South Wales captain Rick McCosker. McCosker has accumulated 770 runs from eight first class and one-day matches with an average of 154 and loves the SCG.

The likely Australian team in batting order, is: G. M. Wood, B. M. Laird, J. Dyson or R. B. McCosker, G. S. Chappell, K. J. Huges, A. R. Border, R. W. Marsh, G. F. Lawson, D. K. Lillee, M. F. Malone, J. R. Thomson, T. M. Alderman

Michael Holding, the West Indies fast bowler, today said he would have to undergo knee surgery immediately after the third Test against Australia which begins in Adelaide on January 30. Holding has taken 22 Australian wickets at a cost of 12 runs in two one-day matches and two Tests despite the injury. Medical estimates say it reduces his bowling capacity to 80 per cent.



Alderman: his likely absence is good news for Pakistan.

Spectacular century by Miss Alderman

Auckland, Jan 13. — A fine century by Denise Alderman, sister of Terry Alderman, led Australia to victory by 138 runs over the provincial New Zealand team North Shore in the women's World Cup today.

Miss Alderman's 117 included eight fours and took 130 minutes. Australia made 234 and North Shore managed only 96 in reply.

A much improved Indian side, after losing to England yesterday, had a comfortable victory by 146 runs against Auckland, their batting skills and quick running between wickets helping them to amass 262 runs for six wickets. Auckland mustered just 116.

SCORES: India 262 for 6 (F Khaleeli 73; G Banerjee 66; S Kulkarni 56; S Gilchrist 3 for 37); Auckland 116 (L Simpson 32; S Rangaswami 3 for 21, S Kulkarni 4 for 17). Australia 234 (D Alderman 117; E Badham 2 for 23); North Shore 96 (E Miller 47; L Fullston 3 for 33). — Reuter.

Perryman moves

Warwickshire's seam bowler Steve Perryman has joined Worcestershire in their second change of players between the neighbouring counties this winter. Jim Cumbes recently moved in the opposite direction to Edgbaston. Perryman, aged 26, took 309 first class wickets for Warwickshire, with a best-ever season haul of 73 when he was capped in 1977.

Middlesex have appointed Alan Wright as club secretary, Wright, 43, has been a Middlesex member since 1975. He will be leaving his job as passenger marketing manager for British Airways, where he has worked for 27 years.

Little hope for Ascot

Hopes for a resumption of racing on Saturday are bleak. Already, tomorrow's three meetings at Ascot, Towcester and Hereford (called off on Tuesday) have been cancelled because of deep snow, and prospects have not improved for the weekend.

At Ascot, where the Lambert and Butler Steeplechase final was due to take place, the clerk of the course, Captain Nick Beaumont, said: "Unless there is a remarkable change in the weather, the situation for Saturday looks hopeless." The stewards will inspect the course at 11 am

At Market Rasen the clerk of the course, John Lucas, said "it doesn't look too good" and at Newcastle there are snow drifts of up to four feet on the course and 16 degrees of frost. There has not been any racing north of Nottingham since December 7.

Prospects are not much better in Ireland, where racing is scheduled at Navan for Saturday. There is still snow on the course and frost in the ground. The stewards will inspect at 3 pm

WILLIAM HILL LINCOLN HANDICAP — (1st acceptors: Doncaster Saturday March 27 1m straight). Silver Season, Home Coming, Engulf, Cragador, Sula Bula, Morayshire, Steeple Bell, Bunter, Glyndebourne, Paulager, Praetorian Guard, Silca Star Key, Teamwork, Paterno, Beeleigh, Ditton Wood, Havoc, Buzzards Bay, Lulav, Cyprus Sky, Tugoflove, Herbie Quayle, Seven Hearts, Jalabad, Socks Up, On Edge, Silley's Knight, Redden, Laska Floko, Santellas, King's Glory, Banoco, Hillsdown Gold, Secret Gill, Icen, Haven Cool, Jondale, Dancing Devil, Polly's Brother, Fandangle, Bold Image, Winart, Christmas Cottage, Piencourt, St Pedro, Ardoony, Majestic Nurse, Molon Lave, African Pearl, Battalion, Flighty Friend

Uncle Bing's Aintree aim

Uncle Bing, who won the Topham Trophy two seasons ago, has been entered for the Grand National and his trainer, Richard Head, believes he could be the first 13-year old, since Sergeant Murphy in 1923, to lift the great race.

Uncle Bing was getting near to race fitness before the freeze-up and Head's concern about this spectacular jumper is the limited time before the National. "It's increasingly difficult to plan a comeback race, but his target is definitely Liverpool", he said.

His stable companion Border Incident is likely to run in Doncaster's Great Yorkshire Steeplechase in which he has been given 10st 10lb.

Growing benefits from strong sponsorship

Hunt racing is leaping ahead

Of the 139 hunter steeplechases scheduled for this season, which starts on February 1, the prize money for 39 is being donated wholly, or in part, by sponsors. These 39 include 14 qualifying races for the Land Rover Champion Hunter Steeplechase at Cheltenham on May 5. Land Rover Distributors have given £5,000 of the £6,000 added money for this final, but the 14 qualifying hunter steeplechases are each individually sponsored by different firms, 10 of which are putting up the entire prize money for the races named after them.

The coveted Foxhunter Steeplechases, at Cheltenham and Liverpool, are again sponsored by Christies Ltd (Fine Art auctioneers) and Haig Whisky respectively, while Horse and Hound is continuing its long-standing sponsorship of the Final Champion Hunters' Steeplechase for the Horse and Hound Cup at Stratford on June 5, the last day of the season.

The TKM Group is this year the joint sponsor, with Christies South Kensington Ltd, of the gentlemen's and ladies' championships at Chepstow on May 12, for which horses qualify by finishing first or second in selected men's and women's open races at point-to-point meetings all over the country.

Ready Mixed Concrete, which sponsors several novice hunter steeplechases under rules, recently announced the launching of a new RMC Group Magnum Championship for the 1982 point-to-point season. It will present a magnum of champagne and a trophy to the winning riders to two selected races (generally opens) at 28 point-to-point meetings, and £50 to each of the host hunts, a particularly welcome feature.

Horses finishing in the first four in any of these 56 races will score points to carry forward to the championship final at the Point-to-Point Owners' Association meeting, which is also being sponsored entirely by Ready Mixed Concrete, at Kingston Blount on May 6.

The Sean Graham organization, a big sponsor of National Hunt racing, has agreed to continue its point-to-point area novice championships in 1982. In each of the 14 regions the owner of the leading five, six or seven-year-old horse will receive an engraved Stuart crystal bowl and a cash award, and there will also be runner-up awards.

An interesting new hunt racing sponsor this year is Sametrac, the distribution company for SAME, an old established Italian private company which is the sixth largest manufacturer of tractors in the Western world. Sametrac is sponsoring 28 point-to-point races, each with £150 prize money (the maximum permitted) and trophies. The Italian firm is also contributing £2,250 towards the £4,000 prize money for the SAME Tractors hunter steeplechase at Stratford on May 21.

Vaux Breweries are again sponsoring a Northern point-to-point championship and have donated half the added money for the final, a three-mile hunter steeplechase at Sedgefield on May 28. To qualify horses must have won or been placed in a Vaux or Swallow Hotels restricted open race at specified Northern point-to-point meetings.

Another point-to-point series for which restricted opens are the qualifying races is sponsored by Dalgety Spillers, with a hunter steeplechase final at Huntingdon on the spring Bank holiday.

The final of the Massey Ferguson point-to-point championship, a hunter steeplechase with £5,000 added to stakes, will also be run on May 31, at Wetherby. Qualifiers must be maidens (point-to-point races included) at the start of the season, but must have won or been placed in one of 40 specified point-to-point maiden races run before May 9.

The conditions for another novice championship, sponsored by Jackson-Stops and Staff, are unusual in that the horses eligible have already qualified by having won or been placed in one of the qualifying races run in the 1981 season. The final will be decided at Towcester on Easter Saturday.

As well as the Christies-TKM series, women riders have a second point-to-point championship, sponsored by Albright Wilson, the final of which takes place at the Melton Hunt Club meeting at Garthorpe on May 22.

In the South Midlands point-to-point area the champagne firm, Taittinger, is again sponsoring three championships with a points system of scoring. The leading owner, leading lady rider and leading gentleman rider will each win a case of Taittinger champagne, and there will be bottles for those finishing second and third in each category. These prizes will be awarded at the final meeting of the area at Kingston Blount on May 13.

The point-to-point owners' association recently announced that the amount of sponsoring available for the sport in 1982 is nearly double that of last season. This is most gratifying at a time when much sporting sponsorship has been withdrawn owing to the economic climate.

Nor is it only the sport and hunts that benefit. As a result of its highly successful point-to-point in 1981, the Association is presenting £2,500 to the Injured Jockeys fund, £1,250 to the Hunt Servants' Benefit society, £1,250 to the Paraplegic Sports Society and £500 to the Imperial Cancer Research fund.

Ian Reid

Scotland reap the rewards of Campbell's emphasis on the mental approach

Thinking man's guide to better badminton

Scotland's arrival at the penultimate stage of competition in the European zone of the Thomas Cup has caused eyebrows to be raised throughout the British badminton community.

On January 25 and 26, in the rather unlikely setting of the sports centre at Grangemouth, the oil port at the head of the Firth of Forth, Scotland will play Denmark in a semi-final match which will do much to prove (or otherwise) that the game north of the border has come of age.

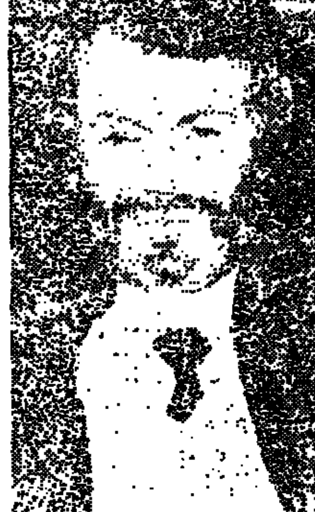
The Scots have long had a reputation for playing excellent football, fair Rugby, and passable golf. They have also had a reputation for playing deplorably poor badminton, a fact underlined by the appalling record of more than 50 consecutive defeats against England, without a single victory since the series began in the 1920s.

Two years ago the Scottish Badminton Union, understandably fed up with the situation, launched a five-year plan to increase interest and enthusiasm, and to raise the standard of play at all levels, but especially at the top.

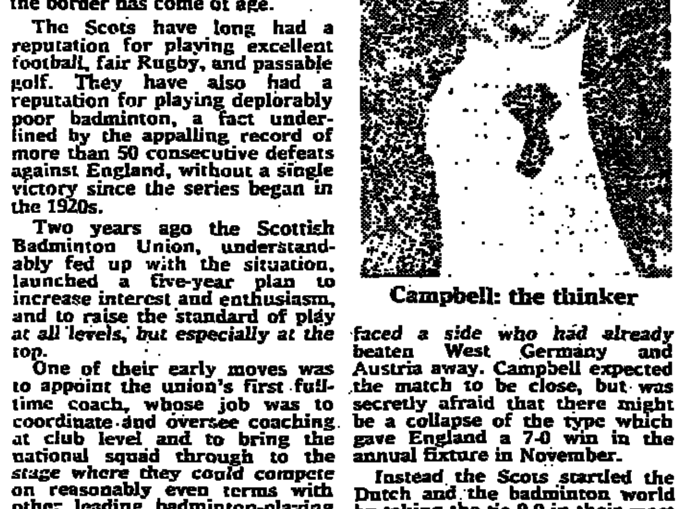
One of their early moves was to appoint the union's first full-time coach, whose job was to coordinate and oversee coaching at club level and to bring the national squad through to the stage where they could compete on reasonably even terms with other leading badminton-playing countries.

Allan Campbell, a 35-year-old Glasgow University history and economics graduate and a teacher of history and modern studies at a Dunbartonshire school, did not expect such quick success when he was selected from dozens of applications for this unenviable task. During interviews he had stressed to the union what they already knew: that a minor sport which had languished for most of the century could not be rescued in five minutes.

He was nervous before the Thomas Cup quarter-final tie in the Netherlands. The Dutch are more than competent on court, and when Scotland arrived they faced a side who had already beaten West Germany and Austria away. Campbell expected the match to be close, but was secretly afraid that there might be a collapse of the type which gave England a 7-0 win in the annual fixture in November.



Campbell: the thinker



Instead the Scots startled the Dutch and the badminton world by taking the tie 9-0 in their most impressive international performance ever. If Campbell can reproduce against Denmark the intense will to win that he took to Haarlem and pass it on to the players, the Danes will recross the North Sea knowing at least that they have had to fight and with a new respect for Scottish badminton.

Although Campbell believes in physical fitness, the honing of technical skills and plenty of match practice, he is certain that it is the mental approach which decides the ultimate winners. He concentrates on mental training and is convinced that it was "the right attitude" which took Scotland to that morale-boosting victory in the Netherlands.

Campbell's main hobby at school and university was music: his father was a professional musician and he played the violin and led the university orchestra. He hardly knew what a badminton racket was until his last year at Glasgow, when he took up the game to get some exercise. Soon after he left university, however, he was asked to help to coach some youngsters and agreed to have a go.

"So there I was, never having played the game properly, telling others how to do it", he said. "Some would see that as a big disadvantage, almost an impertinence, but honestly I didn't find it a handicap.

"It made me think much more about the game. And that's one of our problems. Not enough players think deeply about what they are doing. They have lots of ability and are very fit, but they just go out there and hit the shuttle."

A big problem Campbell has faced since his appointment is the reluctance of many players in Scotland to accept coaching as an integral part of the game. He said: "The very best, like Billy Gilliland and Dan Travers, know the real value of good coaching, but too many don't and don't want to. That outlook is changing, but it will take time to filter through.

Campbell is concerned about the difficulty of retaining individuality among his best players (including the women, and not just the Thomas Cup team) but at the same time encouraging them to support each other.

"In this respect Scottish badminton sides are the same as Scottish soccer sides", he said. "They contain some of the best individual players in the British Isles, but all too often they fail to combine well as a team. I am trying to stop my players having doubts about themselves and each other and criticizing each other.

"Believe me, it's not easy because no one has ever done this before, but I am developing the team approach slowly and at the same time getting rid of players' insistence that they are the underdogs. If they go on court confident in their own ability and in that of their teammates, they are as good as a point or two ahead before the start."

Campbell, who has held the coaching job for 15 months, spent much of a busy 1981 in research and study. He said: "It has become obvious to me that there is a great deal of stress in badminton in Scotland, especially in two areas.

"First, the highly ranked player who has become accepted as the best in Scotland or in a district can suddenly be beaten and the shock can be considerable. This can lead to a situation which the player finds difficult to control or even accept, which in turn leads to stress, poorer performances and still more stress.

"Second, the very young player who is beginning to make an impression at national level often feels he is playing for his coach or his parents and is afraid of letting them down by losing. This fear leads to a build-up of stress, which again affects performances and produces the very thing the youngster wanted to avoid."

Campbell believes there are six ways to help to reduce stress, be better prepared for competition, and win matches: the deliberate introduction of elements such as noise, bad line calls and cheating during practice sessions; the use of physical relaxation techniques; stress management training; imagery or mental rehearsal; constantly reminding oneself of one's ability rather than inability; and satisfying psychological needs, such as carrying a mascot.

He does not suggest that the player with no basic ability will ever reach competition, let alone international level, by changing his mental approach. What he does say, with increasing conviction, is that those who are good can become even better if they learn how to link the physical with the mental. This may not be enough to see Scotland through against the powerful Danes, but it does look like being the start of a new era in Scottish badminton.

Iain Mackenzie

Book review

Companion for Sunday afternoons

By John Hennessy

Ski Sunday, as its title implies, is the book of the film, the television film with which the BBC has this winter provided a delicious sporting paradox: At a time when the country has been dislocated by almost unprecedented falls of snow and transformed into a winter wonderland for properly equipped skiers, the television producers have had to cope with races abandoned because of too little snow, because of too much snow, or because of the right amount of snow, either lost in a fog or disintegrating under persistent rain.

Somehow, though, they have been able to assemble an informative and attractive programme, just as John Samuel, sports editor of the Guardian, in his alter ego, has succeeded in assembling an informative and attractive book on the BBC's behalf.

He has recruited a formidable team, not only of journalists but also of racers, among them Ken Read, a Canadian as articulate as he is courageous; Divina Galica, a heroine of yesteryear in British colours, and Konrad Bartelski.

Samuel himself makes a number of telling contributions, as befits a man who is, arguably (and he would relish the argument) the leading exponent in the field in this country. Dare I suggest that his telling should extend to teaching the BBC reporters the facts of Alpine life?

They seem unaware of the fact that, although the world championships as such are held every four years, the Winter Olympics serve the same purpose. To us, the holder of the women's world championship giant slalom is not Maria Epple, nor Josef Walcher the holder of the men's downhill, as the BBC have recently misinformed us. True, they won their events in Garmisch in 1978, but the titles passed to Hanni Wenzel and Leonhard Stock at the Lake Placid Olympics of 1980.

The book, however, is free of solecisms and should prove a cosy companion on the Sunday afternoons ahead. It is published by the BBC at £4.50.

Fishing

Salmon leap but the rents stay low

By Conrad Voss Bark
Fishing Correspondent

It would be a foolish man who would make any forecasts as to what the salmon season is likely to be this spring but the odds are, to judge from the amount of snow on the hills, that it could be a lot better than last. Pessimists might well say it could hardly be worse, but let that pass.

One encouraging sign is that from the reports coming in, and in spite of double-figure inflation, rents of the best beats are being held remarkably low.

Strutt and Parker have the opening four weeks of the season to let on the Easter Elchies beat of the Spey, one of the best on the river, with two gillies provided, for four rods. The fishing in February costs £11.50 a day for each rod and in March £17.50, both figures including VAT.

Tenants stay at the Gordon Arms Hotel at Fochabers, which costs £140 for the week, including VAT. Easter Elchies can produce some very heavy springers when conditions are right. The Craigellachie Hotel also has good water on the Spey, which gave 263 fish last year to hotel guests.

It is interesting that good trout fishing on the Test costs considerably more nowadays than a good salmon beat in northern Scotland, though of course transport (£70 worth of petrol) and hotel costs tip the balance.

Buying good salmon and sea trout fishing is another matter. Savills of York say that even in these recessionay days the demand still exceeds the supply.

Little Black Hall at Bandiory on the Dee sold at £1,800 per fish for double bank fishing. Culter, an early spring beat on the Dee, made £1,700 a fish. The Carham beat on the Tweed, again double bank, went for the same figure.

A Sutherland spate river, the Dionard, made £300,000 plus for six and a half miles, including 4,000 acres of hill ground and a lodge, which Savills work out at approximately £500 per sea trout and £1,500 per salmon.

At the other end of the scale there is some very pleasant fly fishing for loch trout from Triroran House on the island of Mull, which is merely £1 or so a day, a bit more for the sea trout in the sea pools.

For students on grants there is still free sea trout fishing to be had if one walks the coast of Kintyre, a rewarding adventure for the young and strong who carry a rod and a few flies in their packs. Salmon, no, but sea trout taste as good, especially cooked over a driftwood fire on the beach.

No cross-country

Warsaw, Jan 13. — The Polish Athletic Association have decided not to stage this year's world cross-country championships, scheduled for March 21 in Warsaw, the Polish news agency PAP reported today. — Reuter.

John Woodcock's Letter from Australia

Rivalries in the market place

Sydney, Jan 13

When the Wallabies rugby union team returned to Australia today after their tour of the British Isles they faced a barrage of questions aimed at uncovering the division which had been reported to have existed between the Queenslanders in the party and those from New South Wales. Needless to say, their ranks were closed. In many ways, though, inter-state rivalries are as essential a part of life in Australia as those in England between the red rose and the white.

Whether this manifested itself during the Wallabies tour and undermined their play, I have no idea. What may be of some general interest in England is the battle that is forever being fought in Australia for the footballing market.

In Victoria the game of Australian Rules, a spectacular exercise in kicking and marking, dwarfs all else. It resembles Gaelic football more than any of the other codes, probably because of the Irish influence that was prevalent in the goldmining areas of Victoria in the middle of the last century.

The two high days of the Australian sporting calendar — unless a Test series against England or West Indies is reaching an exciting climax — are the last Saturday in September which is set aside for the Grand Final of the Victorian Football League played, like the FA cup final, before 100,000 people on the Melbourne cricket ground, and the first Tuesday in November when the Melbourne Cup is run.

In Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, as in Victoria, for every boy who plays Rugby Union twenty play Australian Rules. Of Rugby League, in these same four states, there is virtually none — no more than in Cornwall or Kent.

New South Wales is the chief stronghold of Rugby League and Queensland of Rugby Union. Just as in Melbourne the sports pages are taken over during the football season by Australian Rules. In Sydney the headlines are made by Rugby League and in Brisbane by Rugby Union.

Considering how little Rugby Union is played in the country, it seems remarkable that Australia can give the All Blacks a game, let alone beat them, and come as near as they did to carrying off the Grand Slam in Britain. All they needed, as I understand it, was someone to kick them some goals.

The game I have not mentioned, but whose spread is as inevitable as in most other countries of the world, is soccer, under the immigrant influence, which until recently has been mainly European; soccer, even in Australia, is now played, or played at, more extensively than any of the other types of football.

Parents, deterred by sports in which body contact plays a larger part, are coming round to favouring Association Football. In the cities, only a lack of grounds is preventing it from taking a more rapid hold. For fear of competition, Rules, League and Union clubs do nothing to encourage the opening of a soccer branch.

Despite that, it is catching on, especially in Melbourne, a city with a large Greek-speaking community. And Greeks love their football. When later today I take this message to the cable office, the chances of my getting a native Australian as a taxi driver will be something like four to one against. Yesterday I was taken to the Sydney cricket ground by a Lebanese and brought back by a Hungarian. From the airport the day before my driver was from Sumatra. One of the advantages of soccer is that it is a language they can all understand.

In Sydney at the moment are two officials of the Victorian Football League who have come here to make arrangements for South Melbourne, one of the 12 members of the VFL, to play their home matches in the coming season, beginning in March on the Sydney cricket ground.

It is a move that has met with strong resistance, not only from the older members of South Melbourne, but from the devotees of Rugby League and Rugby Union in Sydney. If it is a success the same thing may be tried on the Woolloongabba Ground where the Tests are played in Brisbane.

The purpose is threefold, to spread the gospel of Australian Rules, resist the advancing tide of soccer and improve South Melbourne's financial position. It is hoped that there may eventually be enough expatriate Victorians living in Sydney — and one day in Brisbane — to start clubs of their own. As for the members of South Melbourne they will be able to watch their "home" matches, to be played on Sundays, on television.

Among the players of team games, the best paid in Australia are the top cricketers, who, while they keep their place in the Test side, may earn £50,000 a year, and probably more. From the testimonial which he is now having, Dennis Lillee is expected to collect £250,000.

Australian Rules footballers — a dozen or so of them in Melbourne — come next with around £30,000, and they mostly have other jobs as well. Rugby League would follow them, much of the revenue here coming from the phenomenal popularity of poker machines.

Of the Wallabies who landed in Sydney this morning, some will soon be induced to switch to Rugby League, a denuding of the ranks which happens annually, and makes Australia's success in the rugby union world all the more commendable.



An Antipodean version of Gaelic football, Australian Rules, is a spectacular and often violent game. This vociferous player makes the use of his lanky opponent's shoulder to reach for the ball.

Law Report January 14 1982 Court of Appeal

Rules in Act supersede bill of lading

The Morviken

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Ackner

[Judgment delivered January 13]

In all courts of the United Kingdom, the Hague-Visby Rules had coercive force of law by section 1(2) of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 and had supremacy over every other provision of the bill of lading.

Section 1 of the 1971 Act provides: "(2) The provisions of the rules, as set out in the schedule to this Act, shall have the force of law."

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by plaintiffs, the owners of cargo lately laden on board the ship Morviken, against Mr Justice Sheen's order of June 26, 1980 ([1981] 2 Lloyd's Rep 61) that all further proceedings in their Admiralty action against the owners of the ship Hollandia be stayed.

The cargo owners claimed damages for breach of contract and for negligence in and about the loading, handling, custody, care and discharge of the plaintiffs' cargo and its carriage on board the Morviken in 1978.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Article X of the rules in the schedule of the 1971 Act provides: "The provisions of these rules shall apply to every bill of lading relating to the carriage of goods between ports in different states if: (a) the bill of lading is issued in a contracting state, or (b) the carriage is from a port in a contracting state ... whatever may be the nationality of the ship, the carrier, the shipper, the consignee, or any other interested person".

Mr John Hobhouse, QC and Mr Michael Dean, QC for the plaintiff cargo owners; Mr Johan Steyn, QC and Mr Angus Glennie for the defendant shipowners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in March 1978 an English company shipped at Leith in Scotland a big machine for use in road work. It was for carriage to Bonaire in the Dutch West Indies.

It was loaded on a Dutch vessel for carriage to Amsterdam where it was transhipped to a Norwegian ship, the Morviken, for carriage to Bonaire, where on being discharged it was dropped on to the quay and damaged to an amount put at about £22,000. Following the arrest of the shipowners' vessel, the Hollandia, in a United Kingdom port, the cargo owners sued the shipowners for damages. The Hollandia was released and the action by the cargo owners against the shipowners proceeded.

There was a clause in the bill of lading which said that it was governed by Dutch law and that any action was to brought in the courts of Amsterdam. The courts here applied the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 under which the limit of liability for the machine was £11,491.

The courts of Amsterdam applied the old Hague Rules under which the limit of the liability for the machine was about £250. So if the action were stayed, it would not be worth while for the cargo owners to sue in the Amsterdam courts.

The judge ordered a stay saying that the cargo owners were bound by the clause in the bill of lading and could not sue here. The carriers said that under English law that clause was null and void.

If the action had arisen before the 1971 Act came into force, English courts would have given effect to the clause in the bill of lading. But the case arose under the 1971 Act.

In the interests of international trade it was very desirable that all international carriage of goods should be subject to the same terms and conditions. The Hague Rules which were implemented by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1924 tried to get uniformity.

But those rules were found to be defective and in 1968 they were amended by a protocol called the Hague-Visby Rules. They were implemented in England by the 1971 Act.

But the Hague-Visby Rules had not yet been implemented in Holland.

The 1971 Act made far-reaching reforms. By section 1 (2) the rules set out in the schedule had the force of law. That meant that in all courts of the United Kingdom, the provisions of the rules were to be given the coercive force of law and were to be given supremacy over every other provision of the bill of lading.

There was to be no contracting-out of the rules. Notwithstanding any clause in the bill of lading to the contrary, the provision of the rules were to be paramount.

There was a parallel in European Community law. Whenever there was a conflict or inconsistency between the law in any article of the EEC Treaty, and the internal law of the member state, the law of the Community prevailed: see *Shields v E. Coomes (Holdings) Ltd* ([1978] 1 WLR 1408, 1414).

Article X of the rules in the 1971 Act gave far wider jurisdiction to the United Kingdom courts than did the 1924 Act. The article with the concluding words "whatever may be the nationality of the ship, the carrier ..." showed that the provisions of the rules were to apply whatever be the proper law of the contract.

Article III, rule 8 of the rules, which had been in the old Hague Rules, said that "any clause ... lessening ... liability otherwise than as provided in these rules, shall be null and void and of no effect". So in so far as clause 2 of the bill of lading which incorporated the Dutch law and the old Hague Rules and limited the liability of the carrier to the small amount in the old Hague Rules was also null and void.

The importance of maintaining freedom of contract had been urged. But there was a higher public policy to be considered — the public policy which demanded that in international trade all goods carried by sea should be subject to uniform rules governing the rights and liabilities, and the limitation of liability, of the parties. They should not vary according to the particular country or place where the dispute was tried.

Clause 2 of the bill of lading was null and void in proceedings in the United Kingdom courts. The action should not be stayed but proceed with the limit of liability prescribed by the Hague-Visby Rules.

The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, agreeing, said that the uniform application of the Hague-Visby Rules adopted by the 1971 Act was designed to provide a commercially equitable basis for determining the rights and liabilities of parties to mercantile transactions involving carriage of goods by sea. Contracting out, either direct or indirect, was inhibited by the objectives as well as by the terms of the Act and the protocol.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, also agreeing, said that textbook writers differed as to whether the carrier could contract out of the rules scheduled to the 1971 Act by selecting some other law as the proper law of the contract. His Lordship concluded that since in the present case the bill of lading clearly fell within categories (a) and (b) of Article X the carrier was not entitled to contract out of the rules by selecting a law which did not administer those rules.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Middleton Lewis Lawrence Graham.

Mode of addressing judges in court

Practice Direction

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on January 12 handed down a practice direction which he had given at the request of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor. The practice direction, which concerned the mode of addressing circuit judges, recorders, deputy circuit judges and assistant recorders and the titles to be used on cause lists, forms and orders from January 1, stated:

1 The following judges, when sitting in court, should be addressed as "My Lord" or "My Lady", as the case may be, whatever their personal status: (a) any circuit judge sitting as a judge of the High Court under section 9(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981; (b) any judge sitting at the Central Criminal Court; (c) any circuit judge who holds the office of honorary Recorder of Liverpool or honorary Recorder of Manchester.

2 Subject to paragraph 1, circuit judges, recorders, deputy circuit judges and assistant recorders should be addressed as "Your Honour" when sitting in court.

3 In cause lists, forms and orders members of the judiciary should be described of follows: (a) circuit judges, as "His (or Her) Honour Judge A" (when the judge is sitting as a judge of the High Court under section 9(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981, the words "sitting as a judge of the High Court" should be added); (b) recorders, as "Mr (or Mrs) Recorder B". This style is appropriate irrespective of any honour or title which the recorder might possess, but if in any case it is desired to include an honour or title, the alternative description "Sir CD, Recorder" or "the Lord D, Recorder" may be used; (c) deputy circuit judges, as "His (or Her) Honour EF, sitting as a deputy circuit judge"; (d) assistant recorders, as "Mr (or Mrs, Miss or other title) GH, sitting as an assistant recorder".

4 *Practice Direction (Judges: Modes of Address)* ([1977] 1WLR 1435) is hereby revoked.

Off-premises reason for refusing licences valid

Lidster and Another v Owen

Justices could lawfully refuse to renew a dancing singing and music licence not because of any misconduct in the management of the establishment but because of the behaviour of its customers when they had left the premises, Mr Justice Hodgson held in the Queen's Bench Division on January 11.

HIS LORDSHIP said that it had been contended that to justify the refusal of renewal of a licence it had to be established that there had been something wrong with the way in which the premises were managed and controlled. However, the concern of the chief superintendent of police, in objecting before the Bournemouth licensing justices to the renewal of the public dancing singing and music licences of four discotheques, was not that they were run in such a way as to cause a breach of the peace but that, however well run, the effect of extending the normal drinking hour of 11 pm in public houses to 1 am in the discotheques was to affect some of the discotheque customers in such a way that they behaved in an atrocious way after they had left the premises.

In such circumstances, justices could within their discretion, refuse to renew a licence. In *Sharp v Wakefield* ([1891] AC 173) there had been no suggestion that there had been anything wrong with the way in which the premises had been run, but the House of Lords had no difficulty in deciding that it was within the administrative discretion of the justices to refuse renewal. The decision in that case that justices could refuse to renew a licence on such grounds as the remoteness from police supervision and the character and necessities of the locality and neighbourhood in which the premises were situated was conclusive, and there had been abundant evidence as to the effect on the character of the locality of the discotheques in the present case to justify the decision to refuse to renew the licences.

also on page 20

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Robinson College intends to appoint a Senior Bursar to take office as soon as possible. The stipend will be at Professional level (at present £18,270 per year). The duties are financial and administrative. The appointment is full-time, but a person wishing to pursue academic work within the University might be considered for a part-time appointment at a stipend to be negotiated. Further particulars can be obtained from the Warden, Robinson College, Cambridge, CB3 9AN, to whom applications should be sent by 1st March, 1982.

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● Langham Word Processing Centre: Day, evening and Saturday courses, from introductory to advanced begin every week.
(Courses begin January and September, 1982)
Contact: The Principal, Langham College, 18 Dunraven Street, London W1. Tel: 01-629 2904.

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Diploma, certificate and refresher courses begin in January. Professional and personal tuition.
For prospectus, contact Miss Wilson, telephone: 373 5321.

Openings in the new NHS

With more than 800,000 employees, the National Health Service is the largest employer in Europe and spends over £13,300m a year. Since it was set up some 30 years ago it has grown enormously in the numbers of staff it employs, the money it spends and in the service it offers.

Much of this growth came about when the NHS was reorganized in 1974. A three-tier management system - comprising district health authorities, Area Health authorities and regional health authorities was introduced and it has been the subject of harsh criticism.

Now, just eight years later, another major reorganization is about to take place. It aims to slim down the bureaucracy by removing the area health authorities, of which there are 98 in England and Wales. Administrative jobs will certainly go, although the Government is not prepared to commit itself to a figure, but once the initial upheaval and uncertainty is over there will, in theory, be good career opportunities for skilled administrators. The aim is to put administrative talent back into unit management where it will be directly responsible for large numbers of staff and sums of money.

Direct entrants into the NHS, usually graduates or school-leavers, go on to the 27-month national administrative training scheme. The main qualifications include a degree, two GCEs at A-level or being over 21 with at least one year's service in the NHS or a related job.

During the first 15 months trainees receive a combination of courses and work experience in different areas of the NHS. Then they are put into selected jobs in general administration for about a year and towards the end of this period they are expected to apply for jobs in the general administrative job grade or above. Career progression in the NHS is by competition rather than by direction.

The usual path is from the initial training period into a junior management post, such as assistant hospital administrator or assistant personnel officer, and then into middle management, perhaps as hospital administrator or planning officer. The senior management level includes the posts of regional personnel officer, assistant regional administrator or management services officer. Top management posts, which carry a salary of up to £21,000 a year, are those of regional or district administrator.

The other main methods of entry into the NHS are from other parts of the public sector or from industry into specialist areas such as personnel, purchasing, laundry or catering management.

The main professional qualification for health service administrators, and the one which trainees normally take as part of the national administrative training scheme, is that offered by the Institute of Health Service Administrators. This qualification is open to entrants with "a satisfactory standard of education", as proof of which the IHSA will accept qualifications such as five GCE passes including one in English and mathematics and two passes at A-level.

Recent developments in information technology have caused increasing concern about the storage and retrieval of confidential information. The Association of Health Care Information and Medical Records Officers runs three examinations for its members leading to a certificate, ordinary diploma and higher diploma. Certificate candidates normally have at least one year's relevant job experience and two GCEs at O-level.

The NHS also takes trainee accountants who then go on to study for the professional examinations of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. The scheme is open to graduates and school leavers with A-level GCEs.

Once the trainee gets the CIPFA qualification, he or she can then go on to study for further qualifications such as Master's degrees at the Universities of Birmingham, Brunel, Durham, Leeds, Manchester and Warwick or at the Administrative Staff College at Henley or the London Business School.

Useful addresses

National Staff Committee for Administrative and Clerical Staff, Hannibal House, SE1 6TE.

Scottish Health Service, Common Services Agency, Management Education and Training Division, Crewe Road South, Edinburgh EH4 2LP.

Northern Ireland Staff Council for the Health and Social Services, The Beeches, 23 Hampton Park, Belfast BT7 3JN.

The Institute of Health Service Administrators, 75 Portland Place, W1N 4AN.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 1 Buckingham Place, SW1E 6HS.

Sandra Hempel

Last week's article, on administrative careers in local government, was also by Sandra Hempel.

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which will become vacant from 1st January, 1983, upon the retirement of the present Headmistress.
There are 474 girls in the Upper School, including a Sixth Form of 113, and over 200 in the Lower School. The Head has responsibility for both Upper and Lower schools. Salary: Burnham Group 9.
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Further particulars of the post can be obtained from The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN. Closing date for applications: Friday 5th February 1982.



THE MIDLAND BANK CHAIR OF MONEY AND BANKING
Applications are invited for this appointment which will be tenable in the Department of Economics at this University on the retirement of Professor J. H. B. Tew at the end of the present session. Salary will be within the Professorial Range.
Further details and forms of application, returnable not later than 31st January 1982, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No. 796.

Christ's Hospital Horsham
HEAD OF CLASSICS
[illegible]

University of Exeter — DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY — **SSRC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS**
[illegible]

University of Nottingham — CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN LABORATORIES — **POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH OFFICER**
Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer funded by the Cancer Research Campaign. [illegible]

Monash University Melbourne, Australia — COMPUTER CENTRE — **DEPUTY DIRECTOR**
Applications are invited for the position of Deputy Director of the University's Computer Centre which provides computing services, maintains computer equipment, teaches, conducts research, provides a consulting service and has [illegible]

HANDCROSS PARK SCHOOL
[illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA
[illegible]

St John's College OXFORD — **COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**
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COURSES
[illegible]

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$A43,904 per annum
(Ref No. 81/2180)
PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN ELECTRONICS/COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
$A37,071 per annum
(Ref No. 81/2181)
The College Council invites applications from men and women in possession of high level academic qualifications and professional standing for two senior academic posts in the School of Applied Science.
The first of these posts, that of HEAD OF SCHOOL, will become vacant in July 1982 on the retirement of Mr C. L. Wallington. The Council intends to identify his successor without delay so that the appointee may be in post as soon after Mr Wallington's retirement as possible and not later than November 1982. The Head of School is expected to provide academic leadership in the School and is responsible to the College Council through the Principal for its efficient management.
The School of Applied Science enrolled its first students in 1970 and now has 650 full-time and part-time students, 55 academic staff and 51 technical and clerical staff. It offers a range of Degree courses at bachelor and master level and Diploma courses at undergraduate and graduate level in the fields of Cartography and Surveying, Electronics, Land Science, Materials Conservation, Medical Technology, Natural Resources, Ecology, Human Biology, [illegible]
Assistance with housing will be provided for a person moving to Canberra to take up appointment and provision will be made for superannuation and leave. Fares for the appointee and dependants and assistance with removal costs will be paid.
General information may be obtained from the Registrar, Dr R L Jory, or, in cases where detailed specific information is required, from the Acting Principal, Dr J R Dunstone, in the College.
Applications, stating clearly the position applied for, and including the names and addresses of three referees, are required not later than 15 February 1982 and should be forwarded to the Registrar, Canberra College of Advanced Education, PO Box 1, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia. The College reserves the right to fill the positions by invitation.
A copy of the application should be forwarded to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

LORD WANDSWORTH COLLEGE
Long Sutton, Hampshire
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Applications are invited for the Headship which falls vacant in August 1982 through the resignation of the present Headmaster, Mr. C. A. N. Henderson, M.A.
The College is an independent boarding school for boys situated in the country. The present Headmaster is a member of the Headmasters' Conference.
For further details please write to:
The Clerk to the Governors,
Lord Wandsworth College,
Long Sutton, Hampshire RG25 1TB.
Applications close on 8th February 1982.

The Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship in British Art
Under the auspices of the Yale Centre for British Art a non-American citizen, normally under 30, holding a degree or in exceptional circumstances equivalent qualifications, with special interest in British art history, will be selected for one year's residence in America. The grant includes a living stipend ($6,000), round trip air fares from London, and a travel grant. Enquiries and application should be sent to the Director of Studies, Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, 20 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1. Applications, which must arrive by Monday, 22nd February, 1982, should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, preferably recent instructors.

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Flinders University of South Australia — SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES — **LECTURER IN BIOLOGY (PLANT SCIENCES)**
[illegible]

University of Nottingham — DEPT. OF SURGERY, QUEENS MEDICAL CENTRE / CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN LABORATORIES — **POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH OFFICER**
[illegible]

University of Hull — DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY — **SSRC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1982**
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

ENTERPRISE HOMES (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
BRADLEY HOMES (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
A PETITION having been presented to the Court of Session on 27th November, 1981 by Myer Wexelstein, Chartered Accountant, of 27 Walker Street, Edinburgh as Receiver of both Enterprise Homes (Scotland) Limited and Bradley Homes (Scotland) Limited, both [illegible]

[illegible]

EXPORT & IMPORT

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

ESSEX COUNTY BILLS
£10m Bills issued on 12th January 1982, due on 13th April 1982, at an average rate of 14.5937%. Applications totalled £71m. There are now £40m Essex County Bills outstanding.

RENFREW DISTRICT COUNCIL
[illegible]

CITY OF SHEFFIELD BILLS
[illegible]

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University College Cardiff
CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY
[illegible]

University of Bristol
CHAIR IN DENTISTRY
[illegible]

FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE CHAIR OF MORAL AND SOCIAL THEOLOGY
TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
[illegible]

University of London
JOINT CHAIR OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY
[illegible]

St Godric's College
REQUIRE
APPOINTMENTS SECRETARY
[illegible]
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
[illegible]

ARE YOU PLANNING A VACATION PROJECT?
[illegible]

BRITISH AIRWAYS
[illegible]

THE AMERICAN CHILD— IS HE A MONSTER?
[illegible]

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London
CHAIR OF BUSINESS HISTORY
[illegible]

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Senior Editor of Historical Documents

This is a part-time post in the Historical Section of the Library and Records Department, involving work on the publication of a collection of post-war documents on British policy overseas. The collection will initially comprise two series covering the periods 1945-1950 and 1950-1955 respectively: the preparation of both series is being undertaken simultaneously.

The successful candidate will be expected to work 18 hours per week. Candidates should normally have a degree in History with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification and be aged at least 35. They will be expected to have a close interest in and sound knowledge of British foreign policy, a capacity for objectivity, a critical approach, and the ability to synthesize large quantities of documents and write clear and concise English. An established academic reputation and evidence of any published work advantageous.

SALARY: £6,225-£8,045 Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 February, 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/5695.

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Chairmen

SEVERN-TRENT, NORTHUMBRIAN & WESSEX WATER AUTHORITIES

The Secretary of State for the Environment will be appointing Chairmen for these Water Authorities to take over from the existing Chairmen when their terms of office expire in September 1982. Annual expenditure in Severn-Trent is around £400m and in each of the other two exceeds £100m.

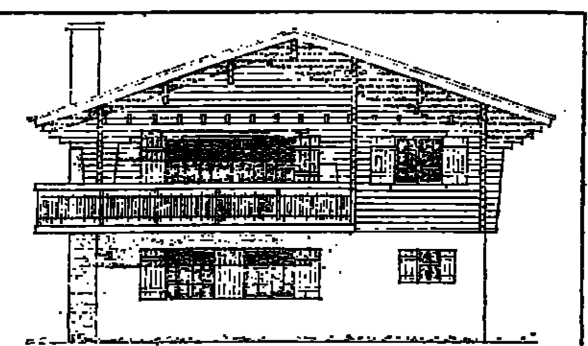
• OVERALL POLICY AND STRATEGY are laid down by the members of the Authority headed by the Chairman, one of whose principal tasks is to ensure that the essential services provided to the community are cost-effective and seen to be so. Under the direction of the Authority, day-to-day management is in the hands of a full-time Chief Executive and his team.

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• THE APPOINTMENTS will be for 3 to 5 years. The salary for the Severn-Trent Chairmanship is £24,980 and for the other two posts £13,679, which reflects their part-time nature and relative dimensions. Preferred age—45-55.

Those men or women who wish to be considered are invited to write in complete confidence to D.A.O. Davies as adviser to the Department of the Environment.

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— speaking on subjects relating to the organization's activities.

Candidates should have at least a first degree in law, preferably obtained in a country whose laws derive from the British system. They should have an excellent command of English and a good knowledge of French and be able to draft documents in one at least of these languages.

A knowledge of other languages (German and Spanish in particular) would be an advantage.

Gross minimum salary 92,000 francs a year, subject to French income tax and social security contributions.

A competitive examination will be held at the organization's headquarters on Thursday, 18th and Friday 19th February, 1982. Applications, with detailed C.V. and photograph and stating salary required, should be sent before Friday the 5th February under reference 3245 to **INTER P.A., BP 508, 75066 Paris cédex 02 who will forward.**

ACCOUNTS SPECIALIST

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You must also be under thirty and meet the physical requirements.

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Final closing date for applications is 29th January 1982.

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT. Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name______ Age______
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Applications are invited from officers holding the substantive rank of at least Deputy Chief Constable or Deputy Assistant Commissioner for the post of Chief Constable of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, which will become vacant on 1st May, 1982.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk, Devon and Cornwall Police Authority, County Hall, Exeter, telephone Exeter 77977.

Completed applications must be returned by 2nd February, 1982.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-CLASS SHOP MANAGER

The Leeds Castle Foundation intends to develop its gift shop this year, by greatly expanding the range of merchandise for sale to the Castle's upwards of 300,000 visitors during the summer opening season. This will be in preparation for the opening next year of a much larger shop near the entrance to the park, which will be open not only to the Castle's visitors during the summer season, but also, to the general public throughout the whole year.

An experienced and very enterprising Manager is needed to take charge, preferably as from February 1st, including the promotion and planning for next year's big new operation.

Applicants must be experienced in merchandising, display, buying procedures, stock control, management systems and the control and training of staff. Foreign languages an advantage. Excellent salary and a marvellous opportunity for the right person.

Please write giving full personal and experience details to:

Mr. M. J. Millington-Buck. General Manager, Leeds Castle Foundation, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 1PL.

Open to male and female.

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SEE RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON P XVI IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIAL REPORT

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Action on Smoking and Health

ASH, the campaign fighting Britain's largest preventable cause of death and disease, is looking for a Projects Officer. The successful candidate will be a careful and thorough worker who will also have flexibility and an ability to work with others. A background in campaigning or research might be useful. For details and an application form write or telephone:

ASH
27/35 Mortimer St.,
London W1,
637 9843

Chief Nursing Officer

London

The Department of Health and Social Security is seeking a successor to Dame Phyllis Friend, DBE, who will be retiring from the public service at the end of September. As Chief Nursing Officer she is responsible for advising the Secretary of State on all matters relating to nursing, midwifery and health visiting, and contributes to the formulation and implementation of national policies. The work of the Nursing Division, comprising some 50 senior nursing professionals and their support staff, covers all aspects of hospital and primary health care services, capital and service planning, and matters relating to nursing personnel, nurse education and research.

The Chief Nursing Officer is expected to monitor the scale and provision of nursing services in this country and to be aware of trends in nursing both at home and overseas. Close relationships are maintained with statutory professional and staff organisations. There will be some travel at home and abroad.

Candidates (men or women) must be registered nurses, preferably aged under 55, and must have shown outstanding ability in a top-level nursing position. Excellent personal, communication and leadership skills will be looked for. Experience of serving on national committees would be advantageous.

The salary for this Civil Service Under Secretary-graded post is £23,000+.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 12 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote re: G/5682/4.

Department of Health and Social Security

DIRECTOR/MANAGER

STUDENT EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL CLUB

BUNAC, the British Universities North America Club, is a non-profit club which runs educational exchange work programmes between Britain and North America. We are seeking a person to train to take over the UK office.

Some management experience is essential, and experience in financial planning, travel administration, public speaking, publicity, printing, student affairs, North America, public relations etc. would be an advantage.

The successful applicant will probably be a graduate in his/her late 20s. Salary will begin at around £8,000 a year, linked to the Burnham scale, plus BUPA and pension. A car will be provided on full appointment. This is no 9-5 job, and the applicant must be prepared to work unsocial hours when necessary, including evenings and weekends, and to "muck in".

Apply with a full c.v. to: General Secretary, BUNAC, 58 Berners St, London W1P 3AE. Mark your envelope "Confidential, BUNAC Vacancy". As this is a re-advertisement, previous applicants need not re-apply.

TRAINEE MANAGERS/ESSES

Average earnings in excess of £9,000 p.a. Ring Aydin on 01-404 4170 or 01-405 1808.

RESTAURANT MANAGER/ESS required by ARNOLFINI ARTS COMPLEX to continue and develop imaginative and successful operation. Enthusiasm for interesting and good value food. Proven working experience of restaurant management including costings and stock control essential. Full details from Ann Godfrey, Administrator, ARNOLFINI, 16 Narrow Quay, Bristol 1.

FUND RAISER, £9,000.—Management organization concerned with dynamics of creating and developing common-ownership enterprises seeks Fund Raiser with several years experience, ideally in non-charity organizations. This is an ideal opportunity to undertake a worthwhile and challenging task. Tel: 870 2165.

CURATOR GRADE G—ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM PORTSMOUTH

Duties include assisting the Head of Display in research for and preparation of all major exhibitions, planning and implementing temporary exhibitions and altering existing major exhibitions, assisting in the rationalisation of storage for artifacts including recording their accession and movements and dealing with non-specialist requests for information of a naval nature.

Qualifications
GCE 'O' level of Scottish Certificate passes (A, B or C awards) in English and at least 3 other subjects. Candidates considered with other qualifications or experience of special value. A knowledge of naval history and of Kalamazoo and computer based cataloguing systems would be an advantage.

Salary
Junior Scale £2,707 at age 16 to £3,925 at age 20.
Main Scale £4,121 to £5,140.

Hours
42 per week.

Further details and application forms ring 01-430 6520 or write to:
Ministry of Defence, Room 340, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, WC1X 8RY.
Closing date for applications, 28th February, 1982.

PART TIME ACCOUNTANT

For Commodity Traders in Oxford Circus. Salary £35 for one days work per week. Permanent position. Flexible hours. Person must be qualified or have long experience.

Please telephone 734 5702

GENERAL DENTAL COUNCIL

The council wishes to appoint an officer for discipline and ethics who will be principally responsible for administering the council's disciplinary jurisdiction over the conduct of registered dentists.

Applicants aged 25-45 should have a degree or equivalent and fluency in orial and written English. Legal training or experience in committee secretaryship would be useful. Salary will be on a scale between £7,793 and £10,271 according to age and experience.

Full details and an application form may be obtained from:

Miss Rambridge
General Dental Council
37 Wimpole Street
London W1M 8DQ
Telephone: 01-486 2171

ITN

ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CHANNEL 4)

Independent Television News is to provide Channel 4 with a mid-evening news and news analysis programme each weekday. This will be the first hour-long news programme seen on British television and aims to provide a new and distinctive service of news background, explanation and analysis, together with a broadening of the subject areas of news coverage.

Applications are invited for the post of Associate Editor (Channel 4) who will be responsible to the Editor of ITN for the successful development and operation of the programme. The Associate Editor will be part of the Senior Management of ITN and the role will require a combination of journalistic, television and management skills of a high order and will be remunerated accordingly.

Applications, including a full curriculum vitae, should be made to David Nicholas, Editor and Chief Executive, ITN, ITN House, 48 Wells Street, London W1P 4DE.



SUB-EDITOR

There is a vacancy for a sub-editor on The Times Educational Supplement. Good journalist experience essential. The work includes general subbing, layout and production. An interest in education an advantage.

Write to Stuart Maclure, Editor, The Times Educational Supplement, P.O. Box No. 7, The Times Building, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

The Times Classified Advertising Ring 01-837 3311

TWO girls wanted to help married couple run top quality passenger carrying barge on Southern French canals. April-November. Sent s.a.e. for details.—Grenville, Hembant, Crickhowell, Powys, Wales.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE dealers require an intelligent and responsible assistant, preferably with some knowledge and retail experience. Suit semi-retired person.—Apply John Kell Ltd, 194 Brompton Rd, London SW3. Tel. 583 6454.

CAMBRIDGE symphony orchestra need Administrator, Secretary.—See La Creme.

POLITICS? Our client requires a political research assistant, relevant degree or experience preferred.—Ring International Secretaries, 491 7108 (Agency).

Recruitment opportunities is featured every THURSDAY
for details please ring 01-278 9161

PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . BELOVED, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—I St. John 3:2.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On 10th November, 1981, to Angela (née Mould) and Simon—a son (Daniel Alexander Louis), a brother for Rachel.

BURKE.—On 10th January, in Johannesburg to Eleanor (née Beith) and Rodney—a daughter (Miranda).

BUTTERWORTH.—On January 4 to Joanne, wife of John, a long awaited son — (Michael John Antony) a brother for Lucie and Louise. Deo Gratia.

HILL.—On January 10th at St. Thomas' Hospital to Hillary and Christopher, a son (Adrian Hugh).

HORSFIELD.—On 9th January to Francesca (née Williams) and Gordon, a son (Joshua Michael John), a brother for Victoria.

HUNTER.—On January 12th at 27 Welbeck St. to Anya (née Ammermour) and Laurie — a son (Christopher Teymour).

KIRK.—On 10th January at John Radcliffe, Oxford to John and Marie-Christine, a son (Alexandre).

KNOX THEODOULOU.—On January 8 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Elizabeth and Raymond—a son.

LENNOX.—On 11th January, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Jenny (nee Ackroyd) and Malcolm—a daughter (Sophie Louise).

LISTER.—On January 10th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Julia (nee Wheaten) and Clifford—a son (Alexander James).

McELHINEY.—On January 10th to Annie (nee Turner) and David — a daughter (Sarah Louise).

MURDOCH.—On January 10, to Sally (nee Cummings) and Gordon—a son (Alexander Stuart), a brother for Thomas.

NEWMAN. — To Victoria (née Barrows) and Roger—a daughter At Queen Charlotte's Hospital on January the 11th.

ORWIN.—On 11th January in Crawley to Pamela (nee Heath) and Peter, a son (Alexander Francis), a brother for Emily.

SCOTT.—On January 12 at Pembury to Georgina (nee Rowland) and John—a daughter (Charlotte Elizabeth) sister to Victoria.

TIBBITS.—On 11th January to Fiona and Charles—a second son (Henry).

MARRIAGES

RUBY WEDDING

LOWE : BERESFORD-PEIRSE.—On 14th January, 1942, Peter to Anne, at St. Michael's, Alnwick. Present address Tamerton, Upton Lovell, Warminster.

DEATHS

FUNERALS

CAROE.—The funeral of Gwendolen Mary Caroe will be at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, E.C.1, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th January. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 83 Westbourne Grove, W.2, or brought to the service.

MacDONALD.—Due to travelling conditions the cremation previously arranged for Yvonne MacDonald at Perth, on Thursday, January 14th, will now take place at 11 a.m., Saturday, January 16th.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BERENS.—A Memorial Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Cecil Berens will be held at 12.00 noon on Wednesday, 20th January, 1982, at St. Michael's, Cornhill.

MAY.—A service in memory of Gwenyth Mary May will be held at All Saints Church, Sanderstead, Surrey, on Friday, 5th February at noon.

PATERSON.—The Memorial Service for James A. Paterson will be held at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London W1, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1982, at 11.30 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

LANGLANDS, GEORGE. — Died January 14, 1977. So beloved and so sadly missed.—Luz.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista. See For Sale.

CARPETS. 48 hr. fitting service. See Resista in For Sale.

WOMEN DRIVERS Special Lloyd's insurance. Northways 883 1210.

WANTED.—Superior Algarve villa 2/3 weeks Easter, exchange, similar N. Wales flat, any time. 063 087 3277.

2 GIRLS to crew barge, S. France. —See General Vacs.

NIKON TO NIGERIA ? Fine photographic equipment speeded, duty-free anywhere in the world. See Mr Wagner, Dixons, 64, New Bond Street, W.1. Call in or ring 01-629 1711.

ACCOUNTS SPECIALIST needed for dynamic US Management Consultants.—See Rec Opps.

AMERICAN Financial Magazine requires Advertising Sales person.—See Recruitment Opportunities.

MOLLY, DONALD GROSVENOR, an old friend from Hong Kong wishes to know where you are. 01-794 8697.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference ...

SPORT AND RECREATION

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SEASONAL SALES

TAMESA FABRICS SALE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WORLD LEADERS WE'RE IN CANCER RESEARCH

HEART DISEASE

Corbet Woodall

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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AUSTRALIA/NZ

REHO TRAVEL

UP, UP AND AWAY

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HUGE FLIGHT DISCOUNTS !

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FOR SALE

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SITUATIONS WANTED

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI SNOWBALL QUITE SIMPLY OFFERS THE BEST DEALS AVAILABLE!

Our self-catering holidays start at £59.95 per week. Our catered holidays at £85 per week. All accommodation is at 1600m or higher and right on the slopes. Choose from four top French resorts, jet or coach travel. Simply done to give you the best holiday ever.

"Outstanding value" — The Times.

SKI SNOWBALL 280 FULHAM ROAD LONDON SW10. Tel. 01-352 1191 (24 hrs). ATOL 1502.

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

KENSINGTON. Tucked away in a cobbled mews close to Kensington High Street and Holland Road is our client's attractive home comprising through reception room, two bedrooms, further bedroom/study, fully equipped kitchen and bathroom. There are the added advantages of both an integral garage plus a colourful roof garden filled with shrubs and plants. It is available from the end of January at a weekly rental of £200.

3a Wimpole St., W1 01-637 7026

SOUTH KENSINGTON

Luxury apartment available in Onslow Square. Attractive walled and floodlit garden. Colour TV video. 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, 2 receptions, fully fitted kitchen, utility room, porterage, *centrally situated, easy* reach transport. £285 p.w. Co. let preferred. Minimum 6 months.

Tel : 675 0110

SENIOR GERMAN DOCTOR

with wife and baby needs (6 months only) two bedroom furnished flat, with easy access to West End. Must be clean and in good condition. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTELLIGENT STRIKING FEMALE

At present "cabined, cribbed, confined" (and unrewarded) in education, seeks opportunity to use her exceptional administrative / organisational skills and unusual personal qualities.

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ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER.—Available part-time. 404 0055

MATURE, WELL EDUCATED MAN. Services and long commercial *background, healthy, versatile,* wants stimulating responsible work, full or part time, Box No. 1434 G, The Times.

CAR HIRE

FARRARI, £80. Renault 5 Turbo £70, Audi Quattro £75, De Lorean £150, Top-Rent, 403 9461 6769.

NON-SECRETARIAL

PUBLISHING. If you like selling, why not join our small Fleet Street House and sell advertising space in 3 interesting monthlies? Will suit person with A levels who wants more responsibility and not a little excitement! Quick promotion for the right person. Write to Miss Rogers, 107 Fleet Street, EC4.

BUYING Assistant required. — See Creme de la Creme.

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COMPANY COMMERCIAL PARTNER'S PA/SEC £7,000-£7,300

PUBLISHING ADMIN AUDIO ASSISTANT

SECRETARY c. £6,500

AUDIO SEC./P.A. S.W.1

SECRETARIAL

University College London

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

SECRETARIES

a) Professor of Clinical Pharmacology (Shorthand). Work includes organising clinics, supervising patients. Nursing training useful. Age over 25. Salary on scale to £7,453 inclusive of London Weighting.

b) Head of Human Metabolism. (Shorthand). Good secretarial skills essential. Salary on scale to £6,504 inclusive of London Weighting.

c) Head of Morbid Anatomy. Part-time audio typist (3 days per week). Age over 21. Salary on scale to £3,005 inclusive of London Weighting.

d) Faculty Office. (Shorthand) Work concerned with training of medical students. Salary on scale to £5,695 inclusive of London Weighting.

Work is responsible and varied. Ability to work with minimal supervision, deal with people and be well organised. Knowledge of medical terminology an advantage.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM ELISABETH RIDLEY, PERSONNEL OFFICER, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, GOWER STREET, WC1E 6BT, Tel: 01-387 7050, Ext: 209.

GO-AHEAD SECRETARY PICCADILLY CIRCUS

Tel: 01-434 2042

SECRETARY

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TELEPHONIST/TYPIST/RECEPTIONIST

COUNTRY PROPERTY

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

PROPERTY WANTED

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Classified Advertising 01-837 3311

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Today's subjects are Living in a Developing Country, It's Your Choice, It's Maths, Science Workshop, Scene, Near and Far. Search (Down the River Taff) and On the Rocks. There's an interval at 12.20. At 12.30, News After Noon: with Moira Stuart and Jeremy Thompson; 12.57 Financial report and news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Music and chat. And it goes out "live"; 1.45 King Rollo: for the very young; 1.50 Stop — Go! The testing of a new car; 2.00 You and Me: another one for the very young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time and Television Club (A School in Time: Schooldilz); 3.55 Play School. (see BBC 2, 11.00am)

4.20 Laurel and Hardy; cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Rodney Bewes reads part four of Ursula Moray William's Jeffy, the Burglar's Cat.

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 2 of the Mark Twain story.

5.05 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: The story of Jane Austen and her secret. The presenter is Sarah Greene.

5.40 News: with Linda Alexander; 6.00 Regional news magazines. And at 6.25, Nationwide.

7.00 Tomorrow's World; Tonight's edition features: the first floating fish farm; an expensive piece of hi-fi equipment which can correct faulty records; a new way of making milk products from powder which can increase the life of a cream bun by six months. And another reason why smoking mothers-to-be may be harming their offspring.

7.25 Top of the Pops: with Dave Travis.

8.00 Wildlife on One: The Great Hedgehog Mystery. An A to Z of the spiney ones, including S for Sex.

8.30 Seconds Out: Boxing world comedy. The champion is bound for Paris, but round one is at the airport.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

9.25 Shoestring: The Teddy Bear's Nightmare. Another in this drama series starring Trevor Eve as the radio station private eye. Why is the owner of a lost handbag so reluctant to claim it? Also starring Michael Medwin as the station boss, Dave King and Charlotte Cornwell (r).

10.20 Question Time: Robin Day and his panel of experts face another audience at London's Greenwood Theatre. Tonight, the accent is on education. His panellists are Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education; Shirley Williams, former Secretary of State for Education; John Thorn, headmaster of Winchester College; and Marian Roe, a Greater London Council member.

11.20 Kojak: A full-scale murder hunt is launched for the killer of a police patrolman.

12.10 Weather forecast. Closedown at 12.15.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 10.10-10.32 am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 12.19 am News headlines. Scotland 12.55-100 pm News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 12.10 am News. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55 am For Schools. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.10 am News. England 6.00-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The Story of a River, with music adapted from Smetena. Presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Fred Harris (also on BBC 1, 3.55); 12.00 Open University: Today's subjects are: — The Pre-School Child (Give and Take); 12.25 Childhood (5 to 10): Out to Play; 12.40 Home Sweet Dome. Open University programmes end at 1.15; Intermission follows; 3.55 Robinson's Travels: Another chance to see this series of films in which the TV and radio personality Robert Robinson goes journeying through India. Today: Calcutta to Mirzapur. His eventual destination is Simla (first shown on BBC 1)

4.45 Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern Second screening of this eight-part autobiographical series in which Malcolm Muggeridge, with the help of archive film, surveys his multi-faceted life. Today: his education and a teaching post in India (r).

5.40 All Creatures Great and Small: More pages from the lives of country vets. Today: an emergency operation on a workman's dog. With Robert Hardy, Christopher Timothy (r).

6.30 Ennal's Point: Episode 2 of the serial about Welsh lifeboatmen. A local doctor goes fishing and lands himself in trouble.

7.15 Cartoon: M Pointu. From Canada; 7.30 News summary.

7.35 History on Your Doorstep: First in a new series (see Choice).

8.00 Nothing Without Work: Work, leisure and community life of the people of Govan, on the edge of Glasgow. It's the story of a fight for survival.

9.00 The Nolans: Songs from Bernadette, Maureen, Linda and Colleen. They include God Knows, Attention to Me, and Fame. There's another Nolan concert next week.

9.30 Forty Minutes: The Great Cover-up. Documentary about the expense, pain and disappointment that some men have to put up with when they decide to have something done about the fact that they have more skin than hair on the top of their head. Made by John Percival, who knows what it means to be short of thatch.

10.10 International Darts: The quarter-finals of the Embassy World Professional Championship, from Jollees Club in Stoke-on-Trent. The semi-finals begin tomorrow. The scene-setter is Peter Purves. More at 11.30.

10.45 Newsnight: news and comment.

11.30 International Darts: Back to Stoke-on-Trent. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. Subjects include My World (diary men), Seeing and Doing (Roman Britain), Geography (valley glaciers) And Over to You (print); 12.00 Little Blue: baby elephant story; 12.10 Get Up and Go!: with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Grace's birthday dinner; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames news headlines; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. Enter a stranger; 2.00 After Noon Plus: with Judith Chalmers, Trevor Hyett: Judith looks at the beauty business and seeks answers to the question: is it all a great confidence trick? 2.45 Love Among the Artists: Episode 2. Shaw's novel serialized by Stuart Latham. The teacher (John Stride) clashes with Mr Brailsford (John Horsley) once again. Also starring Geraldine James, Judy Campbell (r).

3.45 Three Little Words: word association game. With Ray Allan.

4.15 Dangermouse: cartoon. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Mrs Oleson (Katherine MacGregor) seeks another "daughter".

5.15 Emerdale farm: Yorkshire country folk serial.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news.

6.30 Thames Sport. The local scene surveyed.

7.00 Does The Team Think? TV version of the old radio question-and-aswer comedy show. With Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howard, William Rushton and Tim Brooke-Taylor (as MC). The questions are put to the panel by members of the public. And, each week, there will be a different guest personality joining the questioners. This is the first of this new series.

7.30 Film: The Way We Were (1973) Romantic drama about the on-and-off relationship between a politically active girl (Barbra Streisand) and a non-political writer (Robert Redford). With Marvin Hamlisch's much-loved music. Co-starring Bradford Dillman.

9.00 Film: The Way We Were (continued.)

9.30 TV Eye: Challenging the Russians. Nick Downie's filmed report which he shot behind the Soviet lines in Afghanistan. Guided in darkness, by Afghan guerrillas, he made his way through the city of Kandahar to the central area held by the insurgents. He filmed the street-by-street fighting between government forces and the guerrillas. Dowie took two months to film his report.

10.00 News: And Thames area news.

10.30 Danger UXB; Dead Man's Shoes. Repeat of this superior drama series about a bomb disposal squad in wartime Britain, and starring Anthony (Brideshead Revisited) Andrews. This episode, the first of 13, has Andrews, a Royal Engineers officer, being posted to a bomb disposal company. It is 1940 and London is daily having to face the horror of these appalling weapons of destruction. (r).

11.30 Enterprise: Profile of Robert Sangster, said to be the world's number one horse dealer, and his team who have become known as Sangster's raiders because of the way they swoop on horse auctions (r).

12.00 What the Papers Say: Andrew Alexander, political writer on the Daily Mail.

12.15 Close: With Ginette Spannier.

CHOICE

Beth Morris: BBC 2, 6.30 pm

● HISTORY ON YOUR DOORSTEP (BBC 2, 7.35), a new series of eight short films designed to provide Britons with short cuts to a better understanding of their environment, seems to take its cue from some lines by T. S. Eliot ("the end of all our exploring will be to arrive where we started; And know the place for the first time"). Tonight's inaugural film is a re-discovery of the Cambridgeshire village of Swavesey where there are sermons aplenty in stones, not to mention books in the running brooks. Speaking of books, there's an excellent one by local historian Jack Ravensdale which the BBC has produced in connexion with the series (BBC Publications, £4.50p). Fred Housego, former BBC TV Mastermind and London cabbie, now making some headway on radio and television as a perky Everyman, is the common denominator in all eight films. In two of them, to be screened later, he will be the viewer's proxy as explorer. In the others, including tonight's, he is the local history pupil, learning from experts such as Professor Ravensdale. I don't see how this series can fail to be an unspectacular success or how, given the average Briton's preoccupation with his past and the vast amount of past that surrounds him, it shouldn't run for ever, or thereabouts.

● THE GREAT COVER-UP (BBC 2, 9.30) is a Forty Minutes documentary about those men who, unlike Messrs Savalas and Brynner, resort to every concealment device known to man in the cause of acquiring an alien covering of head thatch. The case histories of four afflicted Londoners are examined and swimmer Duncan Goodhew puts the case for those who have found that there can be a bonus in baldness.

● Radio choice: On lesser shoulders than Alan Howard's, Christopher Logue's WAR MUSIC (Radio 3, 7.35) would press down with a mountain's weight and drive both actor and production into the earth. But, thanks to Mr Howard's oratorical skill, this recital of books 16 to 19 of the Iliad is a one-man show of rare quality, punctuated by Donald Fraser's integrating music. . . . Guitar enthusiasts will be glued to Radio 3 (3.15) for part one of the Segovia International Guitar Competition.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 The Widower by Georges Simenon.(9)
9.00 News.
9.05 It Makes Me Laugh. Les Dawson listens to some entertainers that make him laugh.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Two Lives. A look at the lives of Daffyd Wigley, MP and his wife as they try to give their two healthy children a normal upbringing, whilst their two other children are dying from a hereditary disease.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "A Five-Set Match" by Donald Bancroft.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on Four.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Never Too Late.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play "The Wise Woman of Bayswater" by Stephen Wyatt.†
4.00 Home Base.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad. (9)
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Any Questions?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time For Verse. Simon Brett presents a selection of useful verse.
7.30 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra direct from the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth.†
8.20 Identity Work and the Gallery Queue. Halla Beloff reflects on how the arts can be a useful aid in establishing personal identity.
8.40 Concert (Part 2) Elgar Serenade for strings Rimsky-Korsakov.†
9.20 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 A Record of War. A look at the way the First World War affected women.

RADIO 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Handel, Bach, Stravinsky: records.†
8.00 News.

Alan Howard in War Music (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)

8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Scriabin, records.†
10.00 Violin and Piano: Recital: Mozart, Bartok, Szymanowski transcr Kochanski †
10.55 Renaissance Wind Music Recital.†
11.15 Rachmaninov Piano recital †
11.50 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert Busoni, John McCabe, Balakirev †
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert Piano Duet recital, direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre: Hindemith, Schubert †
2.00 Hercules auf dem Scheidewege (Hercules at the Cross-roads) Music drama in one act by Bach (sung in German, record) †
2.55 Milhaud's Cello Sonata: Cello and Piano recital †
3.15 The Segovia International Guitar Competition: excerpts from the preliminary and semi-final rounds †
4.00 Dorian Wind Quintet Recital: Ibert, Barber, George Perle, Jean-Michel Damase †
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Donald Price †
7.00 Schumann: Piano music on record †
7.35 War Music: An account of books 16-19 of Homer's "Iliad" †
9.25 Words (series): Talk by Michael Neve
9.30 A Century of Choral Music (series): Concert given by the BBC Singers Part 1. †
10.10 Interval Reading.
10.15 Concert, part 2.
11.00 News
11.05 Howard Blake on record †
Medium Frequency/Medium Wave as vhf above except 7.05-11.15 am Cricket Fifth Test

Radio 2

5.00am News. 5.03 Steve Jones. † 7.30 Terry Wogan † 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.03pm John Dunn. † 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 Country Club † 9.00 Alan Dell † 10.00 The Spinners and Friends 10.30 Star Sound Extra 11.03 Brian Matthew † from Midnight 1.00am Truckers Hour † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee Travis 2.00pm Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 The Record Producers (Part 2) Tom Dowd 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 Close

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 Marching and Waltzing 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Golden Treasury 8.30 John Peel 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Rock Salad 10.15 Ploughman of the Moon 10.30 Just a Minute 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Words that Changed Lives 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Come Let's to Bed, Says Sleepy Head 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Golden Treasury 2.30 Music Now 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 Darts. 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.30 Hagen. 12.30 am Council in Question: World Council of Churches.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 4.20 Happy Days. 4.45-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Golfing greats: Arnold Palmer. 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Harewood by George: Profile of Earl of Harewood. 11.15 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.45 Ladies Man. 12.15 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . Good News of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.15 Pet Subject 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Make Mine Music. Norman Bailey and Bernadette Greevy. 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Late Call 11.50 Barney Miller. 12.20 am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00-2.45 Not For Women Only. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Our Incredible World. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News 10.30 Scene '82: Arts in the West. 11.00 Medicine Men. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

Tyne Tees As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Sailorman: Old sailing barges. 4.20 Fangface. 4.45-5.45 240 Robert. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Barney Miller. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.30 Medicine Men. 12.00 Epilogue. 12.05 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Channel Report 6.35 What's on Where 6.40 Take Tuckerman 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.28 News 10.34 Better Read 11.05 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.35 Jazz Barbara Thompson's Paraphernalia. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV Cymru/Wales

As HTV West except 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru 12.00 Poli A Pili 12.05 pm-12.10 Calimero 4.15 Theatre Box. 4.45 Sêr 5.10-5.20 Underseas adventures of Captain Nemo 6.00 Y Dydd 6.15 Report Wales 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.30 All Kinds of Everything Magazine programme from Cardiff. 11.30-12.30 am Victoria Park.

ULSTER

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 4.13-4.15 News 4.20 Adventures of Black Beauty 4.45 Flying Kiwi 5.15 Watch This Space 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Bizarre: Comedy 11.00 Medicine Men: Radionics 11.30 BEDTIME. Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 Take Tuckerman 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy Plan for legalized brothels 11.05 Medicine Men: Radionics. 11.35 Jazz Barbara Thompson's Paraphernalia 12.05am Postscript 12.10 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing 1.20 pm-1.30 News 4.20 Flying Kiwi 4.45 Sport Billy 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 North Tonight 6.30 Police News 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Entertainers Cambridge Buskers 10.30 Bizarre Off-beat Comedy 11.00 Medicine Men Radionics 11.30 Seachd Laithean 11.45 News. 11.50 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports 4.20 Here's Boomer 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Granada Reports 6.25 This Is Your Right 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Barney Miller 11.00 Medicine Men: Healing 11.30 What the Papers Say 11.50 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.45 am Closedown.

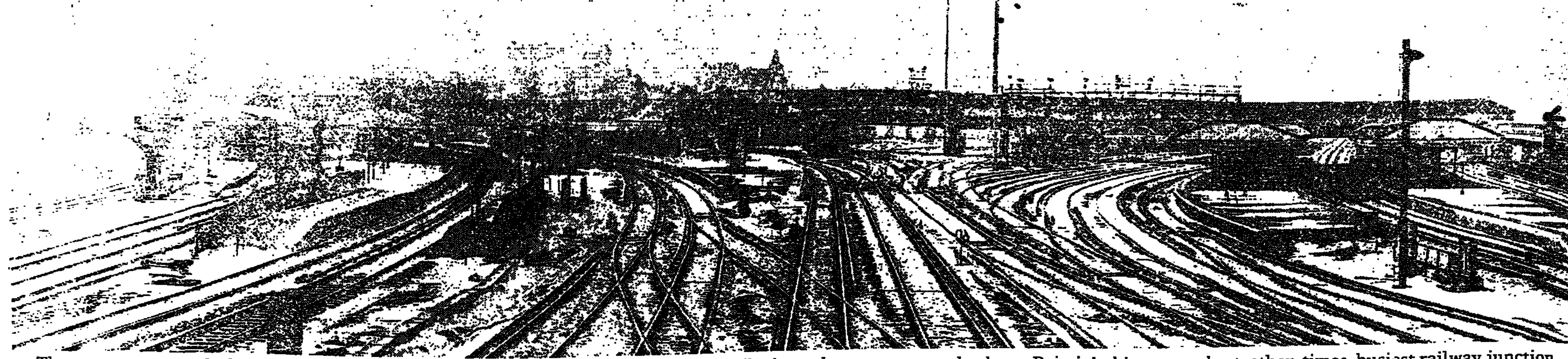
CENTRAL

As Thames except 12.30 pm-1.00 New Kind of Family 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-5.45 Film Dot and the Kangaroo Australian settler's daughter becomes lost in the bush 6.00 Crossroads 6.25 News 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Venture Current affairs presented by John Edwards 11.00 Medicine Men Radionics 11.30 News 11.35 Dear Detective (Brenda Vaccaro). 12.35 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ


The snowy wastes of Clapham Junction in London yesterday as the train drivers' strike brought unaccustomed calm to Britain's biggest and, at other times, busiest railway junction.

The big freeze claims more victims

By Staff Reporters

The severe weather continued in Britain yesterday, with freezing fog and black ice creating more hazards for commuters forced on to the roads by the rail strike.

A blanket of freezing fog descended over most of England during the morning, causing multiple pile-ups on motorways and several fatal accidents. Motorway speed limits were imposed, and the RAC reported visibility down to 10 yards in places.

A woman passenger was killed in a three-lorry accident in freezing fog on the Great North Road near Peterborough and a driver from Middlesex died when his car hit crash barriers on the M4 near Reading. A multiple crash involving about 20 vehicles on the A34 in Oxfordshire left two men and a woman seriously injured, and seven-mile queues. Two crashes within minutes on the fogbound A11 near Newmarket involving 11 cars left one person injured, and junction 13 on the M1 in Bedfordshire was closed after an accident.

Mr David Doyle, aged 20, and his brother James, aged 8, died, four people were taken to hospital and dozens evacuated from their homes in Dublin after a series of gas leaks thought to be associated with the freeze.

Mr Hedley Wilson, aged 49, was killed when he became entangled in machinery while cleaning out a grit spreader lorry at a county council depot in Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

The London Weather Centre reported temperatures of −16°C early yesterday in several places in Oxfordshire. A spokesman predicted that the cold weather would continue today, but a thaw starting in the South-west, North-west, West Wales and Northern Ireland would reach the rest of the country by the end of the week.

The Government has taken the first steps towards trying to win EEC compensation for the damage caused by the snow and ice. The Department of the Environment has sent reports to the EEC Commission in Brussels, "alerting them that we have a disaster", a spokesman said yesterday.

The weather caused £40m of damage to property last month the British Insurance Association said yesterday. It was too early to estimate the damage caused this month, much due to flooding.

Hundreds of roads in Wales and the South-west were still impassible yesterday. About 1,400 homes in North Devon were still without electricity, and many isolated communities were cut off for the sixth successive day. By last night the South-west Electricity Board had restored power to 90 per cent of homes.

More than 30 towns and villages in Wales were still totally isolated last night, six days after the principality was hit by the worst blizzard in living memory.

Bread, milk and other essential supplies are still scarce and some areas faced the additional misery of water shortages as ice blocked up reservoir pumping equipment.

In Dyfed, the RAF was using helicopters to ferry supplies to 12 villages cut off from all other routes by 20ft snow drifts. Hundreds of people in Pembrokeshire were still without electricity in spite of the efforts being made by engineers who were ferried to inaccessible powerlines by a fleet of nine helicopters.

Most main roads in south Wales were open for single lane traffic, although police exasperated by motorists ignoring requests to stay at home indicated they would prosecute anyone causing an obstruction.

The Prince of Wales has sent a message to Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, expressing sympathy for people suffering from the weather and congratulating troops and councils for their efforts.

Farmers continued to be the worst hit and mountainous drifts are still preventing them rescuing sheep dying of starvation and exposure. At the start of a three-day fact-finding tour yesterday Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, indicated a case would be made to the Government and the EEC Commission for compensation for farmers.

BL said last night that the supply of components from snowbound South Wales to its Midlands car factories was still critical and would remain so until major roads had been unblocked.

Three helicopters are running a round-the-clock shuttle service of the most urgently-needed parts from Llanelli, Neath and Ystradgynlais to its plants at Longbridge and Cowley.

A BL spokesman said: "It is still touch and go whether we can keep the assembly lines running. We have been within hours of a shutdown."

Miss Wales, 21-year-old Vicky Newitt, had to be rescued by helicopter from her snowed-in home at Blaenavon, near Newport, so she could go to London to qualify for the Miss Great Britain contest and Mr Peter Neal, a student aged 20, arrived in Cardiff after completing a week-long 180-mile sponsored walk through blizzards and drifts from Llandudno in North Wales, which raised £1,000 for the disabled students' fund of the South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education at Cardiff.

In Staffordshire, more than 280 volunteers gave blood at Uttoxeter after an appeal that supplies were running short due to the weather conditions.

Freeze kills 130 in America

□ The freezing weather which has gripped the United States since Saturday has now claimed 130 lives and has spread south from Texas to Florida.

There, citrus fruit growers tried to save their crops by lighting fires in the groves or spraying the trees with water, in the hope that a covering of ice would protect them from the frosty air. Farmers are comparing the damage to the $900m disaster of 1977.

The latest victims of the weather, included a man aged 90 and his 86-year-old wife, both deaf mutes, who froze to death as they slept in their New York home after their furnace failed.

Russia sees its chance in Albania

Continued from page 1

given here to rumours that there were more than a dozen casualties in the shooting showdown. But, whatever the truth, Yugoslavs are inclined to conclude that the days of Mr Hoxha's one-man rule have drawn or are drawing to a close.

The Russians also seem to have got wind of something going on in Albania. Only a few days ago they published an article in *Izvestia* which was unusually friendly and conciliatory to Albania and, for the first time in many years blamed the break in relations between Moscow and Tirana on the Albanian leaders, including Mr Hoxha.

Hitherto the Russians had deliberately refrained from attacking Mr Hoxha personally as they were still entertaining hopes that he might change course. But the *Izvestia* article seems to mirror Moscow hopes that the end of Mr Hoxha might herald new prospects for the Soviet Union.

In recent days the Bulgarians have also been paying unusual attention to Albania and there was a flurry of newspaper articles, all in the same conciliatory vein, suggesting that the offer of Bulgarian friendship remains for the Albanians to pick up whenever they may be ready for it. Such a turn would clearly be most unwelcome in Belgrade. However bad Yugoslav relations with Mr Hoxha may have been, he provided a guarantee that Albania would not return to the Soviet camp.

Bill will aid release of mentally handicapped

By Lucy Hodges

The government is to change the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill now going through Parliament so that many fewer mentally handicapped people will be locked up in hospitals.

Lord Elton, an Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, will be tabling amendments to the Bill which should mean that the mentally handicapped are not forcibly detained in hospitals unless they are abnormally aggressive, or seriously irresponsible. The number in this category is thought to be fewer than 2,000.

The move was hailed yesterday as a tremendous victory by Mr Brian Rix, the former actor who runs the Mencap charity. "We would have liked separate legislation but we have got 85 per cent of what we want. We are really very thrilled," he said.

When the Bill was published in November there was an outcry from Mencap because mentally handicapped people considered to be in need of special control were to continue to be treated in the same way as the mentally ill.

The charity has campaigned for years to educate ministers and the public about mental handicap, which is not an illness and cannot be cured, but which is commonly confused with mental illness. Mencap wants to see the mentally handicapped taken out of hospitals altogether and not lumped together with the mentally ill as "mad" people.

The amendments will still mean that the few mentally handicapped who commit serious crimes will be detained,

In future only those who are abnormally aggressive will be compulsorily detained. In 1980, 12 mentally handicapped people committed serious crimes and the same number the year before.

Mr Rix estimated that the amendments would affect between 13,000 and 14,000 people now in hospital. He said that mentally handicapped people forcibly detained in hospital would be able to have their detention challenged.

The committee stage of the Bill is due to begin in the Lords on Tuesday.

Trust raises Land's End offer

Anonymous donations have enabled the National Trust to increase its offer for Land's End to more than £1m, it was disclosed yesterday (John Young writes).

The trust was told that its previous offer, believed to be about £750,000, was not acceptable.

Officials hoped that the invitation to revise its bid meant that the owner, Mr Charles Neave-Hill, was keen to sell the property to the trust if possible. But they had no means of knowing how many rival bids there were or what they amounted to.

Gormley's appeal to miners

Continued from page 1

been recommended for acceptance, but it was not, unfortunately, and that is why I have kept quiet up to now."

But statements made by some left wing coal field leaders had prompted him to speak out as the miners made their decision on how to vote. "Some people are trying to turn it into a political argument. That creates dangers that I don't think any trade union ought to be involved in. If we want to change the government we should do it through the ballot box."

If the men struck, it could take them two years to recoup earnings lost through a five or six weeks stoppage, and they would also seriously affect the Plan for Coal designed to safeguard the future of the industry.

"Therefore I have always taken the view that in any negotiations there has to be a compromise

A 55 per cent majority is required for strike authority.

□ The board's offer, worth 9.3 per cent on basic rates and up to 10.5 per cent for men with long service, was the best made by any industry in the current round, Sir Derek Ezra said in Glasgow. Miners' earnings were now more than 20 per cent above average for workers in other industries and the offer would more than maintain that position. The coal industry had offset business lost in the recession by doubling exports to 9 million tonnes—an achievement that would be jeopardized by sale losses from a strike.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend Royal Maritime Gala at St Paul's Cathedral, to launch Maritime England Year, 7.55.

Exhibitions

William Blake and his contemporaries, watercolours and printed books, Graham Robertson Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2 to 5.

History of the traction engine, paintings by David Weston, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Poussin and his engravers, University Art Gallery, Portland Building, University of Nottingham, 10 to 7.

Miniature paintings and drawings by J. Q. Pringle, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10 to 8.

Thousands of Pictures—Millions of Miles, photographs by Freddie Reed, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Beasts on Wheels: 19th century travelling menageries, John Mains Community Education Centre, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Paintings by Barrington Moore, Annexe Gallery, 45 High Street, Wimbledon Common, SW19, 10 to 5.

The Imperial Collection, replica collection of Royal and Imperial Crown Jewels and regalia of the world, Central Hall, Westminster, 10 to 6.

Music

Music for 18th century pleasure gardens Cornel Music Group, in period costume, Holburne Museum Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.45.

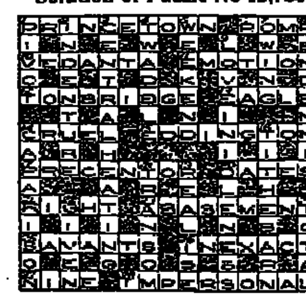
Bach Cantata 32, St Mary-at-Hill, off Eastcheap 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,729

ACROSS
1 Haunt of bats and Tennyson's white owl (6).
4 A quarter for three of them (8).
10 French artist in Fish Row (7).
11 Got to the point — summed up without a word of hesitation (7).
12 Stick up company management with a playing-card? (10).
13 Fish spear (4).
15 French girl pushes father into river (7).
17 An art-master with energy? Wonderful! (7).
19 It's used to fasten hair-piece to head (4-3).
21 This garden of the King's Head by a Hampshire river (7).
23 Stable company (4).
24 Sixteen standing 23 *ac* (10).
27 Sea-food for Jack and no one else (7).
28 This wagon for the post? (7).
29 Old tramp to smuggle silver and perhaps tea (8).
30 What was once called, we hear, elevation (6).

DOWN
1 Retract support on quiet deal, maybe (4-5).
2 Makes contact, which inter alia is essential (7).
3 Swimmer cured? That's misleading (3,7).
5 Paper's intrinsic design to dilute foreign currency (9).
6 Scandinavian mate tossed up a penny (4).
7 Final stations shown in merit-order (7).
8 Southern limit of marsh plant (5).
9 Ruin a continental party (4).
14 Disruptive movement with underground origins (10).
16 Former pirate in midst of battle, a sociable type (9).
18 Red trade union takes the biscuit (6,3).
20 The call of stage or screen (7).
22 Making for a title? (7).
23 Natural talent puts novice in pretty good situation (5).
25 Girl from a potty French family? (4).
26 As star, Anna may alter gown (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,728



The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	31.50	29.50
Belgium Fr	84.75	80.75
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	14.46	13.76
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.21
France Fr	11.30	10.70
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	126.00	117.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	444.00	418.00
Netherlands Gld	4.88	4.62
Norway Kr	11.42	10.82
Portugal Esc	131.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.90
Spain Pta	193.00	184.00
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.35
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.93	1.86
Yugoslavia Dnr	96.00	89.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index rose 2.7 to 527.3.

The papers

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung warns if Europeans try to get out of sanctions over Poland, America might lose interest in the alliance.

The New York Times said yesterday the Reagan administration has had plenty to say about military repression in Poland, but what about South America? It praised Mr Reagan, however, for his courageous decision on aircraft sales to Taiwan, as did the Washington Post.

Wildfowling ban

A second 14-day ban on wildfowling has been imposed because of the continuing freeze. It covers the whole country and lasts until midnight on January 26.

Postal delays

Letters and parcels posted yesterday and today will be delayed because of the rail strike, and some express facilities cannot be maintained during this period. Bad weather is causing additional delays to post, particularly in S Wales, the West Country and some parts of the Midlands.

Anniversaries today

Pierre Loti was born at Rochefort, 1850 and Albert Schweitzer at Kaysersberg, Alsace, 1875. Lewis Carroll died at Guildford, 1898.

Travel emergency: Rail, road, sea

For pre-recorded information on rail, air and road travel in Britain, call British Telecom's Travelline: 01-246 8021.

The following Weather Centres are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for weather advice: Bristol: 0272 279298; Cardiff: 0222 377020; London: 01-836 4311; Manchester: 061-832 6701; Newcastle: 0632 26453; Nottingham: 0602 384092; Southampton (open 6 am to 10 pm): 0703 28844.

Rail strike

There will be no services today, and no overnight trains tonight. Trains expected to run normally from tomorrow morning, but for times of very early morning departures, call station information offices, which will be manned today, or Traveline (see above).

Parking

There will be no free parking at meters in London. Parking restrictions will be enforced but there will be extra parking facilities for private vehicles in London, including areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, and Peckham Rye fairground.

Car sharing

The AA advises commuters to share whenever possible to help ease traffic congestion.

Motorists can offer lifts without infringing their insurance policies, even if they accept a contribution towards running costs of the car. Under a car-sharing agreement with the Government, insurance companies are prepared to include the giving of lifts in their standard policies *as long as the vehicle is not being used to make a profit*. Any passenger who accepts a lift will be automatically covered under the minimum legal requirements of compulsory third party insurance.

Buses

The National Bus Company says scheduled departures are being maintained, with some delays to arrivals, especially on inter-city routes, because of weather conditions and road congestion due to rail strike.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city: call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a range of hotels; or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

The Board says it is not having any dificulty in finding people hotel accommodation.

Ferry strike

Talks aimed at ending the Sealink dispute were in progress last night, but sailings are unlikely to return to normal immediately. For latest information call 01-828 4142 or Sealink offices at ports.

Roads

Roads will again be congested because of rail strike—allow extra time for journeys.

Little improvement in S Wales, with several main roads still closed because of snow, although M4 now open. Mountain passes in N Wales still closed. Several main roads remain closed in West Country, including A46, Bath to Stroud, A434, Tetbury to Malmesbury; A431, Bath to Bitton; A39, Porlock to Linton, and A361 near Beckhampton. A417, Gloucester to Cirencester closed to heavy vehicles. In Scotland, many minor roads still closed, and snow drifting on A9.

Freezing fog and icy patches is making driving hazardous in many parts of the country.

Roadworks

Midlands: A5: Temporary signals between Weedon and Hinckley, Northamptonshire. M1: Lane closures from Loughborough turn-off (junction 23) to exit 24 (Derby). A41: Congestion likely between Warwick and Birmingham. A38: Congestion N of Worcester and SW of Birmingham. A456: Long delays from Kidderminster and Birmingham.

North: A535: Alderley Road, Chelford closed between railway bridge and Curbishley Brook: diversion. A64: Roadworks at Bramham crossroads. M18/M180: One lane each way, Humberside.

West: M5: Only hard shoulder in use between junctions 11 and 12 near Gloucester. A38: Lane closures at Marble Viaduct, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

Scotland: A82: Single line traffic with lights between Glencoe centre and Strathclyde regional boundary. A83: Diversion and single line traffic with lights SW of Inverary.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.

Information supplied by the AA.

Airports

Because of rail strike, short-term car parks at Heathrow are under heavy pressure. Passengers should allow extra time for parking and checking in.

Special coaches to Gatwick for British Caledonian inter-continental passengers are running during rail strike, from the airline's Victoria terminal, call 0293 25555.

There are extra buses on Flightline 777 route between Gatwick and Victoria Coach Station during rail strike; also half-hourly coaches between Gatwick and Heathrow. Call 0293 502116 or 01-222 1234.

The Times list of best-selling books

PAPERBACK			
Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Eyre Methuen	£2.25
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Traveller's Britain	Arthur Eperon	Pan/BBC	£2.95
Eavesdropping	Nigel Rees	Unwin Paperbacks	£1.25
A Quiver Full of Arrows	Jeffrey Archer	Coronet	£1.25
Not 1982		Faber	£2.95
Fame is the Spur	Howard Spring	Fontana	£1.85
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Shaping Rubik's Snake	Albie Fiore	Penguin	95p

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 40 others.

Weather

High pressure will decline as troughs of low pressure approach NW Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, NW, Central N England, E Anglia, Midlands: Freezing fog patches clearing slowly, sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 0 to 2C (32 to 36F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods, freezing fog patches at first, wind S, light to moderate; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland: Dry, cloudy, some freezing fog patches at first; wind S, moderate; max temp 0 to 2C (32 to 36F).

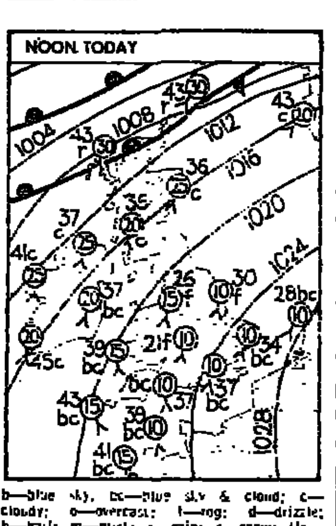
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly dry, cloudy; wind S to SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

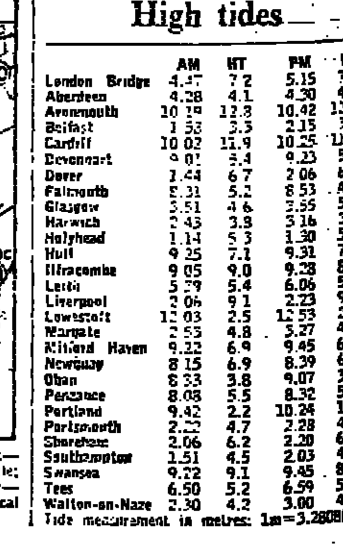
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Dry in SE, occasional rain in NW; near normal temps in N and W, less cold elsewhere.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S to SE, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind S, fresh; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 8.01 am — Sun sets: 4.19 pm
Moon sets: 10.45 am — Moon rises: 10.13 pm
Last quarter: January 16.





b—blue sky, bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.47	7.2	5.15	7.3
Aberdeen	4.28	4.1	4.30	4.2
Avonmouth	10.19	12.8	10.42	12.[illegible]
Belfast	1.53	3.5	2.15	3.8
Cardiff	10.02	11.9	10.25	11.[illegible]
Devonport	9.01	5.4	9.23	5.0
Dover	1.44	6.7	2.06	6.5
Falmouth	8.31	5.2	8.53	4.8
Glasgow	3.51	4.6	3.55	5.3
Harwich	2.43	3.8	3.16	3.9
Holyhead	1.14	5.3	1.30	5.5
Hull	9.25	7.1	9.31	7.4
Ilfracombe	9.05	9.0	9.28	8.5
Leith	5.39	5.4	6.06	5.3
Liverpool	2.06	9.1	2.23	9.2
Lowestoft	12.03	2.5	12.53	2.3
Margate	2.53	4.8	3.27	4.7
Milford Haven	9.22	6.9	9.45	6.4
Newquay	8.15	6.9	8.39	6.5
Oban	8.33	3.8	9.07	3.5
Penzance	8.08	5.5	8.32	5.1
Portland	9.42	2.2	10.24	1.8
Portsmouth	2.22	4.7	2.28	4.5
Shoreham	2.06	6.2	2.20	6.0
Southampton	1.51	4.5	2.03	4.3
Swansea	9.22	9.1	9.45	8.7
Tees	6.50	5.2	6.59	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	2.30	4.2	3.00	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Lighting up time

London 4.49 pm to 7.30 am
Bristol 4.59 pm to 7.39 am
Edinburgh 4.59 pm to 8.04 am
Manchester 4.48 pm to 7.47 am
Penzance 5.16 pm to 7.46 am

Yesterday

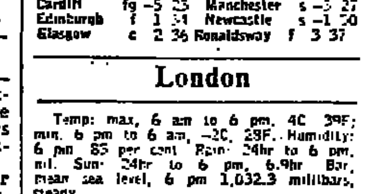
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	0	32	Guernsey	s	3	37
Birmingham	c	-8	18	Inverness	c	3	37
Blackpool	s	-2	28	Jersey	s	2	35
Bristol	c	-6	21	London	s	1	34
Cardiff	fg	-5	23	Manchester	s	-3	27
Edinburgh	f	1	34	Newcastle	s	-1	30
Glasgow	c	2	36	Ronaldsway	f	3	37

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 4C, 39F; min, 6 pm to 6 am, −2C, 28F. Humidity: 6 pm 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1,032.3 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.



Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility where rising maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 18.22-18.26; W, 60NNW; NE. Cosmos 1368: (Jan 15) 6.35-6.39; S; 25SE, E. Cosmos 1296: 17.48-17.50; NNW; 10N; N. Cosmos 1858: 19.36-19.37; SSW; 20SSW, SSW. Intercosmos 14R: 17.10-17.19; WSW; 40NW; NNE. Seasat: 17.31-17.34; N; 10N; NW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	3.3	—	-1	30	Fog
Bridlington	5.3	—	1	34	Fog
Cromer	7.0	—	5	41	Sunny
Lowestoft	5.6	—	3	37	Sunny
Margate	6.9	—	2	36	Sunny
Folkestone	7.0	—	2	36	Sunny
Hastings	7.1	—	3	37	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.1	—	3	37	Sunny
Worthing	7.3	—	3	37	Sunny
Littlehampton	6.5	—	3	37	Sunny
Bognor Regis	7.5	—	2	36	Sunny
Shanklin	7.0	—	3	37	Sunny
Bournemouth	6.8	—	1	34	Sunny
Poole	7.2	—	2	36	Sunny
Swanage	6.5	—	3	37	Sunny
Weymouth	6.9	—	2	36	Sunny
Exmouth	6.2	—	2	36	Sunny
Teignmouth	5.0	—	3	37	Sun pds
Torquay	4.5	—	4	39	Sun pds
Penzance	5.7	—	6	43	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Jersey	7.7	—	3	37	Sunny
Ilfracombe	6.6	—	2	36	Sunny
Tenby	6.0	—	2	36	Sunny
Anglesey	6.9	—	4	39	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	6.2	—	4	39	Sunny
Southport	4.0	—	-2	28	Fog
Blackpool	2.2	—	-1	30	Fog
Morecambe	0.4	—	1	34	Cloudy
Douglas	1.2	—	3	37	Cloudy
Aldergrove	2.6	—	1	34	Sun ints
Eskdalemuir	—	—	0	32	Cloudy
Prestwick	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	—	—	3	37	Cloudy
Tiree	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Stornoway	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Lerwick	—	.02	5	41	Sleet
Wick	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Kinloss	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Dyce	1.0	—	3	37	Cloudy
Leuchars	—	—	3	37	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59	Corfu	s	18	64
Akrotiri	s	17	63	Dallas			
Algiers	s	22	72	Dublin	s	1	34
Amsterdam	s	0	32	Dubrovnik	c	12	54
Bahrain	s	19	64	Faro	f	14	57
Barcelona	f	15	59	Frankfurt	s	-7	19
Beirut	s	18	64	Funchal	f	16	61
Belgrade	s	-4	25	Geneva	c	1	34
Berlin	c	-7	19	Gibraltar	f	14	57
Biarritz	c	8	46	Helsinki	c	-9	16
Bologna	s	-3	26	Hongkong	c	17	63
Bordeaux	s	6	43	Innsbruck	s	0	32
Brussels	s	-11	12	Istanbul	r	4	39
Budapest	s	-5	23	Jiddah	s	31	[illegible]
Cairo	s	20	68	Johannesbrg	th	25	77
Cape Town	s	26	79	Las Palmas	c	19	66
Casablanca	f	14	57	Lisbon	f	13	55
Chicago				Locarno	fg	2	36
Cologne	s	-8	18	Los Angeles			
Copenhagen	c	-4	25	Luxembourg	s	-6	21

		C	F			C	F
Madrid	c	10	50	Rhodes	s	17	63
Majorca	f	16	61	Riyadh	f	15	59
Malaga	c	18	64	Rio de Janeiro	c	15	59
Malta	s	20	63	Rome	c	-7	19
Mexico City				Salzburg			
Milan	c	4	39	Sao Paulo			
Montreal				Seoul	f	-7	19
Moscow	c	-14	7	Stockholm	s	-3	[illegible]
Munich	s	-12	10	Strasbourg	s	-7	19
Nairobi	f	29	84	Sydney	c	21	70
Naples	f	16	61	Tangier	s	16	61
New York				Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nice	s	17	63	Tenerife	f	13	55
Oslo	s	-7	19	Tokyo	c	11	52
Ottawa				Tunis	s	24	75
Paris	s	-4	25	Valencia	c	13	55
Peking	s	-4	25	Venice	s	5	41
Perth	s	34	93	Vienna	s	-10	14
Prague	s	-14	7	Warsaw	c	-6	21
Reykjavik	sn	1	34	Zurich	c	-6	21

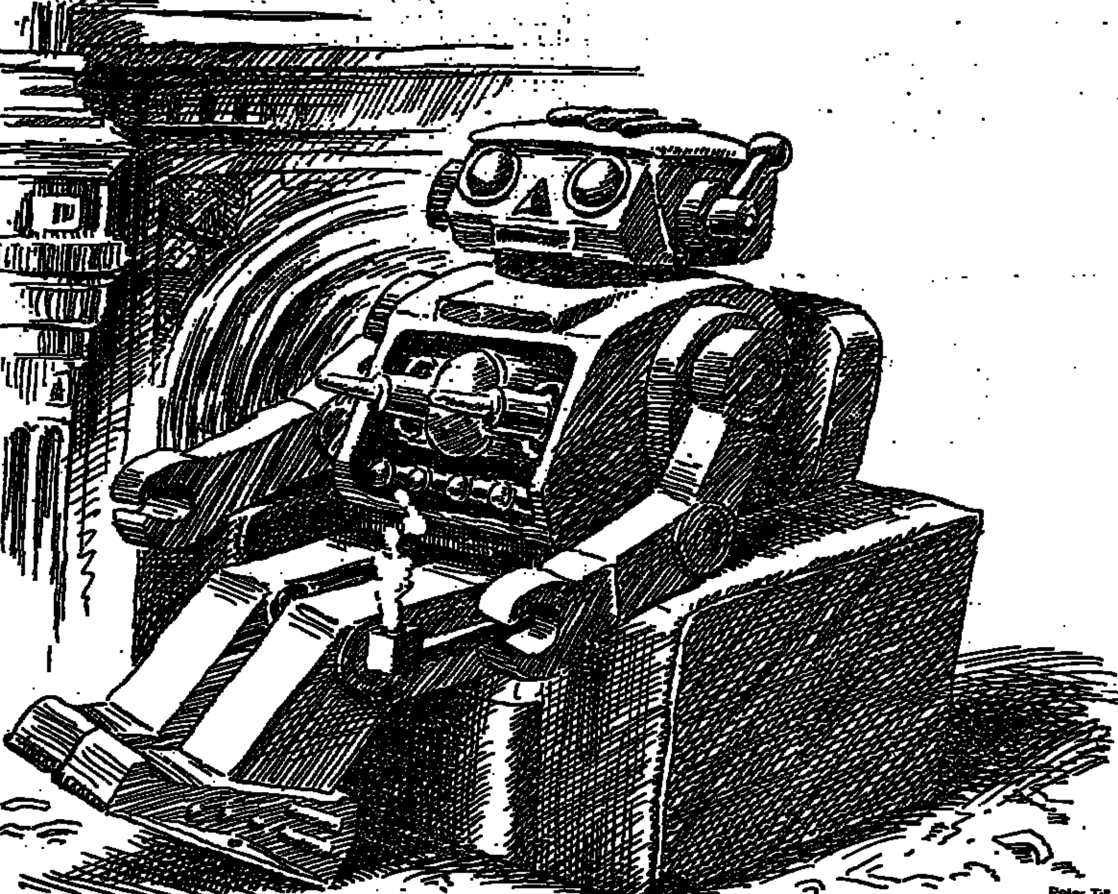
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THE TIMES

Guide to Information Technology

This report is published to mark the start of IT 82, a £1.2m year-long campaign by Government and industry, to create public awareness and overcome suspicions of the "information revolution".



Peter Till

What exactly is information technology? It is considered important enough to command the services of a Government minister, and yet in a recent MORI poll 80 per cent of those interviewed had never heard of it.

The minister in question, Mr Kenneth Baker hopes for a different state of affairs at the end of this, Information Technology Year.

The officials responsible for promoting IT see their mission in very broad terms. According to the press release introducing IT Year 82, information technology is "the use of computers, micro-electronics and telecommunications to help us produce, store, obtain and send information in the form of pictures, words or numbers, more reliably, quickly and economically." That definition encompasses telephones, satellites, industrial robots, television, even electronic Space Invaders games.

The Year is a purely national campaign — not to be confused with international efforts like the Year of the Disabled. Armed with £1.2m contributed equally by government and industry, the organizers are trying to incite the British people and British companies to join what the chairman of IT 82 Alan Benjamin, called the worldwide Information Revolution.

The country which led the Industrial Revolution two centuries ago cannot hope to outperform the rest of the world again. But we must avoid falling hopelessly behind the leaders, now the United States and Japan. If we make no effort, Britain's relationship with the information-rich countries of the twenty-first century will be rather like, say, Mexico's relationship with Britain after the Industrial Revolution.

In theory IT 82 is aimed equally at the general public and at industry. The public campaign will attempt to convey the excitement of information technology in the home, at work and elsewhere: schools, colleges, shops, banks, libraries, hospitals. The tone will be reassuring rather than revolutionary, soothing not strident: the idea is to persuade the deeply conservative British people that the familiar landmarks of life will be improved not swept away.

However, it is clear that unofficially the Government regards the industrial campaign as far more important. Alan Benjamin says the approach to companies will be "much sharper, saying 'get with it, you're behind.' It's a much harder message of encouragement to industry."

Many of those involved in IT 82 see this year as a last chance for British industry to keep up with the world leaders. And they do not just mean the IT business itself — computer, electronics and communications companies — but tens of thousands of poorly managed firms making products or offering services that have nothing to do with information, from furniture to food. Almost all of them could improve their processes by installing a microcomputer to store data and process accounts, or a Prestel terminal to gain access to other people's databases, or a computer-aided design or manufacturing system, or even a full-scale robot.

"For industry IT 82 is almost a once-and-for-all opportunity to get its act together," says David Fairburn, director of th National Computing Centre.

When I asked Mr Baker what particularly excited him about IT, he replied in industrial-economic terms. "The most exciting think is that it is the coordinating technology for a whole series of activities which are the fastest growing economic activities in our society," he said. "IT is now at the centre of huge converging flows of investment. Computing and telecommunications are converging very rapidly, and in association with them is the whole of the entertainment industry."

Alan Benjamin answered the same question quite differently. "The prime excitement is in the area of social systems," he said, giving as an example the old age pensioner who will be able to sit in front of his home information terminal in a few years time and ask it to explain in clear simple terms how social security and tax legislation will affect his personal finances.

Until now the effect of the so-called information explosion has been to overwhelm people with far more information than they can handle. The means of sorting what you need or want out of the constant barrage of words, numbers and pictures have been hopelessly primitive and inadequate.

The result is that today people make crucial decisions on the basis of far too little information. The combination of communications and computing power represented by IT will feed each of us with the data and interpretation we really require. Then we will be able to devote all our energy to the information itself, rather than the search for it.

Computers are starting to become more "intelligent" and "friendly", as the jargon goes. Designers are beginning to make them think and respond more like humans.

Before the end of this century the Japanese are likely to introduce computers with which people can have a normal spoken conversation. Armed with sophisticated voice recognition and synthesis, and programmed to respond to the subtle nuances of human speech, the IT terminal will be able to comprehend and answer a command like this:

"I've got a meeting in the centre of Leicester at 10 tomorrow morning. That will probably go on for two hours — but better allow three just in case. Then I want to go on up to Nottingham to visit our branch there during the afternoon, and afterwards I need to get to Derby in time for an early supper with my brother and his family. He can meet me at the station any time after 5.30 — no, wait, I think he said 6.30. Give me a print-out of all the trains I will need tomorrow."

Mr Benjamin believes that homes of the 21st century will have three separate IT systems, for entertainment, communications and environmental control. Technically there is no reason why they should not be combined into one — and indeed the information may come into the house in a single cable — but he says: "I don't think people want to confuse entertainment with communictions."

The entertainment system will provide a huge variety of films, music and TV programmes, including "interactive" facilities like a far more sophisticated version of today's phone-ins. The communications terminal(s) will include the (video?) telephone and a means of access to many computerized databases, such as the travel expert we wanted to ask about trains to the Midlands. The environmental systems will control the home's heating, in response to outside weather conditions, so as to minimize energy consumption.

Most of the system's hardware will probably be imported, mainly from Japan. But the software — the programmes that make it operate — may still be produced in Britain. Although some observers believe Britain's "genius" for software — much quoted in the computer-electronic press — may be swept aside by the efforts the Japanese are making in this area too, most of those involved in IT82 believe that we can hold on to our lead in software and computer applications.

However, Mr Baker warns against counting Britain out of the hardware market too soon. After all, he points out, we are currently turning out more computers than the United States or Japan. In terms of volume, though not of course value, Clive Sinclair's ZX81 is the best selling computer in the history of the world.

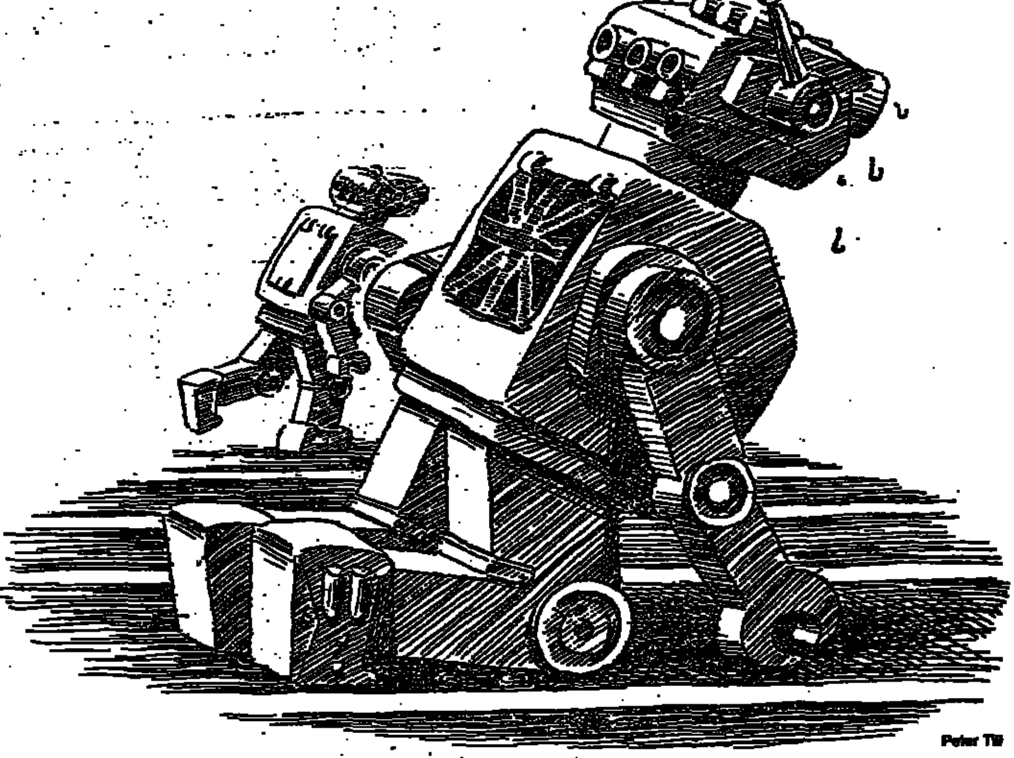
Clive Cookson

Index

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The state of British information technology is outlined below by David Hewson. On the facing page Pearce Wright discusses the global background to computers, satellites and electronics

Worm's eye view of market



Peter Till

There are plenty of official figures outlining the way in which Britain has fallen badly behind in the rapidly-growing specialization of information technology. But perhaps the most effective demonstration of this fact can be had by visiting one of the many centres now selling the software of the communications revolution, everything from CB radios to home computers, Prestel television converters to aerials for receiving satellite *television*.

One is unlikely to find more than a handful of British-made products anywhere on view. This may not be a *precise* metaphor — such shops cater largely for home use or small businesses — but its experience is equally applicable to the larger and more wealthy *world outside, the vast office* systems of the near future, with their electronic mail systems, computerized telephone switchboards, and conference facilities linked by television.

Britain's total trade deficit in information technology in 1980 was £300m. The figure is unlikely to be much changed *today, and could have been* worse were it not for the effects of the recession. And despite the efforts of both government and industry over many years, British manufacturers are no nearer possessing a significant world presence in the exports market.

The most startling area of domestic failure is in the sale of computers and peripherals. In 1979, 83 per cent of a total market of £1,241m went to foreign manufacturers. *Two years ago, the* sector employed 49,000 people in Britain. Today the recession and redundancies, notably at the state-backed flagship ICL, are thought to have reduced the workforce significantly.

This poor showing is not simply worrying in terms of the domestic balance *of* trade. At constant 1980 prices, the worldwide information technology market is expected to grow at the rate of 14 per cent from 1980 to 1985, rising in value from £54,400m to £104,700m. During the same period, according to a report prepared by the consultants, PA Computers and Telecommunications (Pactel) for the then National Enterprise Board, Britain's share of the world market can only be expected to remain at 5 per cent.

Pactel succinctly summed up the British problem thus: "Based on estimated 1979 turnover, about half of the *world's top 50 IT companies* are American-owned, nine are Japanese and Britain is in third place with six companies (including Rank-Xerox which is 51 per cent American).

"Apart from Rank-Xerox, the British-owned companies *are GEC, ICL, Plessey,* Thorn-EMI and Racal Decca. None of these companies has the world scale or breadth of commitment to IT of leading American or Japanese companies, or indeed of European competitors such as Siemens or Philips. Furthermore there is a scarcity of dynamic small and medium — *size high growth companies* in the British IT industry, one marked exception being Racal."

About half of British IT production is from companies which are foreign-owned, usually by American interests, and the domestic industry is, Pactel concludes, *weakest* in the highest growth areas such as small business computers and word processing, and strongest in the traditional markets such as defence and public telecommunications equipment.

One historical problem which has faced British companies in the field had been its high risk nature.

This situation places on the state a large part of the responsibility for leading the sector forward, whether through such bodies as the National Enterprise Board (now renamed the British Technology Group after its recent merger with the National Research Develop*ment* Corporation) or through procurement schemes which guarantee home markets for new developments.

British Telecom's Prestel videotext system is one of the few areas where a British product has consistently led *the field*.

Its system of putting information through television sets aroused a heartening amount of foreign interest, even though it is in the early stage of development. British Telecom is working on several advances, including a machine codenamed Albert, which is due to be *launched later this year will* combine teletext, telex, word processor and telephone functions.

The future for this sector *lies in the eventual* development of complete home information systems, a prospect which is already exercising media organizations both in print and in entertainment. British Telecom will also unveil its Gateway system this year.

This seems to be one area in which Britain does not face an already established lead by competing nations. The future of System X, the computerized switchboard system developed by British *Telecom is unlikely to in*volve such export potential. Some £2,600m will be spent between now and 1986 installing System X telephone exchanges.

But the difficulty for the system is that it has been developed in the context of a state monopoly

Mr Tony Davies, a member of the Department of Industry's information technology panel is highly critical of British Telecom's record. "There isn't a hope in hell of people in Britain who supply British Telecom winning any significant export business," he said recently. "British Telecom is so far behind in accepting new technology that the products it has developed — System X for example — are far behind *what a free private sector* could have supplied and they will become quite incapable of standing up in export markets."

These fears are not felt so deeply elsewhere. Mr Joseph N. Pelton, who is on the staff of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) forecast in his new book *Global Talk* that Prestel, System X and computer and electronic business terminal ventures from Racal and ICI were just a few *of the promising* British IT projects for the 1980s.

For the immediate future, Britain can expect to benefit from the growing interest and business and television satellites through British Aerospace's involvement in the European Space Agency satellite. There are also encouraging signs in the services industry, which is growing at a moderate rate.

How far Information Technology Year will enable Britain to turn these modest benefits into a real "catching up in the world high technology race" remains to be seen. Certainly the stakes are *high. Pactel gloomily pre*dicts that, if current trends continue, we will face a trade deficit in IT of £1,000m by 1990.

Milestones in a cheap and quiet evolution that will bring a consumer revolution

Computers

There are almost as many definitions of information technology as there are experts on the subject. So the evolutionary chart on page IV depicts some of the main developments from which information technology was born.

This scheme of outlining the origins of the industry was prompted by an observation by Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, the founder of the first British software firm more than 20 years ago, and managing director of Consultants in Information Technology. For he draws a distinction between "the old form of computing and the new information technology which has come with advances in the silicon micro-circuit".

The present wave of information technology flows from the marriage of micro-electronics, telecommunications and computer programming. This merger has transformed computing and data processing from an expensive and specialized activity into a cheap consumer market.

In particular it has produced the personal computer; micro-electronic packages to enable telephone and television sets to be plugged into computer information networks; and cheap and powerful electronics units for improving the large and medium-scale computer systems that reside at the centre of big industrial, commercial and governmental organizations.

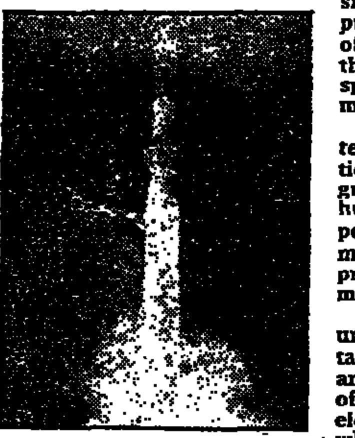
In addition, the micro-computer has turned the idea of using semi-intelligent robots for manufacturing into reality. One result of that development is seen in the devastation of certain European industries by Japanese enterprise. And it is this innovation which is causing most anxiety among specialists in Britain like Alex d'Agapeyeff. He says it is no accident that the Japanese came from behind to lead in the volume production of micro-circuits.

Confirmation of their success, if it is needed, is shown clearly in the analysis of the world's 50 top information technology companies listed in the chart prepared by the Pactel organization in a recent survey. Not one of the Japanese firms would have been included in a similar league table produced 20 years ago.

The electronic computer era was ushered in by 1946 with the invention by Dr J Presper Eckert and Dr John Mauchly with their machine ENIAC (electronic mumerical integrator and calculator) at the University of Pennsylvania.

However, the first invention was one of several projects in the United States and Europe supported from defence research money for developing new types of powerful machines to help with complex weapons calculations and for deciphering codes.

Nevertheless there was considerable competition between the design teams in the early days. And a counter-claim exists that a machine called Colossus, built in Britain, was the first electronic computer.



However, there are more important claims for at least two machines completed in 1948 to be the real forerunners of the modern electronic computer. One of them labelled SSEC, built in IBM's laboratories, and the other known as the Manchester University Mark 1 had the programmes of instructions stored internally.

Many major technical advances were needed to make possible the transfer of computers from the university and military laboratories to commerce and industry. The first electronic computer built for sale, based on the Manchester University Mark 1, was delivered by the Ferranti company in February 1951. It had 4,000 electronics valves packed into racks in a battery of air-conditioned cabinets which filled a large room.

The life of the first generation of computers was short because of their size, cost, unreliability, limited storage for information and huge power consumption. But the invention which consigned them quickly to the museum was the transistor.

That innovation was the most important among many other crucial discoveries in hardware and software responsiblle for increasing the number of large and medium-scale computers in use in the world from 6,000 20 years ago to nearer 250,000 today.

But by 1960 development engineers had devised the beginnings of the processes, using photolithography for etching several transistors and other components on to a piece of silicon the size of a postage stamp. That birth of the integrated circuit soon brought a new generation of small, desk-sized mini-computers; and the larger models of computers also entered a third generation of higher speed, more powerful machines.

Then came the major technical leap into miniaturization with large-scale integrated circuits, crowding hundreds of electronic components on one silicon chip, making possible the microprocessor and then the micro-computer.

Yet the same principles underlie the plodding computation of the first computers and the microsecond speeds of the current range of electronic miniatures; all of which need five basic sections.

The *input* section translates information from a variety of devices into a code that the computer understands. In the early designs there were only punched paper tape and punched card inputs. Now there are the familiar keyboard — and — TV units; magnetic tapes, discs and drums, optical scanners reading the magnetic code on cheques or the digital code on goods at the cash desk of a shop.

The *memory* section does what its name says. It stores information until it is needed by other parts of the machine. The most successful memory in modern computers for nearly 20 years has been the magnetic core variety, consisting of thousands of tiny iron beads.

Each tiny iron core is at an intersection of two hair-thin wires forming part of a rectangular grid. These core memories are being replaced by cheaper, smaller and higher capacity semiconductor memories on chip. In addition to these main memories built into the computer, auxiliary memories in the form of magnetic tapes and discs provide the low-cost, very high capacity needed for bulk storage of information.

The handling, directing and processing of the flood of information passing through a computer is done by its *arithmetic and logic* units. It is here that the complex calculations are done if the machine is programmed for largely scientific and engineering purposes, and the data is manipulated in commercial and administrative applications.

The part which regulates the memory and the arithmetic-logic units is the *control* section. It regulates the flow of information between them and interprets the instructions programmed into the memory, and accordingly, dispatches data once it has been processed to the ouput section. But the *output* can go to an almost endless variety of devices. The presentation of words and numbers on a television display of high-speed printer is the most widely known type. Whereas the actions of robots on a car assembly line are one form of output for the computer's electrical impulses; so are the commands to an aircraft's steering mechanisms from an autopilot, or artificial voice commands or the directions to another computer.

Nineteen-sixty was the turning point for a lot of key developments, and that year the journal *Communications of the Association of Computing Machinery* had the following to say about one important emerging subject: "A common business-oriented language, called Cobo, for use in writing instructions on business-type problems for any electronic digital computer, may soon be available. Cobol, which is written in English and independent of any make of model of computer, was presented in the final report to the Conference of Data Systems Languages . . ."

The purpose of a programming language is to make the writing of programmes cheaper and easier. By definition that means more reliability, because an immense amount of the cost of introducing computer systems is still in the correction of errors. In the early 1960s the production rate for a programmer writing the programme for a business application was about £2 per finished line of machine instruction. A business application requiring, typically, 20,000 lines of instruction code therefore cost £40,000, and more than likely employed four or five people for 18 months to two years.

That level of productivity would be completely unacceptable today. Improvements have been made in automating the design and checking of programming systems. As a result there is a large number of advanced computer languages such as Fortran, Cobol, Basic, PL-1, and hundreds of software packages for particular applications for personal computer users or businessmen to buy off the shelf.

But the great skill remains *in* designing the *original* programmes. The methods to make that easier have reduced the costs nearer to 20 pence a line of code.

Satellites

The merger of computers, micro-electronics and telecommunications has created a single information industry so sprawling it almost defies description. Telecommunications can be regarded as the elder statesman of the three technologies because it pervaded almost all corners of the globe with electro-mechanical telephones and undersea cables long before electronic components and then computers were invented.

But the application of computers and micro-electronics to telecommunications has changed completely the design of the telephone handset and the office switchboard. Computer systems in particular, with their ability to store and control the organization of information, are adding a new dimension to the processes used for the distribution of television, mail, facsimile, telephone and library information.

By the same token, the application of telecommunications techniques and networks to computers has transformed the practice of data processing from an isolated activity to a service on demand. That change has demolished the previous demarcation lines between the computer manufacturer supplying specialized office and industrial products and the telecommunications organizations providing telephones and switchboards; cable networks and radio communications links.

The full potential of computers was opened when computer data transmission was first accomplished over earth links (co-axial cable and radio channels) and later by a satellite link encircling the planet. In the past decade the capacity of civilian international satellite communications links has jumped from 150 to more than 15,000 circuits. The growth of satellite communication has been spectacular and shows no sign of easing.

In the short time that satellites have flooded the earth with messages they have become an integral part of the activities of organizations like news agencies, press and broadcasting services, business, banking, commerce, agriculture, mining, aviation, navigation, meteorology and entertainment. Yet fewer than 40 of the 2,200 satellites launched since 1957 are for communications; and those can be divided into four categories by use.

There are two global systems: the Intelsat organization, which has more than 100 member countries and the Intersputnik network established by the Soviet Union. At the next level come a number of developing domestic and regional satellite systems. Third, there are the specialist marine and aeronautical satellites for communications and navigation purposes. Fourth are the military communications satellites.

A recent study by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration forecasts a demand in the United States for more than 300 video channels, more than 20 million more telephone channels and an annual data volume of 40 million terabits (tera is the symbol denoting one million million) within 20 years. That is equivalent to the capacity of another 100 of the current type of satellites which RCA and Western Union operate for their domestic services.

Even allowing for advances in the size of satellites, that demand would still need between 30 and 40 satellites to be placed in the part of the geostationary orbit which has to be shared with 50 other countries. There are four domestic satellite systems in America. In addition to Western Union and RCA, a joint service called Comstar is run by two giant telecommunications companies, AT & T and GT & E, on a space station leased from the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat). But the most recent network is a £300 venture, Satellite Business Systems (SBS), owned by IBM, Comsat and the Aetna Life insurance company.

There is a unique aspect of satellites which, with their immense capacity and combined use with computers and television, is forcing the pace in information technology. Since the origin of the telephone, distance has been the major element in fixing tariffs and in curbing the use of the telecommunications networks. With the introduction of satellites, it is no longer an important factor. In a recent book, *Global Talk*, Dr Joseph Pelton says as telecommunications services have become faster, they also have become cheaper. A one-page telex sent from New York to London cost today about $12. A one-page letter or technical drawing sent by the Intelpost network is about $5; and a three-minute telephone call on the public network costs as little as $3.16. Twenty years ago public overseas calls were 20 times higher.

Electronics

Some years ago Dr Marvin Kelly, then director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the United States, called two of his senior research physicists to his office to witness an experiment by another staff member. The demonstration was conducted with a rectangular black block, smaller than a cube of sugar, which had little metal contacts at either end. The device was made from a then little — understood material.

When a band of flashing light was allowed to flicker over a narrow region near the centre of the block, a tiny voltage of about 0.5 volts was generated between the two contacts.

The little — understood material was silicon. And the demonstration given by Dr Russell Ohl showed the first operation of what electronic engineers today call a p — n junction, which is the electrical effect on which the microelectronics industry is founded. But that original experiment occurred in 1940. It marked only the start of the research that gave birth to semiconductor electronics by an already famous team of solid state physicists at Bell Laboratories, and which led first to the discovery of the transistor, earning Doctors Walter Brattain, John Bardeen and William Shockley a Nobel prize for physics in 1956.

The impact of that original demonstration of the intriguing properties of silicon is told in a personal account of the discovery of the transistor by Dr Brattain. Subsequent research produced a number of materials which can be endowed with the unusual qualities needed to make $p - n$ junctions.

Silicon is particularly attractive because of its abundance, being one of the main constituents of sand. Its value to the electronics engineer is that it can be made to be either electrically conducting or non-conducting.

The trick is to make a crystal of pure silicon and then introduce the tiniest trace of a special impurity into it by a process referred to as "doping". Only a microscopic area is doped with the impurity, but it is enough to cause a deficiency of electrons in this small zone to form a so-called p, or positive, zone. An adjacent area is doped to get a surplus of electrons creating an n, or negative, zone. Hence the name for the complete arrangement is a $p - n$ junction.

More important, when two n zones are separated by a p zone they form a transistor, which is an electronic switch. Many thousands of transistors can be formed on a single chip. Moreover 250 chips can be made from one disc of silicon, 3 ins in diameter and one-fifth of an inch thick, which has been sawn form a silicon rod 3 ft long.

There is no other manufacturing process like it. Each disc is smoothed and then

continued on next page

A-Z of Information Technology

Any technology gathers a jargon of its own. Information Technology is a mixture of computing, telecommunications and microelectronics, so the jargon is even richer than usual. Here is an alphabetical ramble through some of the words and phrases the explorer of IT might stumble over.

A

Artificial Intelligence (AI). Although it may seem that computers have taken over, they remain tools controlled by people. So-called computer errors are really caused by humans giving a computer the wrong instructions. AI would allow a machine to learn, and then take decisions on the basis of experience. Widespread application is held up by two things: the need for vast processing power, and uncertainty about how the human brain works.

Automated Office. Computers began automating the accounts office 30 years ago, and now word processors are automating typing. But that is just the start. The words can be sent by electronic mail, along with graphics, and discussed over a voice and vision link. Information can be filed electronically, then recalled selectively for automatic collation. Integration will be a key factor. In the office of the future all sorts of equipment — telephones, facsimile, copiers, typewriters, computers — will be linked together to work as a single system.

B

Basic. A computer language, from Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. Computers only understand machine code languages, but high-level languages like BASIC enable programs to be written in something approaching plain English. Other high-level languages include ADA, CORAL and PASCAL, as well as the sci-fi-sounding ALGOL, COBOL and FORTRAN.

Bit. The basic unit of computing, an abbreviation of binary digit. All data can be expressed in binary form, combinations of 0s and 1s (1 is 0001, 2 is 0010, 9 is 1100). Clumsy for normal purposes, this two-state notation allows a computer to process data by a series of on-off switching actions — something which electronics can do very quickly. Similar digital techniques are now being applied to transmitting speech, recording music or handling television signals, where benefits include better reproduction and greater processing capability. A group of bits is called a byte (usually eight bits).

C

Cmos. A type of semiconductor device of increasing importance. Integrated circuits (or silicon chips) are of two kinds: bipolar, characterized by high speed, and MOS, which are more complex. CMOS circuits (from complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) are similar to MOS, but have very low power requirements. Watches and calculators use CMOS, so you do not have to keep changing the batteries, and as more CMOS circuits become available there should be a wider variety of portable electronics.

Cambridge Ring. A local area network developed at Cambridge University.

Central Processing Unit (CPU). The part of a computer system which controls all the operations, and carries out the arithmetical and logical functions. A microprocessor is a fairly simple CPU on a single chip. At the other extreme is the number cruncher, a computer which handles very complex calculations.

D

Data Base. Any collection of information, even a bulging filing cabinet, is a data base of a sort. In the would of IT, data bases are files kept in an orderly, electronic form, which can be accessed by remote users following a defined procedure.

Disc. Storage of computer data is often on magnetic discs. Information is added or accessed at high speeds with read-write heads. Floppy discs — popular for small computers and word processors — can be taken out and stored, like a gramophone record. Increasing use is being made of the Winchester disc, which unlike the floppy cannot be removed, but which may cram in 50 times more data.

E

Expert Systems. If you can persuade experts to tell a computer everything they know, anyone can tap into the information so as to become, in theory, experts in turn. The snag is that expert knowledge may not be amenable to computer storage: how do you codify judgment and intuition, as well as facts?

F

Fibre Optics. Instead of sending electrical signals over copper cables, information can be transmitted as pulses of light over hair-thin strands of glass fibre. Capacity is far higher, so additional sevices like two-way TV become possible. British Telecom is laying the world's longest optical fibre link, between London and Birmingham, and expects to buy and install well over 60,000 miles of fibre during the 1980s.

Forgiving Systems. A computer or other system which allows the novice to make mistakes without chaotic or disastrous consequences. Confused users may be able to press a "help" button, which will call up a series of prompts on the display screen to lead the way out of trouble.

G

Graphics. Anything in representational or pictorial form, rather than letters or numbers, is called graphics in IT. Computers can turn data into histograms or curves, and show them on visual display units or draw them on plotters. Television systems like teletext and viewdata are progressing from the display of primitive graphics, made up from a matrix of dots, towards smoothed characters, alpha-geometrics, and eventually alpha-photographics. All in full colour, of course.

H

Hardware. It used to mean the things standing outside an ironmonger's shop, but today hardware is the physical equipment which makes up a computer installation, including the CPU and all the peripheral units. Software is the programs which tell the hardware what to do, and can include firmware, a permanent form of software. The people who write the programs and operate the computers are sometimes called liveware.

I

Information Technology (IT). Favoured term for the convergence of techniques in computing, microelectronics and telecommunications to produce, store, access and send information of all kinds, whether pictures, words or numbers. Obviously significant in business, but also invading the home: teletext and personal computers are IT, but Hollywood movies on a video machine are probably not.

Interface. A plug and socket is an interface, but if computer equipment is to work together it must be compatible in software terms, as well as electrically. An interface unit may, therefore, convert data from one form to another so that different units can be combined. The man-machine interface is as much a philosophical approach as a matter of hardware, and aims to ensure that people control machines, rather than the other way round.

J

Josephson Junction. The faster a computer can switch data, the faster it can complete a calculation. For more than 20 years the phenomena of superconductivity have seemed to offer the prospect of unrivalled computing speeds, but the need for extremely low temperatures has so far made the technology impracticable outside the laboratory. The Josephson junction has to be cooled by liquid helium, but can then switch at a speed of less than 100 picoseconds (a picosecond is one million-millionth of a second). Promising, but experimental.

K

Keyboard. After years of being tapped by typists and teleprinter operators, keyboards have found a new role as input devices for computers and word processors, and to handle other control tasks. The typewriter-style "qwerty" keyboard is still popular, but hand-held keyboards — usually called keypads — arrange the keys in a variety of ways. A hexadecimal keyboard, or hex pad, is used with microprocessors. It has 16 digits: 0-9, plus A, B, C, D, E and F, to represent 10-15 as single strokes.

L

Light Pen. Another way of communicating with a computer is to place a photo-sensitive pen-like device on the screen of a terminal. The points where the light pen touches convey instructions to the computer, making it draw lines or circles on the screen, or selecting an item from a list of optional functions. Another form of light pen, sometimes called a wand, reads data in the form of thick and thin lines which form a bar code. Used at supermarket checkouts and for other data input purposes.

Local Area Network (LAN). By installing a special cable in a building or group of buildings, computing and communications equipment can be connected at any point, and made to interact by sending signals round the ring or loop of cable. Another approach — promoted (not surprisingly) by telecoms companies — links the equipment over the existing telephone wires, creating a star network rather than a ring. Signals go to a central PABX to be processed and sent on to their destination.

M

Mainframe. The largest type of computer installation, needing a specially constructed, air-conditioned

Continued from page 3

highly polished to the quality of scientific optical glass. A microscopic scratch on the surface renders subsequent work on the material valueless. The discs are heated to between 1,000 and 1,200° C to create a hard coating. In the next stage a layer of a polymer material sensitive to ulraviolet light, and known as a photoresist, is applied. Next a tiny photographic plate or mask, of the chip's electronic circuitry, scaled down from a drawing 250 times bigger, is used to etch a pattern of electronic components by photo-lithography.

But the technology of silicon chip fabrication is moving rapidly to increase the number of components on existing large scale intergrated circuits of 10,000 to 20,000 to very large-scale intergration of 100,000 to 200,000 components and beyond.

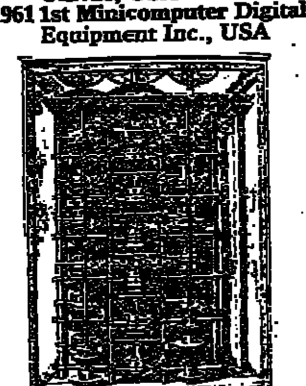
Pearce Wright

Landmarks over 300 years

The products of information technology are things like office automation, microprocessor controlled washing machines and cookers, industrial robots, video telephones, electronic games, automatic bank cash dispensers, electronic mail and large data processing systems — to name a few. But they emanate from a gradual merging of the four technologies listed below.

Computers

- **1642** Mechanical Calculator Blaise Pascal, France
- **1833** Calculating Machine (analytical engine) C. Babbage UK
- **1889** Punch Card Tabulating Machine H. Hollerith, USA
- **1939** Mark 1 Digital Computer H. H. Aitken, USA and IBM
- **1946** Eniac (Electronic numerator integrator & computer) Moore School, University of Pennsylvania, USA
- **1947** Commercial Electronic Computer P. Eckert and J. Mauchly USA
- **1948** Edsac (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) M. V. Wilkes, Cambridge University, UK
- **1951** 1st General Purpose Computer Ferranti, UK
- **1960** 1st Solid State Computer Univac, USA
- **1961** 1st Minicomputer Digital Equipment Inc., USA

The first "computer", the analytical engine designed by Babbage.

Electronics

- **1898** Magnetic Recording V. Poulsen, Denmark
- **1919** "Flip Flop" (binary) circuit, Eccles & Jordan, USA
- **1948** Transistor Bardeen, Brattain & Shockley, USA
- **1952** Integrated circuit concept G. W. Dummer, UK
- **1958** Laser A. L. Schalow & G. H. Townes, USA
- **1959** Integrated silicon circuits J. S. Kilby, USA
- **1962** Silicon Chip S. R. Hofstein & F. P. Heiman, USA
- **1963** Electronic Calculator Bell Punch Co., UK
- **1970** Floppy disc IBM, USA
- **1972** Microcomputer Intel, USA
- **1972** Video Games Magnavox, USA

Telecommunications

- **1837** Morse Code on-off telegraph system, Samuel Morse, USA
- **1847** Submarine Telegraph Cable W. Siemens, Germany
- **1876** Telephone Alexander Graham Bell, USA
- **1896** Wireless Telegraphy G. Marconi, Italy
- **1925** Television J. L. Baird, UK
- **1945** Arthur C. Clarke proposes communications satellites
- **1948** Holography (three dimensional pictures) D. Gabor, UK
- **1950** MODEM (made high speed data transmission possible) MIT & Bell Labs, USA
- **1957** Sputnik 1 1st artificial satellite, USSR



Morse Code — first practical demonstration linked Baltimore and Washington, 1844.

- **1960** Electronic telephone switching system Bell labs, USA
- **1966** Optical Fibre Communications K. C. Kao & G. Hockman, USA
- **1960's** Private networks
- **1970's** Public data networks, local office and factory networks

Word processing

- **1714** Typewriting history begins with a British patent to Henry Mill for "... an artificial machine for impressing letters on parchment ..." No details survive of invention.
- **1829** First machine capable of practical work. Called a Typographer. William Austin Burt, Detroit, USA.
- **1867** First typewriter in constant use. Christopher Latham Sholes. New York, USA.
- **1872** First electric machine, consisting of a printing wheel, invented by Thomas A. Edison. Later developed into the ticker-tape printer.
- **1873** C. L. Sholes signed contract with E. Remington & Sons, gunsmiths of New York, USA.
- **1909** Introduction of portables.
- **1937** Xerography. Electrostatic images transformed into a powder image and fixed by fusing. Chester Carlson. USA.
- **1961** Golf ball machine introduced by IBM, USA.
- **1963** Ink Jet Printing. Method of forming, charging and directing ink electrostatically to form words. R. G. Sweet, USA. Technique extended by A. M. Lewis and A. D. Brown.

(Research by Pearce Wright. Main source: *Electronic Inventions and Discoveries* by G. W. A. Dummer) published by Pergamon Press.

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room. The minicomputer was originally a more robust but less powerful machine, usually sold to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), who incorporated them in industrial or scientific systems. Today mainframes have become smaller, while minis are more powerful and may be sold to end-users, so distinctions are blurred.

Microcomputer. Rather imprecise term for: (1) a complete but small computer based on a microprocessor; (2) a microprocessor and its peripheral chips mounted on a printed-circuit board; (3) a single chip containing all the circuitry for a microprocessor, RAM, ROM and input-output functions.

N

Non-volatile. Magnetic storage (tapes, discs, ferrite cores, bubble memories) is non-volatile, meaning the data is retained when the power is switched off. Semiconductor memories, such as those used in pocket calculators, are normally volatile: switch off and you lose all the data. Some volatile memories are fed with minute amounts of power continuously to make them, in effect, non-volatile.

O

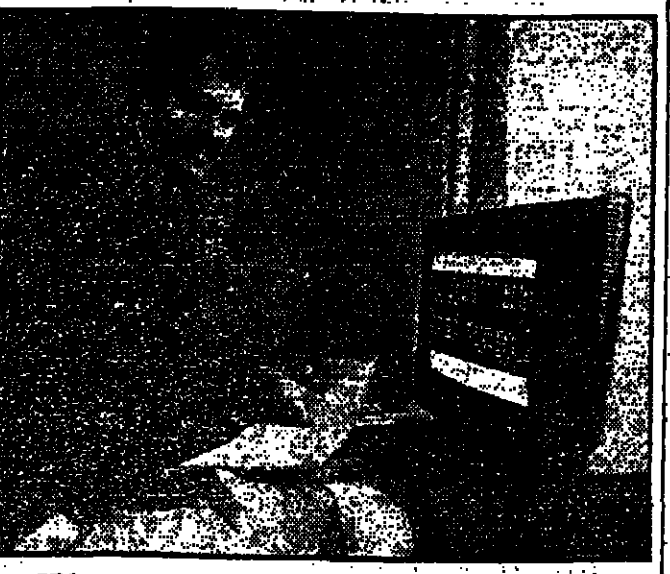
Operating System. Not hardware, but software — the set of instructions in a computer which supervises and controls input-output functions and the running of programs which handle specific applications.

Optical character recognition (OCR). Putting data into computers could be speeded up if information could be read automatically from documents, rather than put in laboriously by keyboard. OCR tries to do this. Early devices could only read marks (for example, to check pools coupons), but modern equipment can handle typed pages. Recognizing handwriting is more difficult.

P

Pabx. As well as handling telephone calls today's private automatic branch exchange (PABX) can provide such facilities as abbreviated dialling, automatic re-call of bust lines, queuing of incoming calls, conference facilities, and the switching of data as well as voice. The electronic PABX will help speed the departure of POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service). In future, people getting a wrong number will know it's high technology which is letting them down.

Peripherals. In order to work, a computer's central processing unit needs peripheral equipment. This includes magnetic discs or tapes to store information, card or tape readers to feed information in, printers to print out results, terminals to allow communication with the computer and other units, and *plotters to plot* out graphics. Peripherals may now contain some processing ability themselves, *and might* be graded intelligent, smart, or dumb.



Videotext — information on a television screen.

Q

Query Language. Until recently, only trained people have been able to communicate with computers. Now there are over 100 query languages, which aim to break down the barriers. Most allow limited English commands to be accepted by the computer, though some claim to make completely free-form English acceptable.

R

Ram and Rom. The random access memory (RAM) allows information to be stored or accessed in random fashion in a very short time. A read-only memory (ROM) is a permanent store of information, which computer systems can read, but which users cannot change. Semiconductor memories may be RAMs, ROMs or variations of these, and are characterised by increasing capacity and falling cost. The 64k RAM stores 65,536 bits, but will cost the same as the 1k RAM, which stores only 1024 bits.

Robot. Automatic assembly systems can usually perform a single task, but robots can be programmed to do several, within limits. They are of most use for repetitive jobs in unpleasant environments. Artificial intelligence will widen their scope, but the walking, talking robots of fiction are unlikely to take over in the factory, let alone do the housework.

S

Silicon. The basic material for many semiconductor devices, including the pervasive silicon chip, or integrated circuit. Although silicon is expected to remain the main material for many years, gallium arsenide can be used as the basis for logic circuits which operate at very high speeds, without the need for superconductive cooling, as with the Josephson junction.

Software. The programs which give instructions to the hardware. Early programmers soon began to save time by building up libraries of sub-routines to carry out standard operations. Computer users can now shop around for software packages, which are ready-made sets of programs to do specific jobs, such as payroll, direct mail, or word processing. Like a package holiday, software packages cut costs by giving the majority what they want. Good value if you are prepared to follow the crowd.

T

Time sharing. In the beginning, computers could only be used by one person at a time, so work would pile up. With time sharing, many people can use a computer simultaneously, each operating from his own terminal. The computer processes parts of separate jobs in sequence, but users gain the impression they have the computer to themselves. Time sharing is still a valuable facility, but distributed processing has put more power at the terminal, and personal computers allow users to undertake simple computing tasks completely independently.

U

User friendly. Aware that most people think a computer console is about as easy to understand as the flight deck of Concorde, manufacturers are putting much effort into taking out the mystery. Touch a button, and the screen will display a menu, from which the user can select the service he wants. More button-pushing will lead through a series of instructions. Along with forgiving systems and query languages, the user-friendly approach means that even beginners can come to terms with a computer.

V

Very large-scale integration (VLSI). The first integrated circuits put only a few components on a chip of silicon. Next came medium-scale integration (MSI), with hundreds of components, and then large-scale integration (LSI), with thousands. Now VLSI puts as many as 100,000 components on a chip. Designers see no barriers to integrating a million components.

Videotext. A generic term to describe TV-based information systems. Teletext, which includes the BBC's Ceefax and ITV's Oracle, broadcasts "pages" of data which can be selected with a suitably modified television set.

Viewdata. Links the TV to the telephone and gives a more varied, interactive service by connecting users to a central computer. Prestel, British Telecom's viewdata service, is for public use, but many businesses are also using private viewdata systems.

W

What-If Games. Computer software is available which allows users to change one variable in a set of data, and see how this affects all the other variables. A businessman can ask "What if the price of oil rises by 10 per cent?", push a few buttons, and see whether he can survive the next energy crisis. A powerful planning aid, though viewing the results may call for strong nerves.

Work Station. What every smart executive will be sitting at, instead of a desk. As well as a telephone and personal computer, it's likely to include facsimile, data terminal, videophone, viewdata units, and much more. The very essence of IT chic.

X

Xerography. The technology which brought plain-paper copiers into virtually every office. Despite rumours that the paperless office is imminent, copiers are likely to go on flourishing. They may even become electronic mail terminals, sending and receiving text and graphics to and from many locations.

X is also the international symbol in telecommunications signifying digital operation, in which the 0s and 1s of computer language are used to switch telephone calls and transmit both voice and data. System X is Britain's digital exchange family, and British Telecom is launching a digital communications service called X-stream.

Y

Yield. A key factor in the falling cost of integrated circuits. Hundreds of circuits are made at the same time on wafers of silicon, passing through a complex series of processing steps. At the start of production many devices fail, but yield goes up as manufacturers move down a learning curve. Prices drop dramatically, because more good products are produced without any additional cost in materials or processing.

Z

Zap. The programmable read-only memory (PROM) can be programmed using special equipment. This is known as "PROM blowing". When the program is erased, the PROM is said to be "zapped".

Roger Woolnough

It's a job to choose

The best advice to anyone seeking a micro-computer for business use is — beware! Choosing a personal computer, other than one to play games on, is to join the new high street jungle warfare.

It took me a long time, spread over nearly two months before I was able to pinpoint the machine of my choice. During this period I visited many of the High Street shops and so-called "computer centres", talked to dozens of salesmen, and read through piles of manufacturer's blurb and scanned many a computer magazine *Personal Computer* and *Micro, Decision* — two of the best sources of information. It is quite obvious that there are far too many cowboys selling both hardware — the computers and associated equipment as well as the software — the programmes to make the computer do what you want it to do. If you are only interested in games the problems are reduced as the knowledge and effort which have gone into producing computer games is totally out of proportion to that spent on the more serious uses for small computers.

Many sales assistants seemed to know little about many of their own products. When unable to answer relatively simple inquiries a more senior person, usually the manager, was called. The stock attitude which was all too common was that the manager would immediately try to "sell you up", in other words try to persuade you to buy something more elaborate (according to him) and much more expensive than what you had first been interested in. With the software or actual programmes the situation becomes even worse for the innocent buyer.

The computer magazines are full of stories about people who have bought programmes for accounting, stocktaking or word processing which simply cannot do the job they were led to believe. Admittedly there is an enormous complexity of equipment but the customer should be able to expect some basic guidance.

On word processing programmes, which was my own interest, it was not so straightforward as I might have imagined, judging from the dozen or so programmes on the market. Did they all have capital and lower case letters for display on the screen? Was it possible to have more than 40 characters (too few) per line, or could it go to 80 per line? How many lines per "page"? What editing facilities? How complicated are the commands?

The more you learn the more complicated it all becomes. Even after you have chosen your computer, its printer, additional disc drives, and the programmes there are still many unsuspecting shocks. Generally speaking most companies, with some exceptions, only offer a 90-day guarantee on the hardware. Luckily there seems to be a trend for giving longer guarantees. Most companies offer a maintenance contract which usually costs at least 15 per cent per year of the original capital outlay — quite expensive. The small print of these contracts also needs examining closely to avoid pitfalls over the exact meaning of "24-hour service" and similar phrases. It is no good buying a computer from a company in Leeds if your office is based in Bristol unless the company has a nationwide network of some kind. This is one reason why it is all the more important to buy equipment, and especcially programmes, from well established reputable companies. So many software houses have sprung up over night offering a wide variety of programmes which apparently cure all ills, but many of these companies vanish as fast as they have appeared.

Computers do not automatically increase productivity but they can increase efficiency. The first thing is to have a good look at your own system of paperwork and see if that can be improved before even thinking about a small computer. One man who is very outspoken on the subject is Mr Bob Robinson, of Byte Shop Computerland, an expanding network of branches up and down the country. Mr Robinson, who has been involved with microcomputers since the early days in 1963, believes there are five basic questions a customer should ask himself. Have I got a system that already works without a computer?; If I buy a computer would I need to take on extra staff, and if so would there be an increase in productivity?; What would be the return on the capital investment, in terms of productivity, and how long would it take to repay the return on the extra investment?; Will I be able to reduce my staff? The answer to this, according to Mr Robinson is "definitely 'no' "; Am I really trying to dodge the issue? In other words do I think a computer is some kind of magic wand to solve my own inefficiency? (It is not.)

Mr Robinson says that most small businesses do not need a computer for accounting or stock control unless they have a minimum turnover of between £50,000-£100,000 a year. He adds: "You must be able to trade off the extra profit against taking on the extra staff to operate the computer, not to mention the initial capital outlay and maintenance costs."

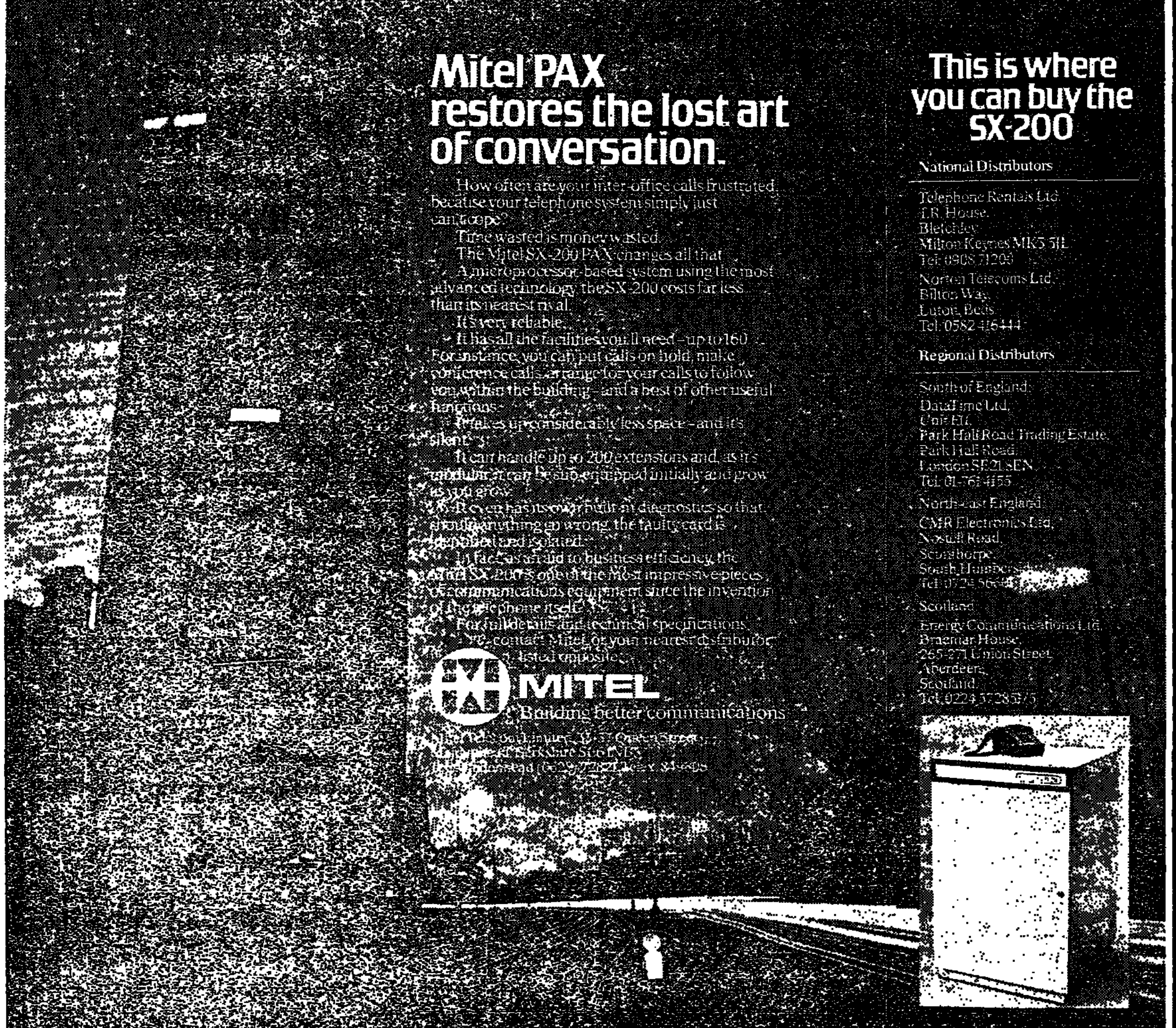
One of the most useful functions performed by a small computer is mailing and invoicing and Mr Robinson believes it is possible to buy a system for between £5,000 and £7,000 which would cover the needs of the small businessman but he could go up to £18,000 to £20,000 if future expansion and productivity warranted the expenditure.

Another major problem facing the customer is the question of documentation for both computer and programme. Manuals are on the whole badly written, often too full of jargon, and quite often have many mistakes, particularly those dealing with the actual programmes to run on the computer.

The Osborne Computer Corporation produces some of the best software and some of the most readable and understandable manuals. Adam Osborne, the man behind the company, a kind of American answer to Britain's own Clive Sinclair, the first to produce a mass-selling computer for under £70, has also just come out with an unusual software-hardware deal in the form of the Osborne I computer. He offers a package deal of five standard programmes including accounting and word-processing and mailing, along with a new mini-micro computer.

It was the Osborne I which I finally settled on. No larger than an electric sewing machine it is entirely portable, complete with twin-disc drive (enough memory to store a small novel) and tiny monitor screen (it can also plug into a larger video screen). The complete package with programmes costs about £1,250 plus VAT and is just the thing for the wandering journalist. He can plug it into his car or boat battery system, and it will even fit under an airline seat. In time, and unions permitting, I could write this article, which started life on the Osborne, anywhere in the world, hook it up to a telephone and send it direct for editing and typesetting to the office.

Michael Frenchman



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The good, the bad and the ugly face of change: the fears and attitudes are explained here and on the facing page

Unions: still in benefit?

Unions facing the threats of job losses from the introduction of new machinery and the economic recession are having to re-think their approach to pay bargaining and in some cases fight for their survival.

The various predictions of job losses caused by technological advance, with unemployment figures perhaps as high as five million by the middle of the decade, have wrought from the unions a new negotiating appruach which is based on no compulsory redundancies and a rapid move toward shorter working time.

In addition to the jobs threat, unions are also concerned about the quality of work that will be left for those still in employment; model union bargaining procedures insist that negotiators pay attention to the technological implications on job satisfaction, health and safety and other related issues.

Unions strenuously deny that their basic attitude toward new technology is one of hostility and resistance but they are adamant that the new technologies should be harnessed so that the benefits are shared equally with the workforce.

The central union philosophy is perhaps best summed up by Len Murray "It is not just a question of accepting the new technology or fighting it. The issue is how we can maximize its benefits and minimize its costs, and ensure that its benefits are equitably shared," the general secretary of the TUC said.

The TUC has played an increasing role in organizing education forums on new technology for negotiators, but a great deal of research has also been done by individual unions.

Union officials believe that the advent of robotics in industry on a wide scale is some years away, in spite of their appearance on the assembly lines at Ford and British Leyland.

Tim Webb, a national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), and the TUC's representatives on the Year of Information Technology committee, thinks that the unions are about to face the "second wave" of new technology.

That would mainly come in the areas of banking, insurance and finance, while the first wave in the electronics industry and clerical areas is already here. Mr Webb said that the effect on the electronics industry which was in the first place responsible for designing the new systems, has been like "the sword that turns on its self" and he gave instances of big job losses in the television manufacturing industry.

He hopes that the Year of Information Technology will focus attention on the problems as seen by the unions and open up a debate on the changes that are necessary if society is to be able to cope with the new working systems.

Mr Webb wants to see the Government's commitment to the Year of Information Technology translated into providing extra funds to cope with the structural changes needed in work and leisure, brought about by the lower demand for traditional forms of labour.

That theme is central to *The Leisure Shock*, a book published in the summer by Clive Jenkins and Barrie Sherman, respectively general secretary and director of research of ASTMS. They suggest that the words "work" and "leisure" should be removed from the vocabulary and replaced by "activity" and "usefulness".

They paint a gloomy picture of the consequences if new technologies are introduced without changes in attitudes, particularly to the work ethic.

A "slave society" should be introduced with new machines being the servants of workpeople who should then have much greater leisure opportunities. Jenkins and Sherman say that unemployment pay should be raised to more realistic levels, financed by the increased profits flowing from slimmed down and more effieient industries, and they believe that the education system needs to be more "life oreintated."

In the book they argue that it may even be too late now to start bringing about the changes that are needed because it will take many years to bring about the necessary change in attitude to the old fashioned work ethic.

The authors express concern about the growth of fringe political parties of the right and left and the feeling of alienation among young people, caused, they believe, by the recession and high levels of unemployment. "The emergence of a 'Clockwork Orange' society is a nightmare but one coming closer to reality each day that passes without positive action," they say.

Trade unions' specific demands for smoothing the introduction of new technology include consultation and agreement before its implementation in plants, big re-training programmes and new forms of redundancy payments.

Employers, too, recognize the value of consultation with their workforces. A recent survey by the Confederation of British Industry pointed out that those companies engaged in genuine employee consultation were enthusiastic about the results, which included a more ready acceptance of new technology by their workforces.

Retraining and relocation of workers on the scale imagined by the unions would require large government funds and the changes in industry and society should be brought about in the framework of a planned economy with large measures of state intervention, the unions argue.

The TUC laid great store on a joint statement on new technology agreed in long negotiations with the CBI. The statement, which laid down basic principles to be adopted in the introduction of new machinery was approved by Congress last year, but when it was sent out for ratification by the CBI, its members objected and vetoed it being signed.

There was apparently concern among the companies that the statement went too far toward accepting union philosophy on shorter hours and redundancies.

The TUC's education department has produced a series of guides for affiliated unions and shop stewards on negotiating practices to be adopted with employers. One says: "There are real choices to be made about the pace, type and social effects of technological change. It does not have to occur at the expense of union members' jobs and working conditions."

It goes on: "Our key aim should be to work for change by agreement. Trade unionists need to bargain for vital safeguards to jobs, skills and pay and also influence decisions about investment, products, job design work organization and so on. The ability to do this will depend on a willingness to review union organization and change it to meet the challenges that new technology presents."

Those changes involve more inter-union cooperation at plant level and the sweeping away of traditional rivalries. Some of the changes are beginning to take place but progress is slow as unions defend jealously their territory.

David Felton
Labour Reporter

Educating the managers

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, (IT) recognizes that fewer than 50 per cent of British companies are presently using IT to improve their efficiency and production, yet, according to a recent survey conducted by MORI**, more than half of the British public now believe that "IT is essential to Britain's future prosperity".

While factory automation contributed to an increase in productivity of more than 80 per cent betweeen 1960 and 1970, today's office looks very much *like* yesterday's office in terms of investment in electronic equipment, staff numbers and types, and the organization and methods of working.

At a recent conference on the new technology at work, Mr Tom Stewart, a senior consultant with Butler Cox and Partners, highlighted some of the areas which caused managers' apparent unwillingness to adopt IT, and why gains in the office are likely to be less dramatic than in the factory.

Mr Stewart believes that the mental skills involved in office work have proved more difficult to assist or replace than the more physical skills in manual work. Second, the social cost of productivity improvements is now being questioned to a far greater extent than in the 1960s. "Higher safety standards, more concern about the quality of working life and a greater awareness of the implications of redundancy for the individual worker now make some of the apparent benefits of automation less attractive," he said.

Management attitudes towards IT are often hostile as a result of previous experiences.

According to Mr Stewart, past predictions have often failed because of under, and over-estimating the rate of development. He says the most common reason why predictions fail is that "they overlook or ignore human behaviour . . . technical progress creates opportunities, human behaviour turns the opportunities into reality (or not)".

Most managers see the introduction of IT as a major distruption to established organizational structures and patterns of work. That can mean lengthy arguments with the trades unions and employee representatives, especially over such sensitive issues as job evaluations, loss of jobs and changes in working practices.

At the same conference, Mr Malcolm Hamer, the telecommunications manager at Citibank, confessed that successful automation "is nearly always painful". He says projects will go wrong if there is inadequate consultation with staff involved or not enough discussion on the effects IT will have on the organization of the office. It is, therefore, necessary to have a more participative management style which is not always easy to adopt overnight in an authoritarian organization.

Mr Hamer says that the whole field of IT is bewildering, "and the fact that experts seem to disagree so *violently is no comfort to the* novice". He suggests that management's attitude towards IT in the office should be "to look very carefully at your office, what goes on in it, how much effort each task involves, and which functions can be most 'cleanly' defined as a single entity and start with those, looking at solutions for a specific problem, rather than products which are solutions looking for problems to solve.

Mr Tom Elliott, managing director of UIMC, a management consultancy with a prime role to service the Unilever companies, is acutely aware of the resistance to change that can occur as a result of entrenched management attitudes.

"Managing change, which IT dictates, is always seen as a threat", he says. He sees the biggest problem as one of education. "It is essential to make managers appreciate the opportunities of technology and to stimulate them to think of ways that IT can help them in their jobs."

A major deterrent to this awareness campaign is, he says, the incomplete dialogue between the potential IT user and the data processing expert, the relationship between technocrats and those managers making business decisions. There is an urgent need, he says, for "translation" to overcome this dialogue problem.

I have interviewed many managers about technology and its role within an organization who are totally bewildered when faced with the language of the technological world. They resent the suggestion that they might be technically illiterate.

Mr Elliott acknowledges that this happens within some of the Unilever companies. He believes a way to improve the situation is for all managers to be encouraged to use a keyboard and to do simple programming, in that way overcoming their fear of the hardware.

Simultaneously, it is necessary to get data processing specialists to understand business strategy. Perhaps in 1982, the Year of Information Technology, we will create people who understand both — a breed of business systems managers.

Mr Elliott feels that hostility among managers puts a block on progress, and it is essential to make people more aware of the benefits and opportunities of IT, and for them to understand its implications. This must happen *before* the company buys and installs the equipment.

One company which be*lieves that a strong corporate* philosophy towards IT helps to encourage positive management reinforcement of its benefits, is Commercial Union (CU). Its general manager for Information Systems, Mr Peter Smith, emphasises the importance of marrying technological plans to business needs. This is done under the umbrella of a corporate policy, understood by all managers, intended to give the customer a better service, with a minimal delay in insurance handling.

By linking IT to everyday business life, the new methods gain acceptance and credence by all managers in an organization, not just the data processing and technical support staffs.

Mr Smith believes strongly in employee consultation. Part of the problem, he says, is keeping the expectation level lower than the publicity level. "There is always the fine judgment of the time factor, involving interested parties, publicizing the event, and then waiting for it to happen".

Mr Smith sees no alternative to a policy of technology being managed from the top. The mistakes can be very costly, even catastrophic, if there is no leadership. Without the right management attitudes and understanding towards people and technology it seems unlikely that Britain will radically increase its use of IT.

Companies like Unilever and CU provide a clear message: Decide a positive corporate philosophy towards IT. Educate managers in a thorough understanding and appreciation of IT. Adopt a participative management style for everyone involved.

Lynda King Taylor

MORI survey: Conducted by Market & Opinion Research International among a representative quote sample of 1,901 adults aged 15 and over in 153 constituency sampling points throughout Britain.

Survey conducted for Information Technology Year 1982.

They have you taped — and there aren't enough safeguards

It is now more thn 20 years since the first atempt was made — in a House of Lords Bill — to introuce a data protection law fo the United Kingdom. We till do not have one. Sinc 1961, the growing threat to privacy posed by data computerization has been th subjects of several more hrivate Members' Bills an debates in Parliament, numerous reports, officil and unofficial, and a Government White Paper.

Almost nothing has happened. Rarely can government inaction on a subject of national importance have reached such proportions. Now, its hant forced by the implementation of a European Convetion on data protection, ne Government has promisec another White Paper, with legislation to follow wher time permits. The conseqence of these years of dely is that Britain is now firmy established at the bottom if the league of Western Euopean countries in the area of data protection. This has implications not only fr civil liberties, but also forbusiness. Where Britain onc led the field in data protecion systems, it will once gain find itself having to try to catch up with competitors that have outstripped it. The missed opportunities are incalculable.

The danger of increasing computerizatin of personal, official and business information have lng been recognized, and ae scarcely any longer contoversial. First, data can be tored which is inaccurate, ncomplete or irrelevant, ad yet can be used as the basis for important decisins affecting people's lives

Second, pople may have no idea of he information kept on them have no way of finding out, and no opportunity to crrect mistakes. Third, there s the possibility that the infcmation can fall into unauthoized hands, who could use itfor all sorts of hostile, eyer criminal, purposes. Fouth, the information coul be used for a purpose othc than that for which it wasgathered. Fifth, that becaus computer systems can nw communicate with each cher easily and speedily, th possibility is increased tha comprehensive Big Brother files will be compiled on rivate citizens.

From birtl to death, every individual wl regularly find something abut him appearing in som file or other. Estimates f how many different file are kept on the average adlt individual range from 5 to 50. Some may be thoght trivial in themselves – though even library compters can now reveal that a eader took out a book on gerrilla warfare and another on Marxist ideology. Crdit card files might disclos an inappropriate spendig pattern. The Swansea Velcle Licensing Department eeps tabs on every drivers change of address, and heir computer is available to he police. The list of information kept on the individul — his health, income, socal security position, detailsof his property, his car, his ob, and so on — goes on.

Of cours, for those who have been ı trouble with the police, or been members of an "undesirable" political group, even though they have done nothing illegal, or have particular sexual proclivities, the information kept on them multiplies. More and more of all this information has been removed from the old-fashioned filing cabinet and is being put into computers.

The need for safeguards is not limited to personal information. Business, too, needs protection. If a company's list of customers, or its pricing or production formulae, got into the hands of competitors, the result could be financial ruin. It is also claimed (though firm evidence was harder to come by) that British business has been losing out because clients were reluctant to leave their confidential information in a country which had no protective laws.

Business was not completely united in seeking tighter protection. The multinationals, in particular, were worried about what strict data protection laws would do to trans-frontier transmission of data — an essential activity for companies conducting international business. Guidelines issued in 1980 by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been largely accepted and followed, and the problem of trans-frontier data transmission is not as acute as it was a few years ago.

In 1978, the Committee on Data Protection, under Sir Norman Lindop's chairmanship, made a number of widely-welcomed proposals for the safeguarding of information on computer. Its central recommendation was that there should be an independent Data Protection Authority to regulate the way computer data was handled and ensure that the privacy of the individual was protected.

There would be different codes for different classes of data. The Lindop Committee set out the principles which should govern data protection: (1) The individual should know what personal data is being kept, why it is needed, how long it will be used, who will use it, for what purpose, and for how long. (2) Personal data should be handled only to the extent and for the purposes made known at the outset, or authorized subsequently. (3) It should be accurate and complete, and relevant and timely for the purpose for which it is used. (4) No more data should be handled than is necessary for the purposes made known. (5) The individual should be able to verify that those principles have been complied with.

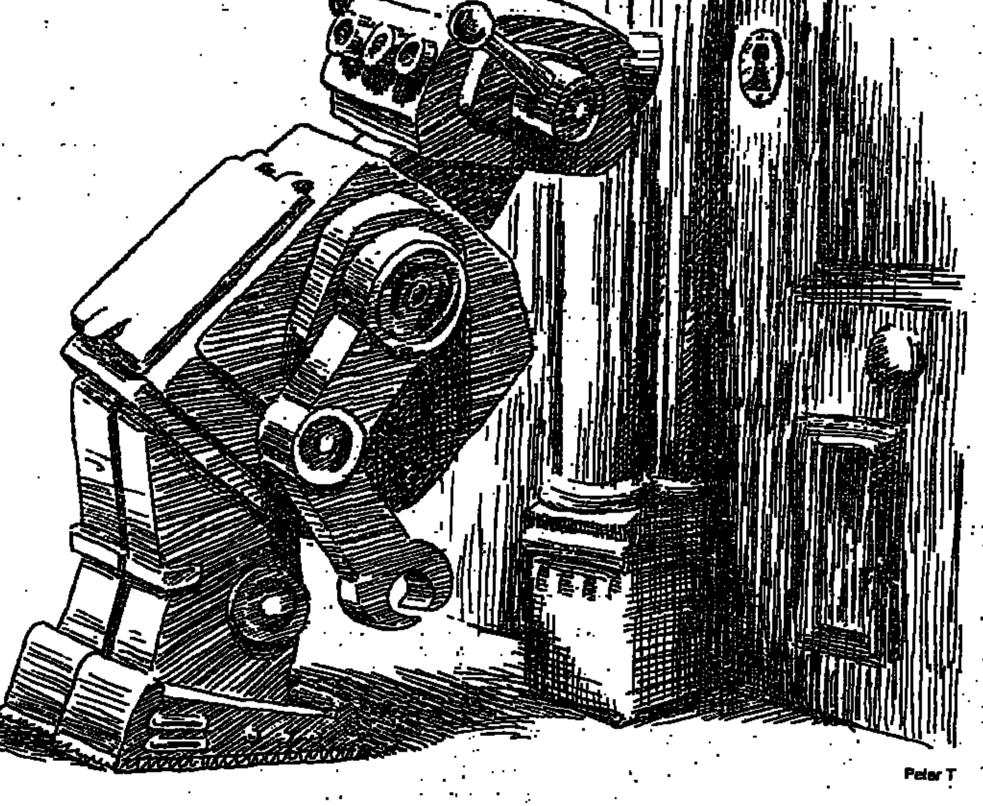
In spite of the Lindop Committee's call for urgent action, nothing happened until 1981, when the Council of Europe's Data Protection Convention was opened for signature. In effect, the convention does little more than highlight the principles laid down in Lindop, but it means that countries which become parties to it have to implement those principles in their national legislation. Only when Westminster passes its own Data Protection Act will Britain be able to ratify the convention.

To the dismay of all the interested groups which have been campaigning for such legislation for years, the Government has decided to depart from the Lindop proposals on one crucial issue. Instead of setting up an independent Data Protection Authority, as recommended, the Government announced that the relevant authority would be the Home Office itself.

As appalled critics point out, the Home Office is also a very substantial computer user. It is the department responsible for some of the most sensitive and controversial computers, such as those kept by the police, where abuses have already been shown to occur.

The Home Office, Sir Norman Lindop has commented, "can hardly be held to be impartial and disinterested in the area of personal information". That is a view shared by the British Medical Association, the National Council for Civil Liberties and other campaigners for a data protection law. Critics also point out that the Home Office has been the department most responsible for the years of inaction, a fact hardly conducive to inspiring confidence in its proposed new role as the country's data protection authority. Britain is at least likely to have a Data Protection Act on the statute books later this year (1982) or in 1983, but the debate over its content may prove highly controversial. The possibility that the Government will try to set up a system of ombudsmen to act as watchdogs over the use of delicate information is unlikely to placate all the critics. In the meantime, the other countries of Western Europe, and the United States, are happily carrying on with implementing their own laws, leaving Britain as in so many other fields, lagging badly behind where it was once pre-eminent.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent


Peter T



Mechanical marvels of the double shift

Momoe, Junko, Seiko and Yuko work a double shift every day at the Nissan car plant at Zama, outside Tokyo, turning out Datsun models for the home market and for export. They are precision welders, and their efforts are highly prized not only by management but by the Japanese auto-workers *union*.

They are, of course, robots. Painted white and surrounded by a six-foot-high electrically-isolated steel fence, their non-human ceaseless toil inspires a mixture of apprehension and admiration in those who see them for the first time.

The technicians who service these denizens of new technology have given each robot the name of a woman pop star or actress, and a coloured photograph of the lady in question stuck on the side stares out at you as the welding arm performs impossible gyrations to weld car bodies together.

Japanese attitudes towards new technology differ markedly from those of British workers. They welcome industrial innovation, and their whole cultural background is informed by the assumption that industry must continually adapt to survive.

This outlook is encouraged by the Japanese concept of himself as a worker. Ask him what he does, and he will commonly reply "I work for company X" — rather than "I am a welder". In Japan's almost-full employment economy, school leavers exercise much less occupational choice than in Britain, joining a company as a hand or a brain and turning their talents to whatever job is assigned them.

And according to diplomats with Western experience, Japanese society is in a process of constant change, so that practically anything new is readily accepted. Innovation is a powerful driving force, that some argue is connected with the Japanese search for identity.

Japanese workers can afford to take a long view of new technology. The country's tradition of lifetime employment within one company means that workers displaced by innovatory techniques are not sent out of the factory gate, as they might be in Britain, *but* are retrained and given a job elsewhere in the enterprise.

At the Nissan plant in Zama, factory manager Mr Nakayama outlined his philosophy to automation: "There are three reasons: quality is improved, and becomes more stable; human labour is replaced by robots where the work is very hard, and safety is improved; and there is a manpower saving."

The company has largely automated its body assembly line, and is now working on a second generation of robots to take over the paint shop and the final assembly line. This target should be achieved in four to five years.

It *is at this point that* a shadow crosses the face of union official Hiromi Kosaka, assistant general secretary of Jidosha Roren, the Social-Democrat affiliated autoworkers' union. "Our ideas are rather different", he insisted.

"We think it is very good to have robots where the work is hard, or there is a difficult working environment. However, there is a problem about unemployment. Up to now, we have been able to introduce robots without reducing employment because domestic and export sales were good.

"But if more robots come, there will be a problem. Of course, technical innovation plays a role in the *improvement* of productivity, so we are not opposed to this. But there is a problem concerning employment and the transfer of workers from one place to another." His answer to that: "There should be constructive joint consultation between labour and management."

There was consultation when the robots were first introduced four years ago. Those few employees who were displaced were found alternative jobs.

Similar experience was reported from *Asahi Shinbun*, the mass-circulation Tokyo daily paper, where the introduction of computerized printing technology did not lead to lay-offs. Some workers were "loaned" to associated companies, with a wage-protection guarantee. Others were retrained and kept within the paper.

That is employment protection on a scale that British *workers can only dream* about, and it may not survive indefinitely in Japan. The lifetime employment system that underpins job security in the face of rapidly-changing technology is giving way slowly but surely to a more flexible system.

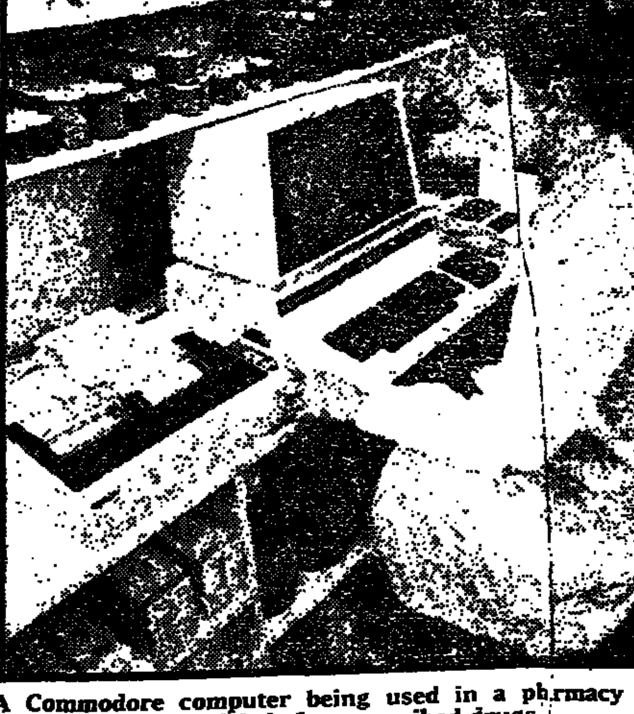
The huge gap between starting pay and the top wages paid to men in their mid-fifties, nearing retirement is narrowing rapidly. Older workers tend to adapt less easily to technical innovation, and companies are being obliged to reward adaptability and skill as well as long service.

But while the Japanese economy continues to expand and national wealth keeps on growing, the *unique job-for-life* system it supports will permit the smooth introduction of new technology, which in turn contributes to economic growth. It is a magic circle of prosperity that Britain can only envy, but British companies intent upon going in for new technology in a big way are likely to find that union negotiators will insist on retraining and reemployment, Japanese-style, in factories here.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Below and on the next six pages the impact of this technology on our work and play is examined. Articles cover the effect on health, education, the office, home and finance

Health on the bleep


A Commodore computer being used in a phrmacy to produce labels for prescribed drugs.

Clap your hands and a white plastic box about the size of a cigarette packet bleeps back at you. The Homer Locating device, helps blind people to orientate themselves in their homes and costs £6.33. It is Information Technology at its cheapest. At the other *extreme* £10m is the absolute minimum that the National Health Service will be spending on mainframe computers in the current decade.

Information Technology in health care comes in all sizes, shapes and prices. But it is the development of the mini and micro-computers that are likely to have the biggest impact in health care.

For while it may be hard to believe today, both the British Medical Association and the Royal College of General Practitioners believe that by 1990, 80 per cent of doctors' surgeries could have a micro-computer installed.

Dentists are likely to take the same path. In hospitals, computer systems are being developed that help doctors to *diagnose* more accurately and to prescribe more effectively and cheaply.

Other systems are being developed for handling the endless administration of hospitals.

It is in general practice that most patients are likely to see the impact first. So far only about 200 to 300 of the country's 27,000 general practioners have actually got a computer. But for an outlay of £3,000 to £11,000 — tax deductible, of course — a GP can now equip himself with a system that not only makes his life easier, but actually makes him a better doctor.

The system will, of course, do the accounts, and other *mundane chores including* ensuring that all the myriad fees a doctor can charge are claimed. The money saved can make the computer an attractive proposition in its own right. More importantly for the patient, the computer can maintain a patient register that can be made to print lists of patients by age, sex, disease, or other classification. Thus it can print a list of all girls in the practice aged between 10 and 13 who need to be called for German measles vaccination; elderly patients with bronchial trouble who would benefit from influenza vaccination can be printed out at the start of each winter; appointments for regular screening for cervical cancer can be made.

Fully computerizing orthodox medical records is probably not worthwhile — large amounts of storage, which is expensive, would be required. But key facts can be tagged to each patients computer file, such as allergies to pencillin or other *drugs, or the* fact that a patient is diabetic, or has high-blood pressure.

Drug prescribing can also be markedly improved with a computer. A selection of possible drugs can be printed up on the screen, together with their costs, and warnings of possible side-effects and interactions.

The result can be choice of the cheaper drug when a choice exists, the avoidance of interactions that doctors would not normally carry in their head, and the possibility of printing out a weekly or monthly summary of what has been prescribed.

Doctors who have done this find their prescribing habits change when they start to ask themselves whether dozens of prescriptions for minor tranquilliers are really necessary in every case.

Compatibility key issue

Repeat prescriptions, too, can be handled by the computer, with the added advantage that after a given number the computer will insist that the patient is seen by the doctor to ensure that the drug is still needed.

A key question for the future is whether the various systems on sale and being developed can be made com*patible, both with each other* and with hospital and regional computers, as they are installed.

That would allow files on drug information, for example, to be updated from a central source, so that the latest information was automatically available to each GP. The result would be virtually to impose better prescribing on family doctors. Educational programmes to keep GPs up-to-date could be provided.

Another advantage of such link-ups would be access to the diagnostic aids being developed. Already there are programmes to help diagnose and/or provide the outlook for acute chest pain, abdominal pain, gastric bleeding, jaundice and head injuries.

One of the most advanced, the computer-aided diagnosis of abdominal pain, has been developed at St James's Hospital, Leeds, by Dr Timothy de Dombal. It has proved so successful in helping relatively junior staff to improve the accuracy of their diagnosis, that it is now being tested on United States nuclear submarines for use by paramedics to decide whether the submarine needs to put back to port with a sick patient, or whether the case can be handled on board the submarines, which do not carry doctors.

> Confidentiality is the key issue when it comes to computerizing medical records — either as complete records or as selected items for an in-patient information system which would be used for health service management and planning.
>
> An NHS committee has already produced rec*ommendations on* a national in-patient information system that can be run manually, or on a computer, and pilot projects are under way.
>
> The British Medical Association, which has led the way in insisting that access to computerized medical records is safeguarded, will be watching these developments closely. Its objections to the lack of safeguards in the pre-school child health computing project — which includes among the information recorded items such as whether the mother has had an abortion, or is a single parent — led to that project being held up for 2½ years. Only recently, with extra safeguards built in, has the BMA agreed to the pilot projects going ahead.
>
> Dr John Dawson, undersecretary at the BMA, said "We would never agree to the holding of medical records on a single national system which took control out of the hands of the doctor. On the other hand, it is clearly desirable if one hospital can telephone another where a patient has attended and get the past records from a computer down the telephone line. There would have to be a system whereby *access to the information* was limited to specific individuals and the hospital would have to be able to check that the request was genuine, but the advantages of such a system are obvious both for the patient and the doctor."

Studies at Leeds over the past eight years have shown that using the programme, the accuracy of hospital doctors' diagnosis of the cause of the pain has risen from 42 per cent to 70 per cent. Similar results have been obtained at Airedale General Hospital in West Yorkshire, *and at* Bangour General Hospital in West Lothian, and it is hoped to extend the programme shortly to a further eight to 10 hospitals in Britain finally to *prove* the system.

It works, in part, by forcing the doctor to ask all the relevant questions and make the examinations necessary, which are then *checked* off on a sheet and fed to a computer.

The computer then compares the case with 6,000 others, collected from around the world — far more than could be within any one doctor's experience — and offers predictions of the diagnosis. This it only delivers after the doctor has offered his verdict.

The result is not only better diagnosis, but a marked decline in unnecessay operations which not only save money, but reduce risks to patients.

Dr de Dombal emphasizes that the computer only provides advice — the doctor makes the final decision.

"What we have effectively *done is put the experience* of 500 doctors from around the world into a small box", Dr de Dombal says. "If you do that, the small box is going to get pretty good after a while. All that experience is available to the doctor trying to diagnose acute abdominal pain in the middle of the night, and if that doesn't help him, probalby nothing will."

With the aid of the computer, junior doctors, once trained on the system, can bring their diagnostic accuracy up close to that of an experienced doctor within a few weeks.

Dr de Dombal says that in the next decade, if all goes well, such programmes could become fairly commonplace *in general hospitls, covering* perhaps 10 per cent to 20 per cent of medicine where the problems can be clearly defined. "There are whole areas of medicine, however, that are never going to be covered by this sort of programme. The areas where medicine is still as much an art as a science and you are *relying* on the judgment of shrewd consultants."

The equipment necessary to run a programme such as that for acute abdominal pain costs about £2000 now, against £250,000 1 years ago. If hospitals adopt computerization on a large scale, however, the software could be easily tailored to fit into a system that would also run patients administration, records and the other services a hospital needs.

£30m spent and little result

Although items such as payroll have been computerized in the NHS for as long as they have anywhere *else*, the more medical and experimental side of NHS computing has a rather sorry history.

Many of the first 15 projects for patient administration set up by the Department of Health in the late 1960s ran into serious trouble. Some £30m was spent in a decade with little tangible result other than harsh criticism.

The DHSS, apparently once bitten, became cautious about further experiments, and in 1980 the chairman and three leading members of the department's computer research and development committee resigned. They *warned* that Britain was falling behind in the use of computers in hospitals and primary care, and baulked particularly at the refusal of the department to back two particular projects.

One, that is still a live issue, was to computerize the work of family practitioner committees, who maintain *registers of doctors' patients* and pay the family doctors. The other was to spend £2.5m over eight years, installing a comprehensive American computer system called Promis at the Royal Free Hospital, in London.

That system would virtually have run the hospital. Patients' records would have *been computerised*, admissions and discharges handled, and labatory tests stored, while the stocks, costs, uses and interactions of the drugs in the hospital's pharmacy would all have gone on the computer complete with a virtual textbook of medicine which in theory would have provided excellent teaching and better diagnosis. The system advocates maintain that its running costs as an experiment would have been roughly matched by its savings — perhaps £29,000 a year in saved paperwork, and 15 per cent or £180,000 a year of the drug bill, plus all the benefits of improved efficiency and fewer lost notes, test results and the like.

It was, however, turned down.

The dust from the resignations is only now settling, and while the advocates of Promis fight on, a new NHS Computer Policy Committee is getting underway to tackle the expansion of computing in the health service.

Some of the early experi*mental projects* that survived are now producing good results, and Mr Gordon Roberts, chairman of Oxford Area health Authority and chairman of the new committee, says he is impressed by the amount of work that has been done in NHS computing.

The problem is standardization. As yet the committee has no *budget*. When it gets one it seems unlikely to support "turnkey" projects for complete computerization of hospitals. Rather it will be looking for the development of compatible packages.

Nicholas Timmins

A child shall lead them and late starters follow

Children respond extraordinarily well to information technology. As IT Minister, Kenneth Baker said: "they are my best fellow missionaries" in spreading the IT gospel.

Anyone who has seen a 12-year-old computer wizard programme a ZX81, or even a three-year-old playing with an electronac toy, will know just what he means. So will teachers who have been taught computing by their pupils at sixth-form seminars — an increasingly frequent occurrence, according to Mr Baker.

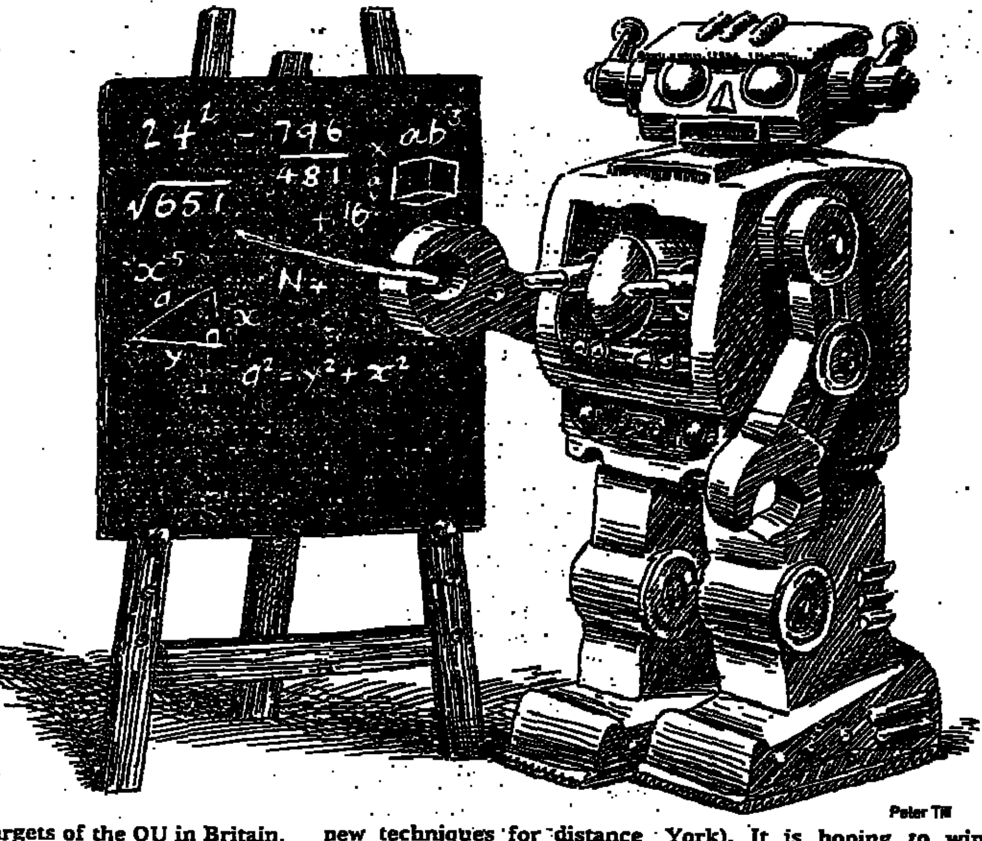
No, the problem of introducing IT into education is not acceptance by pupils or students. They love to get their hands on a computer keyboard and learn remarkably quickly how to use it. The barrier is mainly financial — the shortage of money to buy hardware and software.

But there is also a human obstacle in the shape of certain school administrators and teachers who quietly oppose computerized teaching aids, partly out of a sincere belief that education will suffer if the human element is reduced, and partly because of the general Luddite reaction to new technolgy which you do not understand and which may threaten your job.

The Government is trying to reduce the financial barrier to the educational application of IT, through schemes such as the recently introduced Micros in Schools programme. Many private individuals and industrial companies are also giving schools and colleges financial aid to introduce new educational technology, or lending or donating the equipment itself.

The human problem is not so simple to solve. The Government is doing its best, by supporting microcomputer courses for teachers through the £9.5m Microelectronics Education Project.

But what is really needed is a revolution in basic teacher training. Mr Baker would like "to move to a stage where every teacher going through a teaching college has a period of two or three months learning where the micro fits into the educational process". Unfortunately there is no sign of that happening yet.

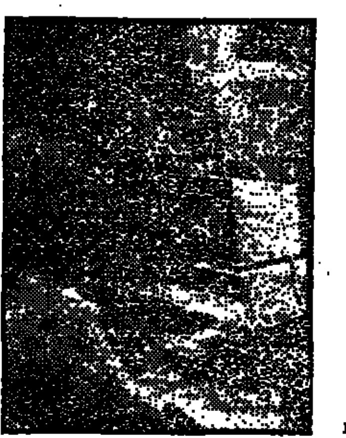


Peter Till

Micros

Britain has two schemes to put a microcomputer into every secondary school. Under the official Micros in Schools programme, the Department of Industry has approved 1,900 applications for 50 per cent funding towards the cost of a microcomputer. And micro entrepreneur Clive Sinclair claims to have signed up 2,300 schools for his alternative scheme which expired in December.

Mr Sinclair sold any secondary school his ZX81 micro with a 16K (16,000 character) add-on memory for £65 — half the normal price. He launched his own scheme after the Department of Industry excluded the Sinclair micro from its official programme. The Government offers grants towards the purchase of just two models, the RML 380Z sold by Research Machines of Oxford for £1,680, and the BBC Microcomputer made by Acorn of Cambridge (£260).



First steps in computer technology. Schoolchildren often adapt better than their elders to complex innovations.

When the Government scheme was launched last June, it was restricted to the 2,500 to 3,000 secondary schools thought to have no computer equipment at all. But from this month the grant has been extended to schools that do already own computers.

Although Kenneth Baker is confident of reaching his goal of putting a micro into every secondary school by the end of this year, that achievement will not be much more then a symbol of the need to bring education into the IT age. For a single computer in an average high school will allow only one hour's use per pupil per year.

Progressive local authorities are therefore investing more of their scarce funds in additional computers, to give all pupils significant "hands-on" experience. And particularly imaginative authorities are linking together the micros in several schools, allowing them to share their databases in a network.

One example is North Tyneside Borough Council. It feels that a network is the only way to provide the large amount of data storage that is required if the computers are to be used across the whole curriculum. Otherwise, the council feels, "there is a tendency for mathematics and science departments to retain the system for their use, and teachers in other subjects can be unhappy about using a system that is felt to require knowledge of advanced mathematics."

North Tyneside is considering the possibility of using the local authority mainframe computer to provide mass data storage for all its schools. The problem is that the data would have to be transferred fast when a school needed it. Ordinary telephone lines are too slow and special data lines too expensive, so radio transmission is being investigated. The council says the main difficulty is obtaining Home Office approval.

Job training

The Government has received much publicity recently for its decision to set up a national chain of about 20 Information Technology Centres, to give unemployed school-leavers training and work experience in microelectronics and computer skills. They are based on the Notting Dale Technology Centre in London, which has trained about 60 teenagers over the past three years, including several West Indians with no formal qualifications, and — most importantly — placed them in IT jobs.

However the National Computing Centre had already proved that unemployed school-leavers can be prepared successfully for careers in IT, through its so-called Threshold Scheme. In 1981/82, the sixth year of the NCC scheme, it will provide opportunities to 1,470 16 to 19-year-olds, at a net cost to the Manpower Services Commission (the sponsoring agency) of £3.1m.

Although all Threshold Scheme applicants are unemployed school-leavers and there is no minimum qualification, candidates are interviewed and tested for a whole day before they are accepted. (The four written tests examine general reasoning, spacial ability, clerical speed and accuracy, and observation and clear thinking.) So many youngsters have come forward that only one in five has been taken on.

Successful candidates spend a year on the scheme, combining classroom teaching (in any of 60 colleges of further education) with practical experience of computer operating and programming in industry. "At first it required considerable effort to persuade employers to take part in the scheme," said George Penney, the NCC's careers projects manager. "There had never before been anything like an apprenticeship in data processing."

Gradually employers warmed to the course and began offering jobs to the trainees placed with them — youngsters they would previously not have dreamed of employing because they had no academic qualifications.

On average, over the first five years of the Threshold Scheme, only 10 per cent of starters dropped out before the end of the year. And 90 per cent of those who finished the course had found a full-time job within six months.

Distance learning

In educational circles abroad Britain has three world-famous institutions: Oxford, Cambridge . . . and the Open University. Few people in this country realize how much educators elsewhere, and particularly in North America, envy and admire the OU. They see it as one of a handful of bright sparks within Britain's overall reputation as an international failure.

The Open University's importance within the general story of IT lies not in the technology it uses — there is nothing especially novel about that — but in its pioneering role in the development of "distance learning". It was the world's first university founded to deliver higher education to the homes of people who did not have the time, the money or the inclination to go to a traditional institution.

Distance learning is going to be education's great growth area in the years ahead, and the intelligent home computer/information terminal will obviously be an ideal medium for it.

But in these primitive days the Open University relies mainly on written course materials sent to degree students through the mail. The BBC television programmes, the glamorous side of the OU, are only a supplement, albeit an important one, to the basic texts. They are also supplemented by tutorials, sometimes over the phone, and by an annual summer school.

Recently the OU has been expanding its continuing education activities. Several non-degree courses in the field of IT are now available for professionals who want to update their skills.

One example is "Microprocessors and Product Design: Course for Engineers". It is a 150-hour self-paced course for engineers and designers who are considering the introducton of microprocessors in their products. It includes extensive practical work on a microcomputer system supplied by the OU. The full course package costs £395.

North American is geographically fertile territory for distance learning, because it has many very isolated communities. But the development of an American open university has been inhibited by the fact that for many years its traditional colleges and universities have enrolled a far higher proportion of the student-age population than on this side of the Atlantic; the United States does not have the large pool of intelligent men and (particularly) women who had missed the chance to obtain a conventional degree and who are the prime targets of the OU in Britain.

Nevertheless several events in the past year have encouraged the many American OU supporters. Most important was a $150m gift to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting from publishing tycoon Walter Annenberg; The money is to be used to produce higher education courses which will at first be broadcast by conventional radio and television but may later be disseminated by new communications technology. Some of the Annenberg funds will be used to develop new techniques for distance learning, including videodiscs and interactive cable television (which would allow the student viewer to respond to the teacher on the screen).

Another encouraging event in the United States was the recent inauguration of the country's first nationwide distance learning project. The National University Consortium as it is called, started on a small scale with a network of seven universities and seven local television stations, and courses bought from the British OU (which has an office in New York). It is hoping to win more funds for expansion from Mr Annenberg's gift.

Distance learning is further advanced in Canada, whose Anik satellites are beaming educational programmes to remote Eskimo villages in the vast Arctic wilderness. Several Canadian provinces are starting their own open universities; the latest is British Columbia's Open Learning Institute, which is being set up with assistance from Britain's OU.

Clive Cookson

Robots to the rescue . . . ?

The industrial revolution now taking place in Japan, the United States, some European and other countries was made inevitable, it can now be seen, by the rapid developments in microelectronics during the past decade. To an important degree the application of these developments to industry has been characterized by the manufacture of microprocessors which has opened up an almost unlimited prospect for the automatic transfer of engineering data to management control. But although the fundamental technology has been available for some time it is only now becoming a feasible industrial application as the cost of electronic control devices begins to fall and their reliability and power increases.

The stages of progress in industrial automation can be seen clearly in the development of machine tools. In the past 20 years there has been large-scale adoption of numerical control (NC) machines and more than 40,000 have been installed in Britain. The next stage was to link together a number of NC machines through a data transmission network to produce direct numerical control (DNC). A further stage was to bring together a number of machines under a single computer numerical control (CNC) system.

The addition of robot-controlled transport of work from machine to machine then gives rise to a flexible manufacturing system (FMS) in which the replacement of operators by a central computer control can lead to an unmanned workshop of the kind now operated by Fujitsu Fanuc in Japan. In November 1980, Fanuc, the world's leading manufacturer of NC equipment, opened a factory near Mount Fuji in which industrial robots, controlled by minicomputers, produce other industrial robots without human intervention.

The Fujitsu Fanuc plant is the world's first factory to be unmanned except for minor machine operations and administration and it has naturally astonished visitors, but similar advances are now being made by the United States, France and West Germany. Britain, too, is to develop an FMS through the recently announced partnership of the machine tools division of Tube Investments and Taylor Hitec, a specialist robotics company.

Commenting on what will be Britain's first venture into FMS, Professor Robert Bell of Loughborough University said: "There is just time to put this right in Britain. We have five years to put it all together or our manufacturing industry will go into accelerated decline."

There can be no doubt that that warning was needed so

continued on next page

Taking the slog out of office routine

A computer keeping an eye on stock control.

This article has been written on a piece of electronic equipment, a word processor, that makes my electric typewriter as out of date as a quill pen.

When I make mistakes, my ET 121 corrects them... well I press a button to correct them instead of using a rubber.

Talk with any secretary and she will usually say that Information Technology has taken the routine, monotonous chore out of her job, and just as the golf ball typewriter was the perquisite to entice secretarial talent, now it is electronic text editors or word processors.

The cost effectiveness of word processors may be questioned, but for the user there is no doubt that office technology can make for more job satisfaction.

A couple of years ago Aline was one of a number of copy typists in the head office of one of France's large regional banks. Her work, she said, was boring, repetitive and her morale was low. "I did not have to think or even look for anything... I just typed exactly what was written out for me, and spent most of the day thinking about other things".

Audrey constantly had to do reports. She works in one of the larger chartered accountants' offices in the City. Her boss constantly changed paragraphs and phrases and sometimes the report was retyped as many as 10 times. "The constant repetition and irritation it caused made the morale around the office quite sour".

For both of them their working life has been changed because of IT. They both agree, however, that they do not need word processors for all their work, but certainly for duplicate letters, standard text work and long reports, it has made their working lives more rewdarding, less tiring and physically demanding.

The Civil Service concluded an investigation last year into the economies of using word processors for 30,000 typing secretarial staff. The report said that to justify replacing an electric typewriter with a word processor, productivity increases of between 43 per cent and 72 per cent were required, depending on the labour accommodation and equipment costs.

The report says "mean productivity improvements of this order were not generally achieved on the day-to-day work by the majority of operations". However, the report goes on to comment that worthwhile improvements in productivity are possible.

As a basis for cost comparisons, word processors were priced between £6,000 and £9,000 against an electric typewriter costing about £400.

The report did suggest that with the "trend towards very stable or even reducing equipment costs and increasing staff costs the cost equation may well change significantly in the future in favour of word processors".

Many managers I have interviewed still complain about the reliability of certain models and the difficulties in getting after-sales service and maintenance. Two secretaries were frustrated when they could not finish a report because of faults on their word processors.

The International Information/Word Processing Association has complained bitterly about manufacturers concentrating their efforts into selling, but little time being devoted to operator training and after-sales service and support. When the machine goes wrong equipment costing on average £7,000 is laying idle. In addition there is the cost of the operators' time, which in London is averaging £6,500 a year, according to one of the major recruitment agencies.

Some managers feel that the real reason for installing word processors in their companies has been to improve managerial effectiveness rather than secretarial efficiency, and that the access to information technology and the harnessing of text editing improves their overall performance.

A recent analysis by Office Management Systems Corporation and Booz, Allen and Hamilton, management consultants, identifies how to make boss and secretary more efficient in a number of areas.

However, many secretaries are not certain just how IT can help them do their jobs better, and they rely on their managers — or the media — to make them more aware.

One of the grievances here is just where to go for positive information and non-biased advice. A secretary who has an IBM golfball typewriter is likely to turn to her IBM salesman for advice; but if she has no machine loyalty then she may find the IT world baffling, with its proliferation of products, prices and permutations.

Conferences and exhibitions like Info 82, the first major IT conference in February at the Barbican Centre, provide an insight into product variety. So do walk-in retailers like the Xerox shops. But many secretaries still complain bitterly of the technical jargon of the manufacturers. One secretary said to me "I wish they would explain their explanation!"

A report to be published soon by Butler Cox and Partners, *The Market for Office Technology*, examines

continued on next page

Typists do more than typing . . .

Activity	Share
Absent	13%
TYPING	15%
Away from desk	19%
Administration	27%
Miscellaneous	1%
Filing	4%
Maintenance	5%
Telephone	8%
Idle	8%

Source: Office Management Systems Corporation

. . . but bosses think less than they imagine

Activity	Share
'THOUGHT-WORK'	29%
Creating documents	13%
Analysing	8%
Reading	8%
Meetings	46%
'Less productive' (i.e. wasted time)	25%

Source: Booze, Allen & Hamilton

Continued from previous page

far as Britain's introduction of FMS is concerned. But there has, in fact, been a readiness to employ industrial robots in Britain that seems both surprising and encouraging. It is officially estimated that there were 500 robots in British industry at the end of 1981. This compares with 1980 estimates of 14,000 in Japan, 3,255 in the United States and 850 in West Germany but it is important to bear in mind that the definition of a robot varies widely.

However, a recent survey by the British Robot Association of 370 industrial robots in Britain showed that they were installed by 140 to 180 users. In Europe only West Germany and Sweden report more users.

Robots are now capable of undertaking a wide range of routine industrial tasks normally performed by human operators. At present they are used most frequently in such operations as: paint spraying and other surface coating; spot and arc welding; machine tool changing; die casting removal; injection moulding; process machining and general handling.

In a report to be published this month by Inbucon, the international mangement consultants, detailed case studies of nine British companies show why they installed robots and how they have benefited.

The companies studied were: **TI Creda** (manufacturers of electrical appliances — cookers, washing machines and kettles). Two RAMP robots, together costing £40,000, operating at the Blythe Bridge factory near Stoke-on-Trent. Employed on spraying heavy electric cooker ovens and panels with vitreous enamel.

Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies (agricultural machinery and grass cutting equipment). Employs about 1,600 mainly on a single site in Ipswich. Operates one Trallfa robot for arc welding parts of ploughs. Cost of robot and welding equipment £35,000 plus £6,000 for rotary mounting table.

BL. Thirty seven robots operating mainly at Longbridge on spot welding of the Metro body frame.

Laurence, Scott & Electromotors (electric motors and switchgear). One of three Norwich plants is using two Electrolux MHU Senior robots to load and unload a notching press. Cost was £26,000 and the benefits have included improved machine utilization.

JC Bamford Excavators. Employs about 1,500 people on a single site at Rocester, Staffs. An AWP Hal programmable welder was installed in 1979 at a cost of £54,000 and has been employed on some 10 different arc welding operations.

Wavin Plastics (extrusions and mouldings for the gas, water, farming and building industries). Employs 1,000 people at sites in Brandon, co Durham and Ashford, Kent. Two Unimate 2000 robots are operating at Brandon, unloading large plastic injection moulding machines. They cost between £40,000 and £50,000 each and, operating for 24 hours a day, seven days a week, they have led to significant improvements in the utilization of expensive injection moulding machinery.

Metal Castings (Worcester) (diecastings for the automobile and other markets). Employs some 600 people. The company has pioneered the use of robots for diecasting in Britain. Six Unimate 2000B machines in operation installed at a cost, including automation and microprocessor controls, of £750,000.

Lansing, Bagnall (electric fork-lift trucks). The company has a Unimate Puma on the point of starting production at the Basingstoke plant. The cost is $30,000 and the robot will be employed to arrange elecrical wire into a loom configuration for use in the control circuits of fork-lift trucks.

WCB Clares (trolleys, baskets and shelving systems for shops and supermarkes). Employs 245 people at Wells in Somerset. In 1977 an ASEA IRb6 was installed for arc welding side frames for stacking trolleys. Two more were bought later and a fourth robot is at present on commissioning trials. Cost of the first was £57,000 and the next two cost £45,000 each. The fourth will cost £37.000.

Quite apart from the specific benefits obtained these case studies demonstrate that robots can be employed successfully in medium-sized and small companies.

Another important group of techniques which have emerged over the past 10 years and which seems to have the potential to transform manufacturing industry over the next five years is incorporated in the concepts of Computer Aided Design (CAD) and Computer Aided Manufacture (CAM).

CAD is much more than applied computer graphics or the automation of the drawing office. It incorporates modelling, analysis, simulation, optimization and visualization in designing for production. CAM incorporates the NC, CNC and DNC technologies as well as robotics and automated testing with all aspects of computer-based manufacturing control and procurement.

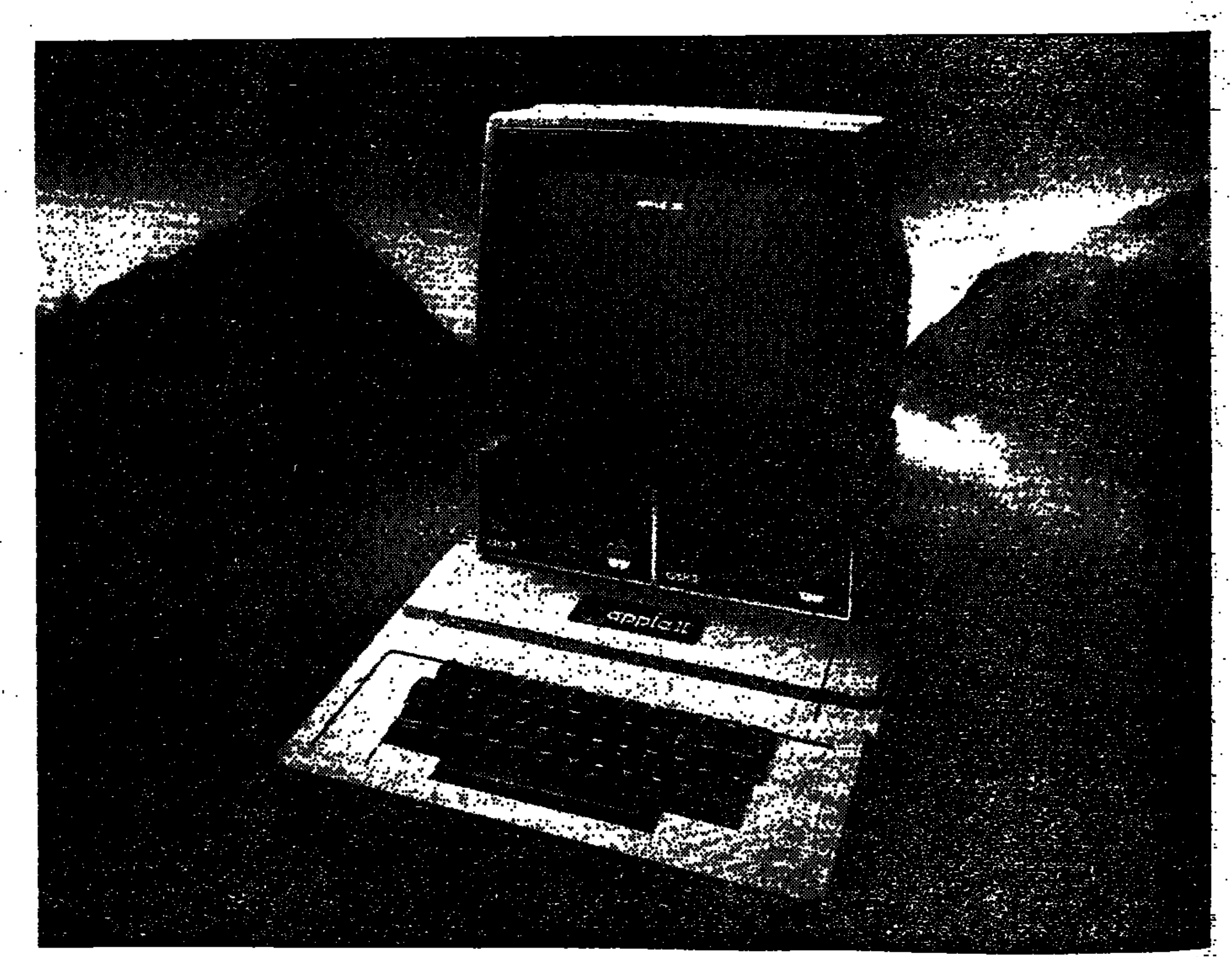
It is claimed that CAD and CAM, when linked together, not only improve design and manufacturing technology but also the efficient management control of the business, especially when they are integrated through a database system. CAD/CAM techniques have already been used in many industries in Britain and abroad. They include electronic, mechanical and electrical engineering, ship design, building and the offshore industry, ceramics, glass, furniture, fabrics, cartography, mapping, land management, civil engineering and the design of office layouts.

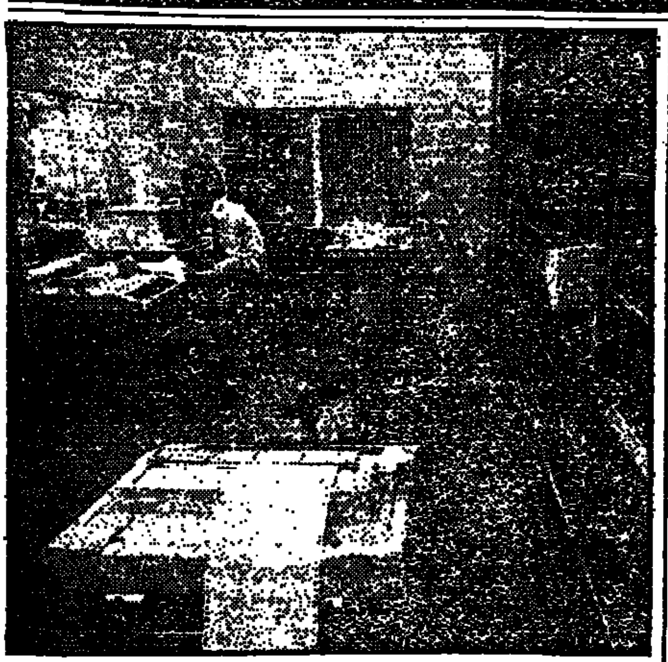
In stock control, too, computers are already playing a major part. Hepworth, the British retail clothing chain, have installed a system to replenish their shops daily after sales details are transmitted to the head office computer in Leeds. But the technique in Japan is even more advanced. There, the computerized stock-control system is called Kanban which, roughly translated from the Japanese, means "just in time". The system is so tightly organized that Western observers have been amazed to see the minute stock levels carried by such companies as Toyota.

Although the use of robots has so far been concentrated in manufacturing, other important growth areas are appearing. These include marine development, nuclear industries, medical and hospital work, transportation, agriculture, forestry and construction. A public service which is likely to be robotized in the future is firefighting and it is expected that domestic cleaning will be eventually carried out by robots. In construction, the erection of steel structural frames and the cleaning and painting of bridges and buildings are all likely to be assigned to robots.

***Industrial Robots will be available at £90 from Inbucon Management Consultants, Knightsbridge House, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN.*

Alan Grainge





Computers used for robot control in an oil refinery

continued from previous page

individual equipment, its costs and its characteristics. This report, funded partly by the Department of Industry and partly by subscribing companies — which includes British Telecom, ICL and Rediffusion — summarizes the experience of some 17 organizations from an analysis of their business problems, the opportunities for word processing and the managements' objectives for office technology.

The report indicates that there is tremendous scope for IT as a means of improving efficiency in all areas of secretarial and support functions, such as accounts and finance, personnel, payroll, sales, marketing and distribution, production stores and procurement. But the major problem for many companies is still "where do we begin and how?"

□ □ □ □

This year Xionics, a small British computer company, installs an information system in the Cabinet office, Whitehall. It forms one of the "office of the future" projects, demonstrating advanced office systems, planned by the Department of Industry.

According to Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister, these projects are "particularly good examples of intelligent public purchasing, allowing the public sector to show that information technology can create greater efficiency and improved service at lower costs, while at the same time providing manufacturers with real working office environments in which to test and evaluate the operational efficiency of their advanced equipment".

The IT equipment in the office

Copiers/duplicators
Word processors
Pax/intercoms/message switching
Teletext/videotext
Data processing terminals /personal computer
Audio dictation
Telex/teleprinters/facsimile
Micrographics
Electric/electronic typewriters
PABX's/data links
Central computer system
Accounting/invoicing machines

The advanced equipment which Xionics is developing is known as a local area network (LAN). It is a system which can link together a myriad of computers, word processors and other electronic equipment to form an inter-office or inter-factory network. The company has, in effect, developed a device which allows all parts of the network to talk with one another.

According to the managing director, Mr Michael Bevan, managements in the past have "over-exercised their freedom of choice". Their selection of office equipment ranges from Viewdata, Prestel, Herald telephone systems, to mainframe and desktop computers and word processors.

The products usually come from different manufacturers and can often be incompatible. The customer can get frustrated when one machine breaks down and work cannot be handled by another.

The network overcomes this incompatibility. It can convey messages, transfer electronic mail and retrieve data from other computer centres or data banks. It should enable the Cabinet Office staff to get a report on the visual display unit within seconds.

Mr Bevan hopes his network will prevent the recidivism that seems to occur within some offices using IT. One of the major complaints concerns the lack of the resiliance and reliability of IT products. If a part does break down it is important that the system is still able to carry on. When this does not happen users return to the old methods of working, resulting in an increasing antipathy towards the new system.

With good information technology, managers in such areas as marketing, research and development, design, finance and sales, are able to gain immediate access to relevant accurate information on sales, production and marketing trends.

Mr Tom Elliott, managing director of Unilever's UIMC, sees IT as being particularly important in making an executive's time more effective. For instance, simple and routine inquiries about prices, delivery and stock control can be accurately handled by the technology, allowing the manager to concentrate on areas "that require judgment, like future business strategy, market place competitiveness, new products".

He feels that just as it is wrong for a housewife to slave over a washboard now we have the washing machine, it is also wrong for a manager to slave over routines when IT can take the "humdrum" out of the executive's life.

He agrees that once "compatibility" and "resilience" *problems are eased*, and standards are established along the lines being sought by the recently formed Department of Industry Focus Committee** then managers will find less irritation when working with IT products.

In a straw poll of managers, all say that the major change in their job as a result of IT and desk top power, is the instant availability of information which allows them to speed up their decision making — that is if they have properly thought through the question "what information do I really need, and in what form?"

In December, I. P. Sharp Associates, an international computer-communications service, offered an entire international business data base for large companies, which covers economic and demographic data on 130 countries since 1960. This means that users — at present some 3,000 world corporations — have access from 300 cities, via a local telephone call, to a system of data, including the United Nations monthly *Bulletin of Statistics*, OECD Economic Surveys, and IMF financial information.

In principle this means that an executive could work from home. But there is a reluctance to relinquish the office desk in favour of computing. One businessman said that working at home was too unsocial compared with the office.

According to a recent survey there are 1,700,000 separate "offices" in Britain, compared to the previously published figure from the Census of Employment 1976 which made it only one million.

The survey undertaken by Industrial Market Research Ltd (IMR), a uniquely detailed picture of British office equipment market, covering products, service areas and Information Technology.

The 1976 Census was known to have achieved poor coverage of smaller office establishments — a comparison of the IMR results with those from the Census estimate for the 10 to 99 employee group of 350,000 establishments (against 250,000 from the census) and for the one to 9 employee group, 1,200,000 office establishments compared with 750,000 in the census.

Through the IMR survey we now know that one in three of the working population work in offices (7,500,000 out of 23,500,000) and that 95 per cent of work places have less than 50 employees and these establishments account for nearly half the total working population.

The Institute of Directors, which prides itself on serving the interests of the smaller businesses, admits that the subject of IT has a reputation for being technical and forbidding which tends to discourage the businessman from taking full advantage of IT. In its booklet *The Director's Guide to Computing* (published by the Institute this month, price £1.95) it sets out to tame the complex area and offers straightforward guidance to Directors to help them evaluate the many options for computerizing their businesses.

According to a report to be published in 1982 by Butler Cox & Partners (The Market for Office Technology — Small Business Study) it endorses the viewpoint that UK smaller businesses have tended to adopt a motto "if it works leave it alone".

"The market is mainly ignorant and unimaginative rather than non-existent . . . it is hard nut to crack but not an impossible one".

Lynda King Taylor

*** The Focus committee was established in 1981 by the Department of Industry on IT standards, to coordinate all British national and international standardization activities in computing and communications. Mr Michael Marshall, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry, is chairman.*

Fine words do not a telephone system make

"I believe that the future prosperity of Britain depends on our being bang up-to-date in the latest technology, and preferably one step ahead of other countries". That is what Mrs Thatcher said, in a specially-recorded video tape interview, at the launch of IT82.

Fine words, but they are in any objective person's terms impracticably optimistic. Britain's present telephone system is a disgrace, by the standards of "other countries", even its computerized exchange, System X, that should shortly be coming into service, draws jibes from foreign engineers that the reason for the "X" is that British Telecom has still to decide what form it will take. Add to this an Administration that does not practice "interventionism" to help its industries join the cut-throat world of high technology, and a populace that seems indifferent to science and engineering, and what lies behind the fine words?

It is a big question, and one way to break it down into manageable proportions is to look at what government departments are spending on information technology. That leads to some more specific questions; for example do the most advanced firms get the contracts, or are they going to companies with traditional or "old boy" ties with government? Are buying decisions made by people with knowledge and experience of the information technology industry, or are they bureaucratic in nature? Is there enough cash being allocated to do the job properly, or is it the traditional cry "that is all we can afford; you'll have to do the best you can"? And will this spending have the desired effect — to make Britain genuinely competitive.

In Britain, as in every other country, the government is the biggest buyer of information technology. In practice, this means it buys the most computers, telephones, exchanges, data bases, internal communication systems and so on. It has to, processing as it does more "information" than any other identifiable "body". Precisely how much it spends in total is impossible to calculate, split up as it is between a dozen or so government departments, and many more spending agencies. So to sharpen the questions once more in the context of the Prime Minister's remarks about IT82, we shall apply them to current and future spending plans.

The Department of Industry

The DoI is the biggest spending and sponsoring agency in information technology. It acts as host to the Information Technology Division, and has the only minister responsible for IT. The DoI plans to spend £80m over the next four years, "to help research, develop and manufacture new products and processes in the IT field and to raise awareness of IT in all sectors of the community". This money is, in addition to several hundred millions more, spread over up to eight years, and distributed between a wide spectrum of companies, government laboratories and *consultants. It also includes* some spending that comes under the Ministry of Defence.

But although this list of money sounds impressive, it needs careful examination to put it into perspective. One quarter of the £80m allocated to information technology will in fact go to promoting the subject over the next four years, and £1m of that is being spent on promoting IT82. Less than £2m of the remainder has yet to be committed to new projects and those that do have price tags connected (setting up microsystems centres, an exports advisory committee, and bolstering the micro computers for schools programmes receive individuall tiny sums.

The microsystems centres — whose aims will be to offer training and export skills in using microcomputers for "businessmen and others" — will get £600,000 from the Government to match the similar amount provided by the National Computing Centre which set up and runs them. The export committee, whose role will be to improve the sales overseas of British IT products, will cost £250,000 for the one year it is due to exist. And the micro-for-schools project, started last June, has a notional upper limit of £4m, though the DoI says it has not yet worked out how much it spent on the 2,000 or so applications it has processed.

The DoI's biggest expenditure to date has been the Microprocessor Applications Project and its sister the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme, MAP, *which is due to end this year*, made £55m available to help people become aware of microelectronics, to help pay for consultants to design systems for them and to pay in part for the hardware and software they decided on. MAP's administrators have spent more than £45m so far. MISP's main role has been to support Inmos.

Its next biggest outlay of cash seems likely to be the information technology centres it is just starting to set up. These will train unemployed young people in microcomputer technology and give them the experience of computing that the Government thinks is vital to getting a job these days. Each centre cost £3m and just before Christmas, Kenneth Baker announced that the DoI will set up 100 of them.

The DoI's other key projects are: Office Automation projects (11 pilot projects have been proposed at a cost of £500,000 each); a scheme to make industry aware of the advantages of computer aided design and manufacture; (£6m over three years) another parallel project to encourage robotics in industry (under which interested manufacturers will get grants to help them assess and install automatic manufacturing machines); and a scheme to encourage industry to build up skills in optical fibre communications cables and the terminals needed to convert these into complete telephone or data transmission networks. This scheme will cost £25m over five years and is intended to focus on novel technology.

Civil Service Department

Until it was merged into the Treasury recently, the Civil Service Department was charged with the responsibility for keeping the Government's bureaucratic machinery up to date. In practice the work falls to the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA).

In addition to advising the Government on which computers it should buy for the Inland Revenue, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre and the Customs and Excise, it tackles more human tasks such as running trials of electronic typewriters and portable devices for feeding data into large computers and operating a workshop in which novel microelectronics hardware, and the software to go with it are developed by experts working alongside the inexperienced people who will use the systems.

The CCTA's latest task (announced by the then Minister of State for the CSD, Barney Hayhoe, last November) is to investigate what government will need in the way of "administrative telecommunications" over the next 10 years. This piece of jargon means all the cables, exchanges, word processors and computer data bases that are needed to build a modern electronic office network. The fact that the CCTA is only doing this study now, although it has been running its micro workshop for four years might seem like designing the stable around the horse but at least it gives some hope that the problems of supplying the complex infrastructure of government may be thoroughly studied.

Home Office

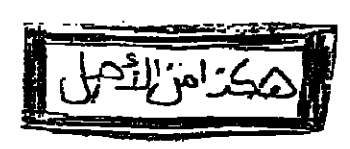
The Home Office's involvement with Information Technology is limited to its role of guardian of the nation's moral and legal standards.

The lack of data-protection laws in Britain is said to have put some foreign companies off starting up businesses here.

Ministry of Defence

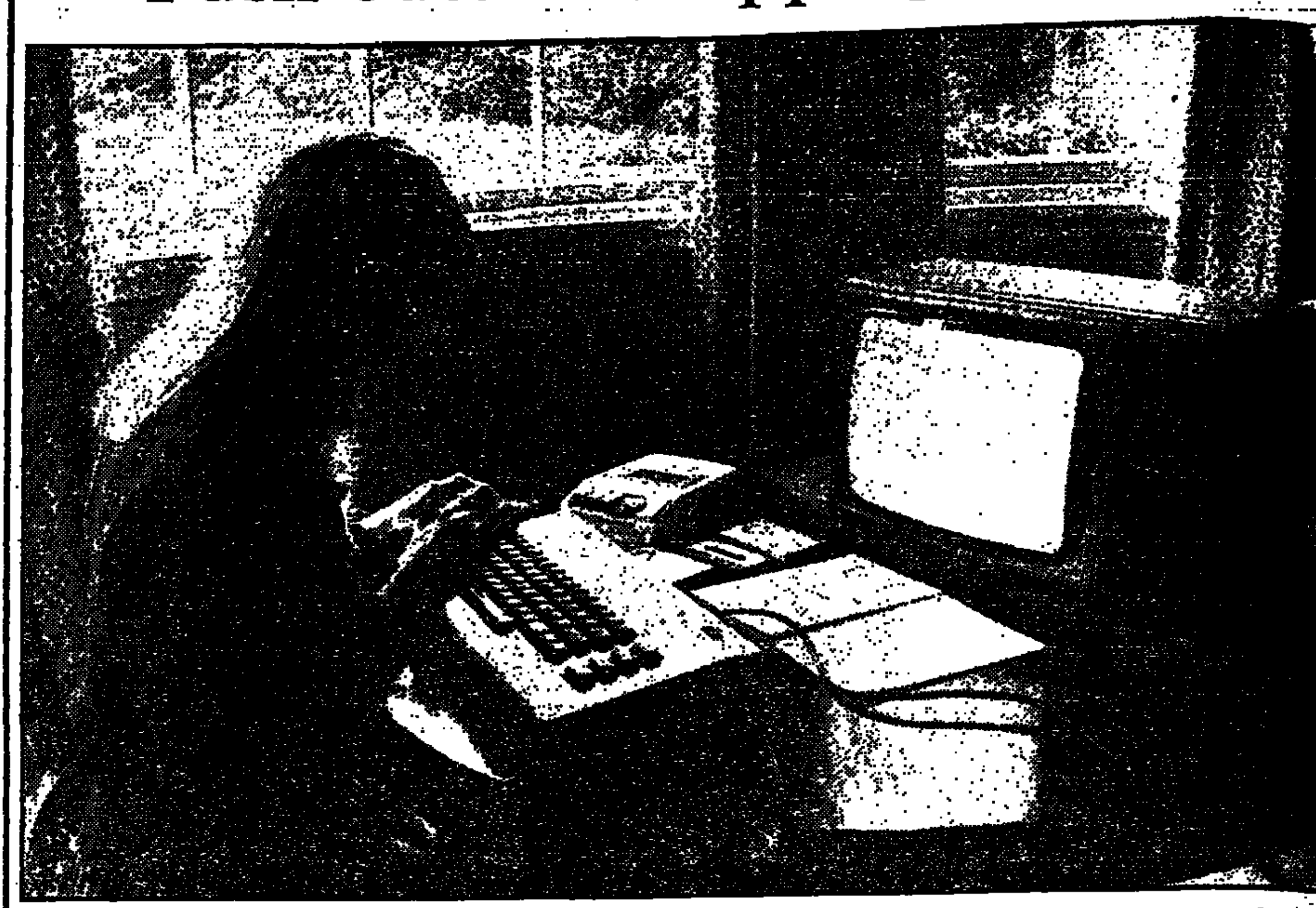
The MoD is by far the largest purchaser of electronics in Britain, but little of it falls into the category of Information Technology. What does, are the communications systems that it uses to handle classified information. These operate to international (Nato) standards, moving coded information from one computer to another. They bear little resemblance to the kinds of equipment that people will be increasingly using in their homes and workplaces, though some of the advanced electronic components in military equipment could be passed on to civil firms. This tends to happen in the United States, but not in Britain, with the result that Britain's high level of spending on military research and development (55 per cent of its total R & D budget) does not provide any subsequent benefit to its industry or its people.

John Stansell
Technology Editor, *New Scientist*



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Push-button shopping arrives



Computers in the home: the use of computers holds no fears for the young, many of whom are now using computers daily at school. The machine being used here by an 11 year old is the newly-launched VIC 20 colour computer. More than 18,000 have been sold since the launch in October.

Generally the home with a suitably adapted television set has a choice of two videotex information services. There is teletext, broadcast by the BBC and ITV, and there is viewdata provided by British Telecom through telephone links.

One of the basic appeals of computer-based videotex information is that it can be updated rapidly and cheaply by the sender. Print-out attachments can be fitted to receivers.

There are believed to be 250,000 to 300,000 sets either purpose-built or linked to an adaptor to receive teletext. The BBC calls its product Ceefax, that from ITV is Oracle.

When British Telecom's own viewdata operation, Prestel, opened a little more than two years ago it expected to compete in the mass market with Ceefax and Oracle. But so far it has attracted only about 15,000 clients, and has shut down some of the computers which were ready to meet the information explosion.

Since both systems provide a similar service, information in printed and computer-graphic form thrown on the television screen at the touch of a few buttons on a key-pad, the discrepancy in public response looks strange. But there are a variety of reasons.

Long cord is required

The principal one is that teletext comes free, like other television programmes, although the BBC says cautiously "not at the moment" when asked if an extra licence is required for Ceefax. ITV takes advertising to pay for Oracle. The only cost to viewers is that of buying a new set or an adaptor to receive broadcasts.

Prices vary, but a trade spokesman suggested a 22-inch full remote control television set, normally selling at about £350, might rise to £450 to £475 for Ceefax and Oracle. With Prestel as well the price could be £575-£600. Adaptors for an existing set of the same kind, he said, would range from £200 to £250 for teletext, and from £190 to £230 for Prestel. At present a separate adaptor is needed for each of the two services.

Prestel, in addition, incurs a fee which shows up on the telephone bill. This may be no more than the cost of a local call while the set is in use, but there can be additional charges for access to some information. The caller is warned of these before he keys them in.

There are other physical and psychological influences at work. Few people place their television set where it is easily linked to the telephone, so in many cases a long cord is required.

Women and children tend to control the television switches in the average home. Fathers are unwilling to give their children use of what could be an expensive toy (each Prestel user has his own pass-code). But it would be a bold husband who insisted on calling up the racing results when his wife was watching *Coronation Street* or Wimbledon.

It is probably for these reasons that some 80 per cent of Prestel sets are installed in offices. Very likely many home sets as well are owned by businessmen who cannot sleep without knowing whether Wall Street was panicking at the close of business.

However, the potential of Prestel far exceeds the capacity of television systems. Currently it can call up 200,000 pages of information, although many of them are highly specialized; they include case histories for lawyers and a few sentences about various trade unions, including my own.

If there were more sets installed, the number of organizations supplying data to Prestel, called information providers, would rapidly increase from the 700 listed at the end of 1981. Organizations interested in contacting a broader audience would also be attracted to the service.

Users can put information into the system as well as take it out. The ordinary numeric keyboard can convey a limited range of messages to another subscriber; with a full alphabetic keyboard detailed communications can be sent. In two or three years British Telecom expects to have Prestel 2 transmitting pictures of full colour photograph quality.

Already armchair shopping for a limited range of goods is a possibility for anyone equipped with a Prestel set and a credit card. Debenham's and W. H. Smith were among the first to develop this outlet. Goods are ordered by filling in a page form through the key-pad and giving the credit card number. They are delivered to the registered address of the customer.

Home shopping could be the locomotive to get Prestel really moving in March, when the Gateway service is introduced in London, later to spread nationally. This will allow a receiver, at present limited to the system's own computer, to contact external computers anywhere in the country through the Packet Switched Service, British Telecom's public data network.

So, for example, it will be possible for customers to dial direct to a mail order firm's computer, or make airline and holiday reservations, having first checked that tickets are available (tourist agencies are already heavy users of Prestel). Gateway could also introduce banking transactions from the home.

There could be equally far-reaching effects in actual information retrieval. Technically, a scholar might study manuscripts and rare books in remote libraries without moving from his study. But it could be a long time before the people with the information have it processed in a form accessible to a general service, even if they wished to do so.

However, even with the existing service it is possible for a body providing pages to keep them confidential by placing them in Closed User Groups. They are then only available to other subscribers nominated by the provider of the information.

Hired for a few pounds more

BBC's Ceefax is confined to information, whether news or features. Broadly speaking, BBC 1 carries the spot news, and BBC 2 the magazine material, including consumer advice, and a section of jokes and puzzles. It is possible to combine Ceefax with an ordinary television programme, so that a newsflash will appear in a small box on the screen when important events occur.

Rapid acceptance of the system owes something to the freedom the corporation has to advertise its own service—specimen pages can be seen early in the day on BBC1 and at various times on BBC 2. As with ITV's Oracle, purpose-built sets can be hired for a few pounds a month more than a conventional television set.

Both share the handicap that transmissions are only available from the time broadcasting starts for the day down to its close. Also the number of pages is limited, perhaps 400 to 500 between the two BBC channels on a typical day.

The BBC plans to ease this limitation by regionalizing news, and items about weather, sport and entertainment. Oracle, which is owned jointly by all the commercial television companies, has already done this in Scotland, and hopes to extend local pages throughout the network by 1984 or 1985. There will be regional advertising as well as information.

ITV time worth about £2m is being used to publicize the Oracle service, and interest potential advertisers. There are cheerful forecasts that by 1985 the audience for teletext will run into millions, rather than hundreds of thousands. Advertisements can appear as separate items or as fractions of editorial pages.

Perhaps the commonest complaint from users of both viewdata and teletext is the difficulty in using the index systems. It may mean first calling up one or more pages of general index, progressing to a sectional index of several pages, and finally homing in on the particular page carrying the required facts.

Some of this frustration wears off as the user becomes familiar with the numbers of pages he calls up regularly. Ceefax and Oracle customers make heavy use of the sections which tell them about the television programmes they could be watching.

Another problem is that any system takes time to deliver a page. With Prestel it is produced letter by letter as from a high-speed teleprinter. On Ceefax and Oracle the delay occurs because every page is broadcast in non-stop sequence, and only when the page requested comes round can it be flashed on the individual screen.

All these services are young, even by the standards of an age of white-hot technological revolution, and no doubt such drawbacks will be resolved before the mountain of information turns into a volcano engulfing us all.

Britain has been a pioneer in the applications of videotex, and industry and government have been active in promoting overseas sales.

Patrick O'Leary

Big plastic spender still needs his wallet

Bankers today speak not of a cashless, chequeless world, but of the less-cash, less-cheque society. With hands on hearts, they say they want to shorten the queues at high street branches, which would benefit them as well as customers.

It is true that what is known as electronic funds transfer is growing, with money passing from one account to another without the use of paper to achieve it. Most people who use cheques have some experience of this; for example through credit transfer, principally in the payment of salaries, or through direct debit of standing orders for meeting bills.

Another technological spender is the plastic card which operates cash dispensers, automated teller machines, or on a small scale so far, point-of-sale shopping. Credit cards can bunch several payments into one cheque, as well as reducing cash-carrying, but generate much paper work along the way.

Standing orders have received a set-back, because inflation means they need constant updating, almost as troublesome as old-fashioned billing. Direct debiting is still recovering from one or two well-publicized disasters in its early days. People are not yet fully reassured by fervent protestations that they will be notified of changes in the figures, and indemnified against mistakes.



Money on a rainy day.

But pressure to switch to this system is growing from the banks' corporate customers, insurance companies and building societies, and some local authorities, as well as secretaries trying to round up subscriptions. Bodies receiving large numbers of monthly or quarterly remittances appreciate a system where money flows after computer has spoken to computer.

Payment of salaries by credit transfer is another area expecting rapid progress. As a nation Britain is underbanked, perhaps only 60 per cent of its earners have accounts, against 90 per cent in many EEC countries. This is largely because most manual workers are paid in cash. Some are being wooed to change, by employers with cash bonuses, and by banks with simpler and cheaper handling of small accounts.

But the first-time account holder is the person most likely to grow disillusioned if it is not just as easy to take his money out as put it in, and he probably hates queuing. So the simple cash dispensers are giving way to through-the-wall banking with automated teller machines.

Most of these can handle requests for statements and chequebooks to be sent to the holder's home, as well as cash withdrawal within agreed limits. A few also take deposits. During most of the working day a customer can check his current balance.

All four main clearing banks, Lloyds, National Westminster, Midland, and Barclay's are installing such machines at various rates, and Trustee Savings Bank has a similar programme. They can be placed inside branches to relieve pressure on counter staff as well as through-the-wall. In some cases customers can offer their cards at counter computers, tapping in the request for cash under the eye of a human teller. The advantage to the bank is that no cheque has to be processed.

Staff also use desk-top terminals to check accounts, work out currency conversions, and for similar tasks. Some have machines which print out receipts.

But bankers would really like to move away from operations which require a multiplicity of heavily-staffed branches. Already cash dispensers can be found in stores and on the premises of large employers of staff.

Point-of-sale schemes, in which the client presents his card at a suitably equipped store or petrol station, have been tried out in several countries. Through a direct link with the bank his account is debited and the shopkeeper credited immediately, provided the funds are available. Britain's big four are cooperating on a joint scheme, and hope that within a couple of years it will be possible to make payments without separate terminals being needed for each kind of card.

Self-service at home?

The next move could be self-service at home, the customer sending instructions through viewdata. One American banker has suggested it would be economic to lease attachments for television sets at low rentals, eliminating many transactions which entail a visit to a branch. It would be possible for viewers to order cash to be delivered by registered mail, but this sounds like an idea invented by mail robbers.

Prospects are exciting, but in reality electronic payments in Britain are believed to account for less than 20 per cent of all non-cash transfers. The percentage is rising, although as total transactions are also increasing, the cheque mountain does not diminish.

But it is overshadowed by cash deals, estimated to outnumber non-cash by eight or nine to one. It must be remembered that the value of non-cash payments is generally high; but even if the black economy disappears, it will be some time before wallets go out of fashion.

Since 1968 the London and Scottish clearing banks have sponsored the Inter-Bank Research Organization. A large part of its work is to study the application of information technology to financial transactions and monitor its results. Having introduced the machine-readable cheque, banks are pressing for standardization of credit slips.

Electronic funds transfer on a massive scale is carried out by Bankers' Automatic Clearing Services, another product of the main banks. Instead of vouchers, this receives tapes at its City office or Edgware computer centre from firms and other organizations. These contain instructions for payment of salaries, trade bills, and similar transactions.

At the BACS centre debits and credits are micro-filmed for record purposes, then they are stored in the computer, and distributed in bulk on fresh tapes to the appropriate banks. Limits can be set on individual items, or on totals, so that gross errors are challenged before payment.

In addition to processing tapes the centre expects in about a year's time to be able to take instructions by telecommunications. In such an advanced organization it is a relief to find staff saying that the quickest way to send 15 sacks of tapes daily from the City to Edgware is by van.

Before long banks will have a new instrument for passing money, under which the Bank of England and others will be connected directly to a central computer. This would extend the same-day clearance of cheques, from London to other parts of Britain. In time, it could mean less pressure for all the world's banks to retain an office, however, small, in the Square Mile.

Not everyone welcomes rapid transfer of money between accounts. Those institutions most importunate in urging people to pay small remittances by direct debit, prefer to pay their own larger bills by old-fashioned means.

This is partly a product of high interest rates. A cheque in the post can represent money in the bank or in the market, earning two or three days' interest. On a large scale this outweighs the cost of manual handling of an account.

While technology can save banks money, using less staff, in smaller premises, and giving scope for new services, it seems likely to bring problems. When every man can sit at home and check his balance, or transfer money in or out of a deposit account at the press of a button, he will soon learn to manipulate his balances to his own advantage. He might also take evasive action before slipping accidentally into the red and incurring charges. Inevitably, there will be increased demands for all banks to pay interest on current balances.

A stream of information

Switching funds and investments is the business of the Stock Exchange, where the offices of dealers, brokers and jobbers receive a daylong stream of information on video screens. Much comes from Reuters, Extel, and other agencies, but the Stock Exchange has also developed its own system. This incorporates information from agencies with that from the exchange's own sources, the price reporters who tour the floor of the market regularly, and staff who compress lengthy company reports and other business news into a few paragraphs.

The system, known as Topic, is linked to the exchange's central database called Epic, and can be switched to Prestel or, at critical moments in sporting history, to ordinary television channels. Because it is in colour it can reproduce something of the atmosphere of the trading floor, where price rises are marked in blue and falls in red. A practised eye can sweep over a board, or in this case screen, and tell whether the market in any particular sector is going up, down, or dithering.

Its operators say screen fill time is much less than on some other systems, which means when you switch to the page of information of your choice it is completed faster. Another refinement is that half a page can be expanded to twice the normal character size.

Topic operates outside London, although distance adds to the cost of leased British Telecom lines. Some brokers use Topic to provide information available only to their own clients. In a few years they could be keying messages directly into the system for transmission to other nominated users.

In the United States computer-matched stock dealing has been introduced, and some bargains are struck automatically at ruling prices. This can remove large amounts of small orders from manual processing by brokers.

London has computerized settlement of bargains. Talisman, as it is called, processes between 15,000 and 30,000 a day, about 70 to 80 per cent of the business on the exchange. Otherwise about 500,000 pieces of paper would have to be shuffled round the various offices during a fortnightly account.

More modest problems are faced by the shopkeeper and independent businessman, who often feel they ought to buy computers without knowing quite why.

To give the beginner a chance to judge for himself the National Computing Centre has established a micro-systems centre in London offering advice and training. The Department of Industry is backing a scheme to open others throughout the country. Retailers have already taken to electronic cash registers. Computer-based models are said to be particularly useful in betting shops.

Patrick O'Leary

Automatically your valet

Three or four years ago I watched a film produced by a leading electronics firm illustrating how computerized automation could transform life at home. All the gadgets seen, they assured me, were based on existing technology.

Two or three weeks ago I phoned the company and asked about the film. Their information retrieval system proved unequal to the task of finding anyone who could even remember its existence.

Perhaps we are just not ready for a world in which, by depressing a few buttons, you can draw the curtains and check the outdoor temperature before leaping out of bed, run the bath water while scanning the electronic news, burn the toast and the coffee while soaking, and open the garage doors and start the car while taking leave of your wife, who can activate the self-propelled vacuum cleaner while watching breakfast TV.

We are all vaguely aware that micro-electronics have invaded our lives, at the office, when we travel, pay a bill, or go shopping. The airline check-in girl uses a computer to allocate seats. Taxi meters flicker away in one line of computer numerals instead of an array of dials, and pub tills have gone video.

But, in the home new technology seems more acceptable if it appears in a familiar guise/improved television and electric organs, more sensitive thermostats to save fuel, washing machines, cookers, dishwashers, and toasters which could use sensors to switch off when the job is done rather than at a present time. Even the electronic sewing machine is not obtrusively different from its predecessors. In the frightening jargon of the industry, these are "user friendly".

However, we are reluctant to put it all together, so that one computer console, programmed to a particular home's requirements, can control a battery of appliances. At present, the pressure for such simplification comes principally from a section of society least able to pay for it - those who are physically or mentally handicapped.

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To a man or woman whose handicaps mean the limit of achievement is to throw a simple switch on and off or press a sensitive keyboard, information technology offers the potential for increased independence and a much fuller and more profitable life. Even the mentally inpaired often respond more to a machine than to another human. An electronic gadget never gets tired or short-tempered.

Already the deaf and dumb can communicate with keyboards and video terminals, and so can spastics whose movement may be confined to one foot. There is a machine which translates printed texts into braille. Micro-electronic computer systems may improve the operation of artificial limbs. The teletext services of the BBC and ITV offer a service to the hard of hearing whereby some ordinary programmes can be seen with sub-titles. Ultrasound equipment can help the blind to move about.

More advanced aids are technically feasible: domestic appliances, from light switches to cookers, which will turn off and on at voice commands, a video entry-phone for someone in a wheelchair to check who is at the door. But most gadgets, even those which are in production, are too costly for the average family.

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One man who is himself handicapped and manufactures a typewriter designed for fellow-sufferers, says: "There's not a big enough market at the moment for anyone to make money out of it." Moreover, the public image of technology does not lend itself to charitable giving; a fund for guide-dogs has more emotional appeal than one for electronically equipped wheelchairs.

However, the number of handicapped rises as we maim each other with cars and coshes, and as we live longer and survive more infant diseases. There is also the prospect of enlarging the possible market to other European countries and to other continents.

In the meantime the quickest answers are seen in adapting existing commercial products. The spread of home computers could be significant here, even if the users required special keyboards to go with standard machines. Industry has small robots which might have applications for the disabled.

Not the least of current problems is keeping those who need the knowledge in touch with what is available in mechanical and financial aid. One of the Government initiatives this year is to consider setting up a database, accesssible through viewdata television sets, which would provide up-to-date information much more quickly than through leaflets and brochures.

There is also some agonizing about what is best for people who are at present housebound. Developments in communications mean they can work as secretaries, or computer programmers, for example, from their own homes. But some would argue it is better to concentrate on devices to increase their mobility, and enable them to go out to work as others do.

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Introduction of optical fibre telephone cables should expand the services piped into the home. The Department of Industry is sponsoring field tests later this year, in a thousand homes in Milton Keynes and parts of London, of remote-control reading of electricity, gas and water meters. In this case the information will pass through electricity mains, and it will also be possible to monitor equipment to detect leaks, and interference with meters.

Burglar alarms have become highly automated, and some transmit pre-arranged messages to local police stations. It is possible for similar alarms to be activated over the telephone by miniature radios.

An elderly person alone in a house who suffered an accident rendering it impossible to reach the telephone could use a wristwatch-sized radio to call a preset number and alert a relative at work. But radio transmitters are subject to problems relating to allocation of wavelengths, and this idea is still under official scrutiny.

The electronic clock and scoreboard have long been features of sporting events. But the use of automatic line judging at Wimbledon last year opens up intriguing possibilities. Few soccer hooligans would enjoy abusing a robot referee.

Visual arts have not embraced the microprocessor to any marked extent. As for other organizations, it has proved useful in routine applications, booking seats and word-processing appeal letters. Lighting of stage sets has been partly-automated.

Instant video-taping means that a performance can be stored for study. The Institute of Contemporary Arts has started a library of tapes for viewing in its premises in the Mall.

Patrick O'Leary

The IT 82 calendar

The organisers of Information Technology Year (IT82 for short) are confident that its circular black and white logo — the i has a bright blue dot — will soon become at least as familiar as was 1981's Year of the Disabled triangle.

They base their confidence on the cumulative impact of the many hundreds of national and regional events that have been devised to promote the object of the year — "a wider appreciation ot the opportunities and benefits provided by information technology to all sectors of the community." Some will fly under IT's own colours. Many more are regular events whose sponsors have spotted that IT could provide a topical and interesting theme with which to dress up their hardy annuals.

The Doncaster Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has taken IT up for this year's Impel, the chamber's annual trade and industry fair. So has the Coventry Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is linking its 50th anniversary conference in September with a competition for an IT project designed to appeal to youth and the unemployed.

Specific launching events have been arranged for each of the nine regions into which the country has been *divided for IT purposes.*

Wales was first off the mark, with last week's Swansea Bay Micro Show. Tomorrow sees the launch of the North West's programme, heralded by a press conference in Manchester and a preview of the region's computer competition for schools.

Other regional launches are scheduled as follows: Scotland, Jan 18 (Edinburgh); West Midlands, Jan 18 (Birmingham); London and South East, Jan 20 (Wood Green, Norwich, Hemel Hempstead); East Midlands, Jan 21 (Nottingham, Beeston); North East, Jan 28 (Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield); Northern Ireland, *Jan 25 (Belfast); South West,* Jan 29 (Bristol).

In the London and South East region special IT weeks will be held in some 20 towns and boroughs, including Brighton, Canterbury, Crawley, Greenwich, Guildford, Hackney, Haringey, Havering and Maidstone. There will even be an IT race day at Newmarket in May.

At national level, there is to be an impressive modular exhibition stand, designed by the CoI. Consisting of up to six hexagonal steel-framed bubbles, each occupying about 30 sq m, the stand will be seen at eight national exhibitions, starting with the Which Computer? Show at the NEC, Birmingham, next week.

Seven contrasting environments — education, the home, at work (office or factory), banking, shopping and health — have been selected for special emphasis on each occasion, according to the character of the venue. At the Business Efficiency Exhibition, for instance, the office will provide the automatic choice.

Listed here is a selection from some of the year's major events and exhibitions at which there is likely to be an IT presence, either direct or as interpreted by the participants. Many of the exhibitions directed at the general public rather than the trade will be visited by one of IT's mobile electronic office units — six 47ft long trailers displaying the latest in word processors, microcomputers and electronic equipment for telephone and facsimile transmission.

Manned by the Government's National Computing Centre, these trailers can be booked free of charge from the NCC, Bainbridge House, Granby Row, Manchester M1 2PW (tel 061 228 0609/0798). The first four will be launched by the Prime Minister at tomorrow's IT ceremony in Manchester.

In addition to these events and exhibitions, a wide variety of professional bodies have undertaken IT-related projects. The Institute of Management Consultants have adopted IT as the theme for their annual conference; so have the Stock Exchange, the Institute of Bankers, the Management Consultants Association, the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The British Medical Association is to run a monthly competition in its journal, and the Jim Conway Foundation has arranged a series of IT seminars for trades unionists. The Booksellers Association plans a *number of bookshop displays* and to publish an IT bibliography.

Of wider interest, perhaps, will be the six-week exhibitions to be mounted by the Design Council in London, Swansea, Glasgow and Newcastle. So will an IT exhibition at the Science Museum, from the end of April.

Finally, two postage stamps (those essential seals of Establishment approval) will be issued by the Post Office in September.

Richard Sachs

January
Launch of IT trailers by the Prime Minister, NCC, Manchester (15). ■ Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham (19-22). FAST (Forecasting and Assessment of Science and Technology) seminar, Selsdon Park, Croydon (25-29). Micropex, Glasgow City Chambers (27-29). BP Oil Computer Centre opens, Hemel Hempstead (28).

February
Business Equipment and Services Exhibition, Bristol (3-4) and Bournemouth (17-18). ■ Info '82, Barbican (9-12). National Computer Users Forum, Institute of Electrical Engineers (9). Computers and Technology in Education, Cardiff (8-9) and Swansea (10-11). Microsystems Exhibition, West Centre Hotel, London (24-26).

March
■ International Electrotechnical Exhibition (Electrex) NEC, Birmingham (1-5). Microshow, New Century Hall, Manchester (3-5). Business World Exhibition, Bristol (7-10). ■ *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court (9-Apr 3). *Daily Telegraph* Business to Business Exhibition, NEC, Birmingham (9-13). Oxfordshire Microfair Oxford (11-12). Home Video Show, Cunard International Hotel, London (11-15). Business Equipment and *Services Exhibition, Brighton* (17-18). Royal Statistical Society Conference, York (22-26). Institute of Directors Conference, Royal Albert Hall, London (23). Electro-Optics/Laser International Exhibition (23-25). Thames Valley Business Show, Slough (23-26). Audio-Visual Exhibition, Wembley (29-Apl 1). Laboratory Equipment Exhibition, Edinburgh (30-31). Computer-aided Design Conference and Exhibition, Brighton (30-Apr 1). Lasers and Systems for Controls and Measures Conference and Exhibition, Manchester (30-Apl 1).

April
Chelmer Institute of Information Processing symposium and exhibition, Chelmsford (13-16). Local Area Network Distribution Office Systems exhibition and conference, Tara Hotel, London (14-16). NUT Conference, Scarborough (9-15). All Electrical Show, Barbican (19-21). NUPE Conference, Scarborough (21-27). Institute of Management Consultants Conference, Imperial College (21). Communications '82, NEC, Birmingham (20-23). Tickhill and District Lions Club Marathon, Yorks (25). Booksellers Association Conference, Scarborough (29-May 3). Science Museum IT Exhibition opens (till Aug).

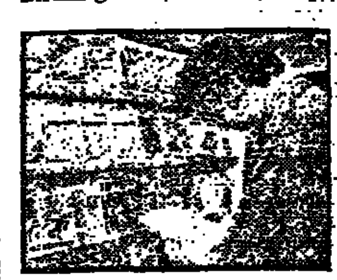
May
ICL Computer Users Conference, Bournemouth (5). Dudley College, Institute of Data Processing Management exhibition (10-15). Micro-City Exhibition, Bristol (10-13). 1982 Microshow, Wembley (11-13). Welsh Industries Fair, Cardiff (12-15). IT Race Day, Newmarket (14). Design Council Exhibition, Haymarket, London (16-June 26). Shropshire and West Midlands Agricultural Show, Shrewsbury (19-20). Devon County Show, Exeter (20-22). International Word Processing Exhibition, Wembley (25-28).

June
IT Exhibition, Plymouth Polytechnic (2-4). Impel '82, Doncaster (5-12). *Times* and *Sunday Times* Business to Business Exhibition, Earls Court (6-9). EETPU Conference, Scarborough (6-12). Computers in Medicine Conference, Institute of Electrical Engineers and British Medical Association (7-8). London Multi Media Market, Tower Hotel (13-17). ■ Business Efficiency Exhibition Earls Court (14-18). Electronic Publishing Conference, (14-19). Office Automation Show, Barbican (15-17). Business to Business Exhibition, Cardiff (23-25).

July
Careers Research Advisory Council Conference, Cambridge (6-9). Design Council Exhibition, Swansea (20-Aug 21). Royal National Eisteddfod, Swansea (31-Aug 7). Tyneside Summer Exhibition, Newcastle (27-31)

August
International Scout Camp, Lakeland Forum. *Coventry Evening Telegraph* Town and Country Exhibition.

September
Blackpool Illuminations, (1-Oct 31). International Air Show, Farnborough (5-12). ICCC '82, Barbican (7-10). Post Office issues IT stamps, (8). Design Council Exhibition, Glasgow, (15-Oct 30). Media and News in Action, Earls Court, (20-Oct 4). Coventry Junior Chamber of Commerce conference and exhibition, (16-18). ■ 5th International Personal Computer World Show, Barbican (9-12). Design Engineering Show, NEC, Birmingham (28-Oct 1).

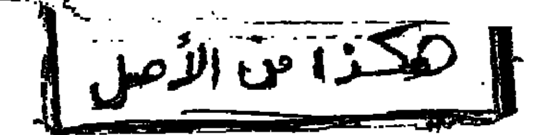


October
■ Viewdata '82, Wembley (12-14). British Computer Society Jubilee Conference, Queen Elizabeth Hall, London (14). Computers on the Farm, National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh (20-21). International Motor Show, NEC, Birmingham (20-31). Wildscreen 82 Exhibition, Bristol (22-26).

November
Design Council Exhibition, Newcastle (mid-Nov to mid-Dec). ■ Compec Show, Olympia (16-19). Business Data Processing and Education Conference, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (23-27).

December
British Cardiac Exhibition and Conference, Wembley (6-7). Strategies for Software Development Conference (7-11). 6th International On-Line Information Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel (8-10). ■ IT 82 Year-end Conference, Barbican (8-9).

■ The IT stand will be at these exhibitions.
Calendar compiled from information supplied by the IT 82 projects office.



Pearce Wright, Science Editor and Clive Cookson, technology correspondent, consider a future increasingly dependent on electronic information

Time for a fourth industrial sector

Conventional statistics kept by the governments of the industrial world divide the economy into three sectors of activity: agricultural, manufacturing and services. These figures show the shift over the years from the land to factories and more recently into service occupations by the workforce. In North America the proportion of people working in service jobs has risen to almost six out of 10 individuals.

An important part of this expanding group of workers are people involved in the production, storage, retrieval and distribution of information. According to Dr H. P. Gassman of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, those activities are acquiring a growing importance in the overall production of goods and services.

That view is supported by a new survey of *Science and Engineering Employment* by the National Science Foundation, in Washington, which shows that employment of computer graduates almost doubled between 1970 and 1980, while engineering employment generally increased only 25 per cent.

Against that background a group of experts from the OECD member countries are examining the connexion between information technology, productivity and employment. Their preliminary conclusion suggests that it is time for the industrial world to include a fourth sector to the breakdown of economic activities.

But these specialists, who meet as a working party on information, computer and communications policy, are refining a scheme for separating out the "information sector" from the traditional three across which it cuts.

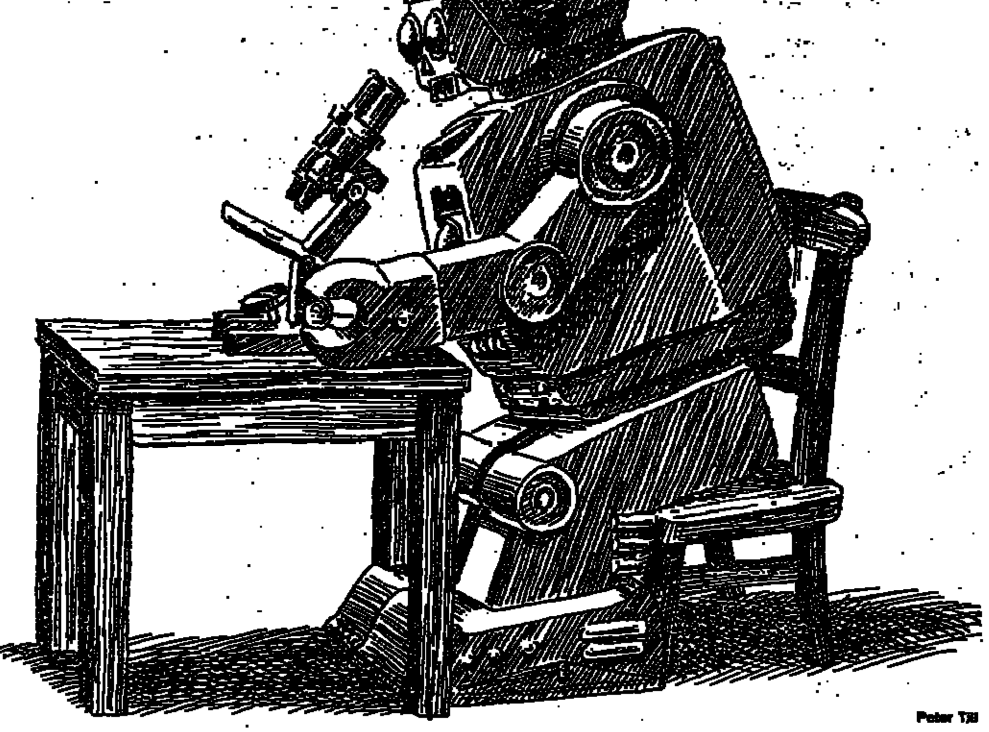
There is an element of "information activity" in any occupation. The estimate of the size of the fourth economic sector defines information occupations as those which have the production, processing or distribution of information as their primary purpose. To these are added jobs which build and maintain the information systems that the first group use, such as telephone network fitters, computer operators and office equipment maintenance men.

Information producers are divided between four groups of workers. First, scientific and technical workers engaged in research and development. Next, information gatherers who cover a variety of occupations mainly concerned with creating new sources of information. Then there are market search and coordination specialists who provide, via search activities, market information to buyers, sellers or both. Fourth, there are those providing consultative services by applying an existing body of knowledge to the particular needs of a client.

Information processors cover the administrators and managers who have to know how to interpret and exploit the information given to them. Clerical and related jobs which call upon an employee to manipulate information and data in a form appropriate to an employer are also in this category.

Information distributors include teachers, publishers and librarians, and a variety of jobs in the news and entertainment media. Finally come the so-called infrastructure occupations of those who install, operate and repair the machines and technologies to support information activities.

■ Before long, Japanese motorists will be guided electronically to their destinations by the shortest and least congested routes. The driver puts a seven-digit code, corresponding to his destination, into the car's microprocessor before setting out on the journey.


Peter Till

Then, whenever he approaches an intersection, a visual display unit on the dashboard will direct him to turn right or left or continue straight ahead. It also tells him graphically which lane to use for entering or leaving the junction.

In addition to these route instructions, the system will flash important information about road conditions ahead: for example, "road works" or "pedestrian crossing".

The Comprehensive Automobile Traffic Control System, as it is called, has already been tested successfully in an experiment covering 30 sq km of Tokyo. The results are now being evaluated by a government-industry committee, with a view to installing the system in other urbanized areas of Japan.

The system depends on loop antennae installed under the road about 200 metres from each intersection and connected to a roadside transmitter/processor unit. As a car drives over an antenna, a two-way digital communications link is established automatically between it and the roadside unit. The unit picks up the vehicle's destination and identification codes and transmits the routing and driving information back to it.

All the roadside units also transmit traffic data back to the system's control centre. The latter processes the information and deduces an overall pattern of traffic density and movement. That is relayed back to the roadside units and then, in the form of individual routing and driving guidance, to the cars passing by.

■ Before microcomputers were invented, scientists doing research in computer technology were casting an envious eye at molecular biologists unravelling the mechanism whereby the genetic code is stored and operated from the double helix of DNA in the nucleus of cells. In terms of information processing and storage, it makes even the latest microchips containing 250,000 transistors look like a dinosaur and slow.

But a small privately-owned research company, in Maryland, is experimenting with ideas for biological computers that exploit DNA coding. This intriguing development is described in the current issue of the magazine *Omni*. It is the idea, some may say fantasy, of Dr James McAlear who has assembled a small team of expert genetic engineers and biochemists to devise a prototype bioprocessor.

They hope to design computers that will assemble themselves by using the mechanism common to all living things. These futuristic bioprocessors would also be used as implants to treat blindness or deafness caused by damage to tissues.

The attraction of exploiting biological processes is understandable because the biologist is looking at conductive velocities of impulses, circuit switching speeds and packing densities of information that leave the electronic engineer far behind.

Dr McAlear is not the only pioneer in this field. But his work of applying biological principles to manufacture the ultimate in integrated circuits began with an idea for building a conventional chip out of protein. In animals, proteins organize a vast array of biochemicals and assemble them into living organisms. Dr McAlear believes that a mechanism capable of creating order from that incredible complexity could serve as a basis for organizing simple microcircuits.

■ The transmission of newspaper pages and pictures via radio links and communications satellites for printing simultaneously in several places is having a growing impact on publishing. Even a famous newspaper like the *New York Times* is expanding into a national rather than a largely regional distributed publication. Its method of scanning completed newspaper pages with a laser system which transmits the image to receivers in other cities is very advanced technology.

International facsimile transmission by satellites is extending the *International Herald Tribune's* circulation to more corners of the globe; and the two great American weekly magazines, *Time* and *Newsweek*, exploit this channel in the competition to get their issues first into the hands of overseas readers.

Yet these developments are still based on the idea of producing pages of newsprint, to be squeezed by a delivery boy through the letter box or bought from the news stand. But even more advanced experiments in the United States show how to produce an individually printed newspaper in the home, containing only those pages selected by the reader.

In technical terms, the process is not particularly stunning. The factors putting a brake on the development are economic and social. The method works by having a printer attached to a television set that is providing a videotex service. The absence of a very cheap printer, probably working with reusable paper or plastic sheet, is the biggest restraint.

Ideas of this kind were inevitable from the moment services like British Telecom Prestel viewdata and the BBC's and ITV's Ceefax and Oracle teletext were invented. For they depend on distributing information stored in a central computer, and hence they become electronic publishers.

The interesting thing is to see how traditional publishers respond. The pace in applying electronic technology in Britain was set by the regional and local newspapers. The first advance, however, was the introduction of web-offset printing to replace the traditional letterpress machines. But this was soon coupled with computerized photocomposition or what is now generally referred to in the printing industry as cold type. Web-offset and computer phototypesetting make natural marriage.

The web-offset machines available 15 years ago to start the revival for regional newspapers were not adequate for the scale of national newspaper operations. But the relentless increase in newsprint costs, distribution and competition from broadcasting services had galvanized publishers in America to use phototypesetting, and to follow it with computer editing, even for large circulation titles. The past five years in particular has seen the arrival of video display terminals in newsrooms.

The technical details of various schemes are a bit academic, but the issues at stake between the traditional and electronic publisher are not. Both of them are now creating what is in effect a computer information warehouse. The first difference between printing and other manufacturing industries is that the raw materials held in the warehouse of the publisher are computerized data. Using that data to provide an electronic newspaper on demand by the customer will comes as certainly as night follows day.

The second difference is that the products of the information warehouse are almost everlastingly reusable. So the electronic publisher has potential for an incredible choice of services. The product at the end of the day may be a set of photographic transparancies or polymer plates. The photographic images can be sent by facsimile transmission to three or four places for printing by web-offset. At the same time, specialized services can be offered to subscribers who want to order their own category of newspaper information to be printed at home or work. Once that idea gains ground, the future is wide open.

A place in the High Street

Information Technology is already beginning to take its place in the High Street. Shops are opening, equipped with word processors and high-speed printers, offering a fast service, mostly for local small businessmen.

Precise figures for this new "cottage industry" use of information technology have not yet been compiled, but estimates suggest that some 200 operations from shop, or even front room, are functioning in the country. "But, from the number of inquiries I have had, the number is growing," said Mrs Andrea Wharton, a director of Keith Wharton Consultants, who produce a monthly International Word Processing Report.

"Machinery is easier to work now and prices are coming down, making it easier for, say, the married woman, or disabled person, to run a business from home."

Laura Tatham, a former journalist specializing in computers, for many years, opened Wordpro Word Processing Service, in a former tailor's shop in Essex Road, North London, six months ago.

Her clients range from a local cheese importer, merchant bank, solicitor, firm of international consultants, to some young people who have asked her to prepare and print their job application letters and curriculum vitae.

She has in her growing hoard of memory discs, procedure manuals, a complete novel, newsletters, a catalogue of rare antique books, leases and several personalized mailings for local companies. She has also transcribed a technical seminar from audio tape for one customer.

"The potential is almost limitless", she says. But, if somebody strolls in and says "do you do single letters?" she does it for them while they wait.

Local people, with their shopping bags, often walk past her bright green shop with window full of geraniums, and finally come in and ask "What *do* you do"?

Miss Tatham usually lets people look over her shoulder as she keys in, say, a letter on her Compucorp wordpressor — demonstrating how to make instant corrections or edit the text on the screen, how to check spelling errors by switching in a stored dictionary. Then she shows how, by pushing a button the Diablo printer alongside her produces the letter at a speed of 45 characters a second, or half a minute for a full A4 page.

Charges vary, but a typical price would be £2.75 to set up a full A4 page, 550 words, in the word processor plus 30p for a printed page. "At first sight this might sound expensive, but it is a lot cheaper than hiring a temporary secretary," she says.

She employs Marie Bryant, 18, who operates a second word processor from her wheelchair. "Marie has been on a work experience course" said Miss Tatham, "but this is her first job. Because she is disabled the computer company sent someone down here to train her. She picked it up amazingly quickly. I'm always hearing that word processing and information technology are going to mean unemployment, but here is a good example of it creating work. It is ideal for the disabled, an area where there is a crying need for new employment opportunities".

Wordplex, the company which makes and sells word processors, operate about 35 service shops, on a franchise system. "We got going last year and expect by the end of this year to have about 60", says Mr Michael Freer.

"It is one of the best ways of spreading the gospel of Information Technology. I've just heard about a vicar who has had his parish list done on a word processor. A year ago he wouldn't have known what a word processor was, let alone think of using it.

Rita Marshall

Opportunities in Information Technology